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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. IX. MARCH, 1914. No. 1.

THE STORY OF THOMAS CRESAP, A MARYLAND PIONEER.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH

(Read before the Society, December 8, 1913.)

In the early part of the eighteenth century, probably about the year 1717, there came to his Lordship's Province of Maryland one Thomas Cresap, a Yorkshire lad of about fifteen years of age, a typical Englishman of that yeoman class which hewed the forests and built the roads of colonial America. With no assets save health, a rudimentary education, and a passion for the acquisition and development of land, he was destined before his long life should close to play an active and sometimes an important part in that drama of the wilderness out of which arose an empire. Without many of the gifts of greatness, headstrong and frequently violent in word and deed, he none the less bulks large among the minor characters in the life of Maryland of the eighteenth century, and although some may question the value of his services to province and state, no one will deny the interest he has for us as a figure of almost unequalled picturesqueness among his contemporaries in that day of uncertainty and conflict.

None of us can resist the appeal of the pioneer, the bare

armed David who goes forth with astonishing cheerfulness, and little else, against the Goliath of the wilderness and its savage people. If the spiritual glory of the British peoples is to be found in the self-immolation of a Livingstone, and the intellectual in the humanity of the mind of Shakespeare, it is among the pioneers that we must look for the highest development of that material side of their activities, which, after all may show itself to future ages as their highest achievement. Somehow, out of the alembic of mighty endeavor, crude living, fighting and intrigue, is etherealized that unwritten epic of accomplishment which will remain as the great record of the English-speaking races when their names are a legend in the lands where now they sit enthroned.

For the early part of the life of Thomas Cresap, we have no accessible source of information except that which is contained in the uncritical second chapter of the biography [1] of his son, Captain Michael Cresap, a defense of that maligned border warrior and hero of the Revolution by the Rev. John J. Jacob, a Methodist minister who grew to manhood in the Cresap establishment. This author, who married the widow of Michael, is concerned with Thomas Cresap only as the father of his hero, on which account he has recorded merely those parts of his life which had come to him as matters of family remembrance, and of his own acquaintance in early life with him whom the Indians called the "English Colonel." He avoids the mention of a date in this chapter as though it were a symbol of destruction, and although he tells us that Thomas Cresap was born at Skipton in Yorkshire, it is necessary to go to a deposition made by our hero in Maryland in 1732 to find that he there describes himself as "about thirty years" of age.[2] As far as is known, there is no other authority than Jacob for giving fifteen years as his age at the time of emigration, and even that source of information is barren as to the facts of

[1] Jacob, John J., *A Biographical Sketch of the Life of the late Captain Michael Cresap.*

[2] *Council Proceedings*, 1732.

his life from this period until his marriage about ten years later to a Miss Johnson, who lived apparently in Baltimore County near the spot now occupied by the town of Havre de Grace.

Shortly after the marriage here spoken of, misfortune came upon Cresap in the form of a financial stringency so severe that in order to avoid a judgment of nine pounds currency, he fled into the neighboring province of Virginia. Here, these are incidents from Jacob's slight sketch, he rented a farm from a member of the Washington family, and was so encouraged by his prospects that he shortly returned to Maryland for the purpose of moving thence his wife and what small belongings were left to him. But for once our masterful youth found himself acting a minor part in the drama of his life, and he who in later years was to become the "Maryland monster" to his neighbors in Pennsylvania, and who was to be known far and wide as an Indian fighter and regarded justly as a stumbling-block in the onward path of French empire was in this domestic interlude forced to surrender to a woman's wish. Mrs. Cresap, lately become a mother, refused to move, and the doughty Thomas must needs find means to satisfy his creditors and remain in Maryland.

The story of extreme poverty here given substantially as told by Jacob seems at variance with the fact that only a year later in 1729, Cresap bought from one Stephen Onion a tract of land called Pleasant Garden [3] in the extreme north of the province. This farm, only partly cleared at the time of purchase, lay on the west or York county bank of the Susquehanna, near a place where John Wright and his son John, Quakers of that neighborhood, conducted a crude ferry, at the terminals of which early grew the thriving towns now known as Wrightsville and Columbia.[4] In the various documents of the Pennsylvania Archives of the next seven or eight years, there occur many expressions which warrant the reader in feeling that the

[3] *Calvert Papers.*

[4] Bump, C. W., *Down the Historic Susquehanna.*

Pennsylvanians at least were of the opinion that Cresap was secretly aided in the purchase of this land by the Maryland government, on the condition that he hold it for his Lordship against all comers, particularly against the authorities of the northern province. It is certain that concessions [5] in the matter of quit rent and caution money were contemplated by Lord Baltimore in favor of all who should take up land on this border under a Maryland patent. And it is also a matter of record that very soon after Cresap had settled on the most northerly tract held under a Maryland patent, he received from Annapolis commissions to act as justice of the peace and captain of militia.[6]

Whether or not these facts justify the conclusion that Cresap was a secret agent of the Maryland authorities is a matter of opinion. At any rate he went to work in a most business like fashion at the task of clearing and planting his land, and building a clap-board house to shelter himself and an increasing family. Despite his dangerous position, he seems to have built fair hopes for a rapid advance of his fortunes under the new conditions. But alas for his well laid plans! For fifty years previous to this time there had been raging a bitter war of words between the Baltimores and the Penns as to the true northern boundary of the province of Maryland, and when Cresap took up land under a Maryland patent and turned, it must be confessed, an arrogant face to the people and officers of the Pennsylvania allegiance, he focussed upon himself the hatred of more than a generation, a sullen hatred which until this time had been content to express itself without the aid of gun or cudgel.

It is not necessary to do more here than to recall the principal features of this long contest for territory between the Calverts and the Penns. In the charter given to Sir George Calvert and confirmed to his son Cæcilius by the first Charles, it was expressly stated that the northern boundary of the grant should

[5] *Calvert Papers.*
[6] *Pennsylvania Archives.*

be the fortieth degree north latitude. William Penn and his sons after him, desiring an outlet for their province by way of the Chesapeake, advanced a variety of curious and some very plausible claims for a southern boundary of Pennsylvania which should run anywhere from twelve to twenty miles south of the fortieth degree. The frankness and good faith of the Penns in this matter is decidedly open to question, although historians of the province which bears their name have been quick to defend them against any imputation of dishonesty or sharp practice, and indeed it would seem that some of the defamation of their characters which Maryland writers have engaged in is without foundation in recorded fact. But any one who gives careful study to the contest will agree with an unprejudiced historian [7] who writes the following sentences:—

"Whatever may be the prevailing opinion as to the character of William Penn, it is clear that in dealing with the Catholic lord proprietor of Maryland, his Quaker principles did not cause the spirit of brotherly love to control his actions. On the contrary, after his strong desire to acquire for his province the command of a suitable water communication with the ocean had made him extremely covetous of the northwestern part of Maryland, he did not scruple to league himself with the unprincipled Duke of York, not only for the purpose of robbing Lord Baltimore of that part of his province, but even—when the Duke became King James II—for making void the Maryland charter."

In 1732, Charles, Lord Baltimore, acting under a misapprehension as to the exact location of Cape Henlopen, signed an agreement with the sons of William Penn whereby he yielded to them all that they had been demanding since the beginning of the controversy by their father in 1681. When Charles learned of the extent of the territory which he had ignorantly and weakly given up, he refused to carry out the terms of his agreement, and the whole question eventually was carried to the High Court of Chancery for settlement. Sitting in

[7] Mereness, N. D., *Maryland as a Proprietary Province.*

this court in 1750, Lord Hardwick decided that the agreement of 1732 should hold, and in 1763 the surveyors Mason and Dixon began to run between the two provinces the boundary line which has ever since gone by their name.

Of course there was a great deal more to the controversy than this. The Baltimores were weak when they should have been strong, and bold when a less aggressive course would have served them better. Relying often merely upon the honesty of their claim, they were outmatched by men who were keenly aware that they had to make out their case, and who regarded no shift or quibble as too small for them to use to advantage. The original point at issue was befogged with a thousand irrelevant details. The contest became involved in certain far-reaching entanglements of English and colonial politics, and a difference between two landed gentlemen in 1681 as to the division line of their estates had become in 1750 a quarrel between two commonwealths for the possession of a principality. To such an extent did a generation in the courts becloud the issue that it is difficult for the layman to keep clearly in mind the several points in contention. But "after all," as a great jurist said in a different connection, "things are what they are, and not other things," and all must agree that 40° north latitude is not 39° 45′, nor is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by any process of conjuring, Philadelphia, Maryland.

This famous controversy has been chronicled definitely in a work accepted and published in 1908 by the legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania,[8] in which appears the "History of the Boundary Dispute between the Baltimores and Penns Resulting in the Original Mason and Dixon Line," by E. B. Mathews of this Society, a monument of fair and unprejudiced historical writing. This monograph is one of the most ambitious and thorough works on any phase of Maryland history, and it has never been fully appreciated, I believe, because of its inclusion in the forbidding dress of a legislative report.

[8] Maryland Geological Survey, Volume Seven. *Report on the Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary.*

The *Penn Breviate,* a contemporary collection of evidence in support of the northern province, is a closely printed volume of several hundred pages, and it presents an apparently flawless array of testimony in favor of the cause which it upholds. The Baltimore case must be studied in the Maryland Archives, the Calvert papers, various court records and ephemeral publications. Dr. Mathews' work has made it unnecessary for any one but the special student to study the original sources, and it has reduced even his labors to a minimum by the inclusion of a bibliography as exhaustive as it is voluminous.

Into the scene of discord caused by this contest entered Mr. Thomas Cresap when he bought the tract called Pleasant Garden and acknowledged the Proprietary of Maryland as his overlord. Cresap himself was not precisely an angel of peace; his hand was fashioned for the cudgel rather than for the olive branch, and what has since been called the "Conojacular War" revolved principally about this aggressive Yorkshireman, who desired nothing so much as to secure and hold a bit of land for himself and his children.

Almost from the beginning Cresap seems to have been in trouble with his neighbors in Pennsylvania, for in 1732 the Governor and Council receive a complaint from Samuel Blunston, a magistrate of Lancaster County, in which he alleges the Marylander to have been guilty of unprovoked ill-treatment of some friendly Indians of the neighborhood. Cresap is ordered to Annapolis [9] and there told by his Excellency that his best policy is to live at peace with the Indians, and that as long as he conducts himself properly, he shall be protected from any insults of the Pennsylvanians. From now on for the next four years his life was to be one of continual embroilment with those of his neighbors who held the Pennsylvania allegiance. Reading the numerous depositions, warrants and letters of the period preserved in the Pennsylvania Archives, one gathers that he was looked upon by Governor Gordon and the other officials,

[9] *Council Proceedings,* 1732.

particularly Samuel Blunston, as a blackguard of the worst type, although Governor Ogle of Maryland says in support of a contrary view that Cresap is reported to him as a "very sober and modest person." He was accused of assisting in the escape of fugitives from Pennsylvania justice, of shooting the horses of a Pennsylvanian living near him, and of other misdemeanors of a more or less serious nature, and all the efforts of the Pennsylvania officials were directed to his capture and ejectment from the land which he occupied.

In spite of the ill repute which was his beyond the border, on this side of it, Cresap was regarded as a very useful person to the government, for sometime in the year 1732, or maybe earlier, he was made a justice of the peace of Baltimore County and a captain of militia. In the latter capacity he is sent under orders with a score of armed men to protect a surveyor engaged in the construction of a ferry at a place near where the Wrights had one already in active operation. On this occasion he arouses the wrath of the sheriff of Lancaster County so effectually that a short time afterwards reprisal is made in the form of a night attack upon his house.[10] He is saved from surprise and capture by the active assistance of his wife, who having been stationed at a point where she could watch the river, mounted a horse and after an exciting chase reached her home in time to warn its defenders of the coming of the little army which she had discovered in the act of landing. One of the assailants, a certain Knowles Daunt, receives in the fierce scrimmage which ensues a wound from Cresap's gun from which he later died. His companions, giving up their attempt upon a house so well defended, naïvely ask Mrs. Cresap for a candle wherewith they may search for the bullet which they know to be somewhere in the wounded man's body, but that unforgiving lady, with reason, one is inclined to think, refuses this aid and adds that she does not care if the bullet is found to be in his heart. Wifely coöperation of the sort here described must have been a comfort to the factious Cresap on this and

[10] *Council Proceedings*, 1732; *Penn. Archives.*

similar occasions of his life. For the killing of the man Daunt, Cresap stood trial in Maryland and was acquitted of the charge of murder which had been brought against him by the Pennsylvanians.

This attack and others on Cresap and his neighbors were accompanied by threats against all who continued to pay allegiance, or in other words, taxes, to Lord Baltimore. Indeed at one time the Marylanders are disturbed by the rumor that the Indians will be set upon them, but as this means of eviction was never tried, it seems probable that the threat to employ it, which had frightened them thoroughly, was engendered in great measure of rum and enthusiam. The whole period is a vexed one, with arrests and recriminations now on one side and now on the other, the two governors making respectful representations to each other, and their officers using any but respectful means to settle a question which kept the whole countryside in a state of open war.

Again in 1735, Cresap deposes that his enemies have tried to make him prisoner on the open road,[11] and there appears in his sturdy sentences a genuine fear of injury to himself and destruction to his property. The Pennsylvanians seem to have been the aggressors in the greater number of the cases which are recorded, and in one instance Robert Buchanan, high sheriff of Lancaster County, seized and jailed ten or more of Lord Baltimore's tenants. On another occasion this same Buchanan seizes Jacob Loughman, and adds to the indignities which he puts upon his prisoner, by giving his wife a very severe beating for attempting to interfere with the arrest. Loughman's account of the affair furnishes us with a mild amusement and no little gratification in its outcome:

On the way to jail, says Loughman, "they were met by five Dutchmen. One of the Sherr. Gang asked the Dutch men where they were going. They making no Answer, one of the Sherrs. men struck one of the Dutchmen as they sate on Horse back another lusty Dutchman getts of (sic) his Horse said he could

[11] *Council Proceedings*, 1735.

not stand & see that then they immediately all got to Fighting Upon which this Depont. thought he would Assist his Countrymen & went to pick up a Stick when an Irishman Comes behind him & knocked him down with a Club where he Lay he knows not how long but the first Passage this Depont. remembers after Coming to himself was that he see the Sheriff and his Company running away Upon which his Countrymen the Dutchmen looseing their Horses got up and rode after them And in a very little time returned with the High Sheriff of Lancaster Robert Buchanan whom they told this Depont. they had catched and went directly with said Sheriff to Capt. Cresap's."

We cannot doubt that Cresap was glad to see the approach of this polyglot company of warriors, leading a discomfited prisoner and nursing their own broken heads. If a man would live and thrive on his Lordship's northern boundary in 1735, he must have a hard fist and a hard head, with the willingness to use the one and sacrifice the other in whichever cause he espoused.

Very soon after the humiliation of Buchanan recorded in the good Loughman's deposition, on November 24, 1736, to be exact, a more determined siege was laid to Cresap's house than any of those which had preceded it, and this time the success of the assailants was complete. It would be difficult to tell the story better than did the indignant victim himself as he lay in Philadelphia jail, and made a deposition which found its way into the muniment chest of Lord Baltimore, and today is preserved among the Calvert papers in the vaults of this Society. Hear an injured man tell of his wrongs in sturdy, graphic language, the simplicity of which carries conviction of the narrator's belief in the justice of his cause:

"On Wednesday the 24th November before sun Rise Samuel Smith Sheriff of Lancaster County with about Twenty four or twenty six persons Armed with Guns Pistolls & Swords Surrounded the house of me the said Cresap wch very much surprised me I being then in Bed. As soon as I Could get out of bed I Demanded of them their Business there or what they wanted, whose Answer was to me that they Came in Order to Take me & that they had got me in a Cage and would not Depart from thence until they had me Dead or Alive unless I

would Surrender my Self a Prisoner to them. My answer was that I would not surrender myself a Prisoner to them, for that as I was in my Own House which I Thought my Castle, Neither the Laws of God or Man would Compell me to Surrender, and Therefore if they attempted to brake into my House they might Depend on my shooting some of them or using my Endeavors so to Do.

I produced some laws to make Appear to them the Ill Consequence Attending Persons breaking in or Offering so To Do or Destroy or Burn Houses, Especially Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, & of which I read some part to them, which they Did not Regard Telling me that they had the Laws of Pennsylvania to Try me by. They seized my Flat & sent some Hands in her Over the River which soon after Returned with Six or Eight and twenty men in her with Rum and Victualls. Upon the Coming of these Men, they & those who came first threatened my Life, presenting their Guns & Pistolls at me & Surrounding my House to the great Terror of me & my family Especially my wife who was very big with Child and fell in Labour with the fright. Soon after my Flat Landed with the persons afd, and that they had Surrounded the House as already mentioned, they fired in at my House & then Drew Off to a small Distance Loaded their Guns, Eat some Vitualls and Drank Rum & there continued for about Two Hours still threatening me all the Time, & Came a second time and fired a Volley and then retired again & drank more Rum. At length finding their firing Inefectual they broke into an Out House of mine and Attempted to brake into my Dwelling House, upon which I fired a Pistoll with nothing in it but powder out of my House, which made them to Retire, & then fired a Volley of Shot at the House one shot of which took the Stock of my Gun in the House and went into a Post which was before my body, and by that means preserved me from the Shot which Otherwise would probably have been the Death of me. They afterwards Retired & Charged their Guns and so Continued until Mr. Smout one of the Justices of Lancaster County Came still threatening me, with some others with him upon which Smout Desired I would Surrender myself a Prisoner or that they would burn the House Over my head, he saying that they had a Sufficient Authority from the Propry of Pensilvania & two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for so Doing. My Answer was to him that as I thought I had a good Cause on my side and the Laws of England

to protect me that I would not Surrender myself to them or words to that purpose. Whereupon soon afterwards they set my House on fire and the People Scattered about, some about Trees Stumps and other Obscure places until my House was all in a flame; upon which at the Instigation of my wife and Children who Cryed about me, Earnestly Desireing & pressing me to go out & let them go Out (my wife being then in Labour) and not perish in the flames, I Opened the Door and let them go out and presently followed them, whereupon Several Guns were fired Several of which Shotts hit me perticularly one in my shoulder, three small shott on my middle finger, and one on my right Eye brow, upon which I made Directly to my Landing, where I kept my Flat, where several persons Came upon me with Guns and Clubs and Knockt me Down, there held me and made me a Prisoner, & soon after I was seized I saw them lead one Loughlin Malone one of my Servants who was with me in my House when it was set on fire, & was by them seated by me in the Flat, and being all of a Gore of Blood I asked him if he was Shott, who replyed that he was. Upon which I asked him where his wound was, who laid his hand on his Belly. Then I asked him who Shott him; whose answer was to me that he Did not know the Man's name but that it was the man I used that Day to Call the Priest. I then asked him if he could show me the Man, whose answer was to me that that was the man (whose name I knew to be David Priest) and Instantly Dyed; upon which they Carryed him out of the Flat and laid him by the Water side and then Carryed me and the Rest of us over the River to John Rosses where they kept us that night and the next Day brought us to New Town in Lancaster County, and the fryday following brought me in Irons with Michael Risner, Miles Foy and Jacob Mathias Minshaw to Philadelphia Prison. In Testimony whereof I the said Thomas Cresap hereunto set my hand and am willing to Depose to the Truth of the Facts herein."

It is necessary to fall back on Jacob's narrative here if we are to follow Cresap during the few days intervening between his capture and his imprisonment in Philadelphia jail. According to him the gruesomeness of this night of battle, pillage and murder was somewhat relieved by a trick which Cresap played on his captors in their passage of the river.

"They tied his hands behind him, and were pushing aeross the river with their hereulean prisoner watehed and guarded by a man on each side; but our old Yorkshire hero, seizing a favorably opportunity, elbowed one of his guard overboard into the river. The night being dark, the Pennites thought it was Cresap in the water, and fell upon him randum tandum with their poles; but poor Paddy—he was an Irishman—not pleased at all with this sport, made such lamentable eries that diseovering their mistake, they hoisted him out of his eold bath."

It is permitted us to hope that this was the same Irishman who on another oceasion stole up behind our friend Loughman and clubbed him into insensibility.

When the vietorious Pennsylvanians reached Lancaster, they proceeded at once to shackle their prisoner, an indignity to whieh he submitted quietly until the work was finished, then, raising his iron bound wrists he brought them down upon the head of the smith and stretched that worthy on the ground. It was no wonder then, with the news of this and his other deeds of hardihood fresh in their recolleetion, that the entire population of Philadelphia turned out to see the "Maryland monster," as he was led in triumph into that eity. One in the crowd asked him joeularly what he thought of Philadelphia, to whom he replied with a rather splendid bravado, "Why, this is the finest city in the Province of Maryland." There was surely a high, undaunted spirit in Thomas Cresap.

After the burning of Cresap's house, the Governor and Council petitioned [12] the King to put an end to "This Proceeding by Fire and Sword to establish the Bounds which are now in Dispute before the high Court of Chancery." They state very strongly the case of Thomas Cresap, a Magistrate, whose house had been burned by these "outrageous People," and one of his men killed and others wounded, and they are amazed at the refusal to release the prisoner on the ground that he "had been guilty of a former Murder," a very extraordinary eontention, in the opinion of the Counеil, in view of the fact that

[12] *Council Proceedings*, 1736/37.

some years ago when the Pennsylvanians attacked Cresap, he "in Defence of his House fired a gun, and shot the Deceased in the Leg or Thigh of which Wound he dyed; for this fact the Owner of the House was brought to his Tryal in this Province; and the late Governor of Pensilvania was so sensible of this being the Truth of the Case, that he often declared the Owner of the house ought not to be accountable for that Mans Death." The Council in view of these circumstances pray to his Majesty for his royal interposition. The King in Council on Aug. 18, 1737, orders [13] that the two proprietaries make no more grants of land in the disputed territory, and that they do not "permit or Suffer any Tumults, Riots, or other Outrageous Disorders to be Committed on the Borders of their respective Provinces."

Both sides were well tired of the recourse to arms by this time, and the king's injunction was regarded as a good excuse for the cessation of open hostilities, although the few months following Cresap's capture saw numerous arrests, and one forced entry of a Pennsylvania jail with the consequent delivery of its Maryland prisoners. The territory remained in legal dispute for fourteen years after this, when as has been told, the Chancellor's decision of 1750 settled it for all time. The superior energy and legal assistance of the Penns unquestionably enabled them to present to the High Court the better case in a purely legal sense, but any man unaffected by the spirit of partisanship will agree with those who affirm the essential truth and justice of the Maryland claim as it was originally presented, unclouded by the technicalities of nearly a century of litigation.

It is said that the Pennsylvanians were willing to release Cresap after he had been a few weeks in custody, but we are told that the "Maryland Monster" declined his freedom until his case should have been taken into cognizance by the King.[14] Accordingly, so the story runs, the Philadelphians had an unwelcome guest in their house of detention for nearly a year,

[13] *Council Proceedings*, 1737.

[14] Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap.*

when, the King having issued his order of 1737, he consented to be set free and to return to his wife and children, who had been cared for all this time by some friendly Indians in the neighborhood of his home on the Susquehanna.

Cresap's next venture bespeaks him a man of unquenchable spirit. In common with other thousands of his day he had heard dimly the yet unspoken words of Greeley—"Young man, go west." Instead of weakly complaining of his misfortunes, he gathered what utensils and stock were left to him, loaded his family upon a wagon and set out for the land beyond the Blue Ridge, where Mr. Daniel Dulany the elder, and others were succeeding in attracting settlers to lands in the Cumberland Valley, which they leased or sold on a system of easy mortgages. In addition to a valuable farm called Long Meadows which he obtained, probably in this way, from Mr. Dulany, Cresap borrowed from him 500 pounds currency and settled down in the midst of a growing population of English and German settlers, determined once more to secure for himself a home and a fortune.[14]

Here then in the rich Cumberland Valley, at a place on the Antietam about two miles from Hagerstown, Captain Thomas Cresap, one time magistrate in Baltimore County, built him a stone and log house over a generous spring, and loopholed its walls for defense against those bands of Indians, which still, in war and in peace, made that beautiful sparsely timbered valley their highroad from north to south. By entering into trade with these people, Cresap hoped to build up a thriving business in furs, and in this manner add to the income from his farming operations. But once more a perverse fate turned its back upon the advancement of his fortunes. His first consignment of pelts was sent to England in a vessel which by misehance fell in with a French frigate, and as one result of the encounter, Mr. Cresap was for a third time insolvent. He discharged his debt to Mr. Dulany in the mysterious fashion

[14] Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap.*

common to bankrupts in that day and this, collected his stock and implements, once more loaded his family upon a wagon and for the third and last time turned his face toward the west. The foundations of his house on the Antietam remained in Scharf's time as the basis of a later superstructure, and the visitor to Hagerstown is motored out the Marsh Pike and shown Cresap's House or Cresap's Fort, frequently by people to whom its builder is but a name.[15]

This is our last sight of Cresap for a period of two or three years. We know, however, that he settled himself and his family at a place called Shawanese Old Town, an abandoned Indian village, situated on the Potomac in the present Allegany County about fifteen miles southeast of Cumberland, directly opposite Green Spring Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at that time the farthest west of any of the Maryland settlements. Here, re-naming the place Skipton after the village of his birth in England, which in its topography it somewhat resembled, he built a strongly stockaded house, and by trading, farming and cattle raising, he succeeded in acquiring, before many years had passed, a large landed estate and no small measure of that prosperity which fortune had denied him in his former ventures.

It is well to state at once that the chief personage on the western border of Maryland from 1740 until the final capture of Fort Duquesne by General Forbes in 1758 was no other than Colonel Thomas Cresap. This eminence in the perplexed affairs of the border may be attributed to two causes, the first of which was a certain aggressiveness of spirit and efficiency of mind and body which seemed inevitably to attract him to the very center of action, no matter where he might be. If in connection with these personal characteristics the strategic nature of the situation in which he now found himself is considered, the reason is clear why the Sharpe Correspondence, the Dinwiddie Papers, the Maryland Archives and other contemporary documents are found to be rich in references to this

[15] Scharf, J. T., *History of Western Maryland.*

venturer who could be frightened away from his western stronghold neither by the hostility of the Indians nor by the mandates and threats of the French, then in the flush of imperial extension of their territory.

If a war party of the Six Nations wished to go southward to battle with their southern enemies, their easiest path led them from New York along the eastern slope of the Laurel Hills and so through Pennsylvania into Maryland at the point occupied by Cresap, whose house on the Potomac thus became a rendezvous for them and marked a stage in their journey. Moreover if they were not in too great force, they could count on receiving food from the famous great kettle of the hospitable frontiersman, whom they designated on this account as "Big Spoon." When in later years Virginian settlers began to press into the Ohio region, following the lines of easiest travel, they found it more desirable to cross the Potomac somewhere near Cresap's house and so on to the Monongahela by the road which he had blazed in that direction than to struggle over mountain ranges beset with every difficulty known to man and beast. Therefore, whether you were a hungry Indian travelling north and south in paint and feathers, or the surveyor George Washington working to the west with rod and transit, Cresap figured largely in your calculations, and his house with its rude comforts cried "hasten" to your weary bones.

It was a motley company which gathered around the "English Colonel" in his fastness on the Potomac. In 1750 Christopher Gist writes [16] that he found in Logstown, a village on the Ohio about seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, "a Parcel of reprobate Indian Traders." He found also good Indians and bad Indians, and a day or two later he came upon George Croghan and Andrew Montour, and these—the traders, Gist, the Indians, Croghan, Montour, Trent, Conrad Weiser, Washington, Braddock, Nemacolin and the Half King, each of them a distinct type in an age and place rich in types, were all known to Cresap and frequent visitors at his house. They were an

[16] Gist, C., *Journal, etc.*, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

interesting group typical of the conditions which bred them, and a word or two about some of them, showing their relations with the subject of this sketch, will not be out of place in these pages.

Christopher Gist, without doubt a very worthy man, one does not altogether admire and like. Sharpe found him worse than useless in a certain exigency of the French war,[17] and he was always unfriendly to Cresap, who, according to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, quarreled with him in a very bitter fashion. Says our informant in a letter to Colonel Fairfax, I "am sorry for the difference between Gist and Cresap; the former has shown me some unmannerly Affidavits swore to in M'yl'd, and I believe Cresap is a person of hot Resentm't and great Acrimony."[18] Gist, however, was a bold explorer and surveyor whose activities in opening the Ohio country to settlement must always be noted in any consideration of that interesting story of American expansion. He had that knack, which Cresap never acquired, of winning and holding the confidence of the Indians, and by reason of this and his general intrepidity he became a personage of importance in the service of Dinwiddie, under whom he held a captain's commission, although he was a Marylander by birth and breeding. His journals detailing his widespread explorations in the Ohio country are historical documents of the first value.

During one of Gist's visits to Cresap there occurred an incident which gives us a glimpse of the difficulties of life on that exposed border, and likewise shows the latter to us in one of those fits of temper which seem to have been characteristic of him. In September 1751, Gist writes to Governor Ogle,[19] telling him of a late occasion when a company of Six Nation warriors resting for the night at Cresap's stockade, very unceremoniously killed a steer and several hogs belonging to their

[17] Schlesinger, A. M., *Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War, Md. Hist. Mag.*, June and Sept., 1912.

[18] *Dinwiddie Correspondence.*

[19] *Council Proceedings*, 1751.

host, and seized a supply of corn, flour and bread. The owner of these commodities, "being in a Passion with them threatened to Shoot among them at Night when they were Dancing a War Dance." He was dissuaded from his purpose after great difficulty, and Gist undertook to negotiate the affair, and succeeded, as the following letter from the Indians to Ogle indicates, in clearing the air for the time being:—

"Brother Tograhogan

We are sorry to find that we are under this Necessity of making this Complaint to you which has happened at a Time when we met a proper Person to be an Interpreter between us and our brother Cresap who has of late Seemed angry with us and we did not know for what and finding he did not give us Victuals so chearfully as usual our Young men went out and killed Sundry of his Hogs at which he flew into a Passion with us—there was a Proper Interpreter who told us that our Brother Tograhogan did not pay for the Victuals which—was Promised to be given us at the Treaty of Lancaster on our Travels to and from War therefore we refer you to the Treaty, and—as the White People has Killed up the Deer, Buffelos, Elks and Bears there is nothing for us to live on but what we get from the White people and having no White People on the Road from Onondago to Our Brother Cresaps house we are often very hungry and Stays three or four days to Rest ourselves and Our Young men very unruly goes into the Woods and kills Our Brother Cresap's Hogs & Sometimes Cattle. Therefore We recommend this to you in hopes you will do us Justice and Provide for us according to the Treaty, which will prevent any differences that may arise between us & your People."

There is abundant testimony in contemporary documents substantiating the accusation here made that the Province of Maryland did not observe the terms of this important treaty made by the colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia with the Six Nations in 1744. Indeed the Maryland policy throughout the French and Indian wars was notoriously selfish, but we may not enter here into the political situation which made this inevitable.

Although, as has been said, Cresap seems never to have possessed the trust and confidence of the Indians in at all the same degree as Gist and Conrad Weiser, certain individual Indians, notably the Delaware Nemacolin, were strongly attached to him and his interests. And a few years after the date of Gist's letter to Ogle we find Sharpe sending our frontiersman to the Indians as his personal representative, saying that he knows that his ambassador will be welcome because of his known friendship for their nation. On the other hand, nearly ten years before the same date, Conrad Weiser advises the Council of Maryland against sending Cresap to treat with the Six Nations, because "he is in no favour at all with them, according to what I heard they look upon him as a Man that either wants Wit or Honesty because for his ill Management last Summer in endeavoring to buy Lands of the Warriors (these were their own Words to me)."[20] There is nothing from Cresap in his own defense on this point, and indeed it has been necessary throughout this study of his life to remember that although he is several times accused of sharp dealing in one matter or another, there is never any specific evidence brought forward, and there is always only one side of the story presented. Those astute diplomats of the Long House, for instance, may have had an excellent reason for not wishing to see Cresap, a reason not in the least related to any question of his personal honesty. And it may be well to note here that Conrad Weiser, who warned the Council against the employment of Cresap, was a leading citizen of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the days when that gentleman was the "Maryland Monster" to the people of the Susquehanna counties.

Weiser[21] was one of those most in touch with Indian affairs in the whole hinterland of the colonies. In the records of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia his name occurs impartially as interpreter and go-between in all Indian

[20] *Council Proceedings*, 1742.
[21] Weiser, C. Z., *Life of Conrad Weiser.*

affairs of consequence, and this was service of a most important nature, requiring on the part of him who performed it delicacy, tact, boldness and unassailable honesty of purpose. Having left New York at an early age as the result of a historic land dispute, he removed to Pennsylvania, where he became one of the important men of that colony. At one time under strong religious conviction he entered the Adventist monastery at Ephrata, but tiring of that connection he withdrew to secular life and in so doing made for himself many life-long enemies. He was commissioned colonel in 1756, and before and after this date, he was eminently useful to the governors of four provinces in the regulation of their Indian affairs. The name he bore with the Six Nations, Tarachâwagon, and the evidences of their affection for him and reliance upon his friendship is preserved in scores of the documents of that day. His memory must be honored as long as men shall retain their interest in those treaties and diplomatic exchanges between the colonists and the Six Nations, that high race of statesmen and warriors.

In 1747, George Washington, then a boy of fifteen years, made a journey into Cresap's country for the purpose of surveying Lord Fairfax's western lands.[22] From his journal it is possible to gather a vivid picture of the scenes and incidents which were the daily life of a boy destined to become one of the great ones of the world, pictures all the more valuable for their quality of unconscious self-revelation. They have in them the epic spirit which shows itself in many different ways in the records of conquest and settlement of that western country. Two entries from this journal are of immediate concern to us in this narrative:—

"Monday, March 21st, 1747. We went over in a Canoe & Travell'd up Maryland side all y. Day in a Continued Rain to Collo. Cresaps right against y. Mouth of y. South Branch about 40 Miles from Polks I believe y. worst Road that ever was trod by Man or Beast."

[22] *Washington's Journal*, ed. by. J. M. Toner.

High water kept the youthful surveyor at Cresap's for the next five days and on Wednesday he writes:—

"Rain'd till about two oClock & Clear'd when we were agreeably surpris'd at y. sight of thirty odd Indians coming from War with only one Scalp. We had some Liquor with us of which we gave them Part it elevating there Spirits put them in y. Humour of Dauncing of whom we had a War Daunce there manner of Dauncing is as follows Viz, They clear a Large Circle & make a Great Fire in y. middle then seats themselves around it y. Speaker makes a grand Speech telling them in what Manner they are to Daunce after he has finished y. best Dauncer Jumps up as one awaked out of a Sleep & Runs & Jumps about y. Ring in a most comicle Manner he is followed by y. Rest then begins there Musicians to Play ye Musick is a Pot half of Water with a Deerskin Stretched over it as tight as it can & a goard with some Shott in it to Rattle & a piece of an horses Tail tied to it to make it look fine y. one keeps Rattling and y. other Drumming all y. while y. others is Dauncing."

Another character of interest who must have been often at Cresap's stockade in these days was Andrew Montour,[23] the son of Catherine Montour and an Indian of the Six Nations. The celebrated Catherine, known in border history as Madame Montour, was the daughter of a Huron woman and the Comte de Frontenac, who was charged during his governorship of Canada with " debasing the morals of the colony by propagating more than sixty half-breeds." Catherine, however, partook only of the great qualities of her father, for captured by the Senecas in the course of a raid into Canada, she married a half-breed chief of that nation and herself eventually became chieftainess of the Niagara Senecas, whom she ruled until her death in 1752. Her quarter-bred sons, John, Andrew and Henry became firm allies of the English, whom they served in war and peace in a variety of ways, sharing to some extent the fame of Joseph Brant as friends of the white man. Andrew Montour was of real value to Washington, under whom he

[23] Buell, A. C., *Sir William Johnson.*

held a captain's commission in the Fort Necessity campaign, and before this, at the Logstown Treaty, he had been most influential in securing the renewal of the ratification of the Indians to the old treaty of Lancaster.

The limits of the writer's space and of his hearer's patience forbid further detailed reference to more of these backwoods types with whom Cresap came into touch in those troublous days on the border. George Croghan,[24] for instance, agent of Indian affairs for Pennsylvania, the friend and helper of Sir William Johnson, was a figure of the first importance in that place and period. He was a pioneer and trader who served the whole English establishment by his influence with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians. The Half King,[25] whose name appears frequently in the records before us, was a Seneca chieftain, who by the practise of his real diplomatic gift engaged and held the Long House to the English in many a crisis. He was the friend and loyal supporter of Washington, who one day conferred upon the proud chieftain the name "Dinwiddie," and pinned on his breast a medal sent by His Excellency of Virginia.

From this digression of persons, it were well to return to a more orderly relation of the events in which Cresap was concerned in various capacities. In the year 1749, the British government chartered a group of gentlemen who had associated themselves for the purpose of exploring and settling a portion of that vast territory called, because of the name of the river which drained it, the "Ohio country." They were given a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio between the Monongahela and the Kanawha Rivers, of which number two hundred thousand were to be settled immediately. The grant was made free from quit rent or tax to the Crown on the condition that one hundred families were settled there within seven years. This was the celebrated Ohio Company,[26] and

[24] *Washington's Journal*, ed. by J. M. Toner.
[25] *Ibid.*
[26] *Gist's Journal, etc.*, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

Thomas Lee, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, Thomas Cresap, George Mason, John Mercer, Robert Dinwiddie and others of equal eminence in Maryland and Virginia were its proprietors. They set to work immediately to carry into effect the purposes for which they were incorporated. Gist was sent on his memorable journey of exploration into the vaguely known region; a store-house, afterwards Fort Cumberland, now the second city in Maryland, was built at Wills Creek; and Cresap was ordered to mark and clear a road from this point to the spot where Redstone Creek empties into the Monongahela, the present site of Brownsville, where another trading post and store-house known as Redstone Old Fort was constructed in 1752. The threatened French War discouraged a steady settlement of the lands, but the fact that a visitor to Cresap's house at Old Town in 1754 found him away from home visiting the Company's settlers on the Ohio, is evidence that the activities of this organization were the point of the wedge that entered the wilderness and laid it open to the inrush of emigrants which occurred in the years following the Revolution. After the close of the war with France, the Ohio Company was merged with one formed in London by Thomas Walpole, called the Grand Company, but as the majority of the proprietors of the elder concern did not approve of the change a contest arose between the two which might have remained unsettled to this day save for the War of Independence, which put an end to both organizations and the private exploitation of the domain which they controlled.

It were foolish to applaud the incorporators of the Ohio Company as disinterested patriots intent on extending the bounds of the British dominions. That is not how such things are done. The westward star of empire follows the path of individual self interest, but now and then an individual builds larger than he knows, and is fortunate in being able to serve his own interests and the common weal at the same time. The adventurers of the Ohio Company were of this sort, and we cannot but feel that, land speculators as they were, they yet

had a vision of a greater eventuation in that western country than was measured by the material profits which they hoped to obtain from the enterprise.

The achievement of Cresap's life which has been remembered most universally by historians of various sorts is one which must have commended itself to him and his associates in the Ohio Company as a measure of great importance in the prosecution of their plans for the future. I mean the opening of the road, sixty miles in length, from the mouth of Wills Creek across the Laurel Mountains to the junction of Redstone Creek with the Monongahela,[27] a road whereby was formed a means of passage between the Potomac and the Ohio, the settled country of the eastern seaboard and the vast, as yet only dimly realized region of the west, and a road which was to become more important and more deeply saturated with historic interest with every year that passed, and finally as the National Pike to take rank among the famous highways of the world.

To Thomas Cresap and his friend, the Indian Nemacolin, falls the honor of having first blazed this trail and removed some of its most difficult obstructions, for as far as can be learned they did no more than this at the time of which we are speaking. Nemacolin seems to have had in charge the physical labor of the road-making, while Cresap acted as surveyor and overseer. This was in 1749 or 1750, and the story of that road from then until the present day forms an entrancing chapter in the history of the country's development.[28] Gist's Trace, Nemacolin's Path, Washington's Road, Braddock's Road, the National Pike—these are some of the names which it has borne at different times, and it is scarcely necessary to adduce more evidence than these names give of its tremendous importance in the political and economic history of the United States. If Waterloo was won on the football fields of England, the American Revolution was fought on the narrow path which Cresap and Nemacolin cleared through the wilderness, for here

[27] Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap.*
[28] Hulburt, A. B., *Historic Highways—Washington's Road.*

did Washington learn the ways of war, and here was he trained in the uses of adversity.

In this same year of 1749, the French, stirred to activity by the news of the incorporation of the Ohio Company, prepared to take possession more formally of the empire which lay between their two fastnesses on the St. Lawrence and the Gulf. They claimed as theirs by right of exploration all the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, a claim which led them as far east as the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, and which included in its scope the very territory which the Ohio Company now proposed to fill with English settlers.

Late in this year, therefore, the Governor of New France sent southward one Céleron, an officer in his military establishment, with an escort of Canadian Indians, to make claim in the name of France to all the country which lay behind the Appalachian Range from the Lakes to Louisiana. The French method of taking possession was to bury at the mouths of the principal rivers a leaden plate on which was inscribed the date and the circumstances of the claim. Céleron penetrated to the very heart of the Ohio region, burying his plates at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, the Muskingum and other streams emptying into the Ohio. He advanced to Logstown, seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, intending to proceed thence down the Ohio, but from here, his Indians having deserted him, he hastened back to Canada, where the Governor immediately determined upon the construction of a chain of forts along the route of Céleron's journey, a project which was carried out only in part before France ceased to be a factor in American politics.

In January, 1752, Dinwiddie wrote to Cresap a letter which is reproduced here in part because of its interest in several particulars relating to our story:— [29]

"You herewith will receive the Opinion of the Council in Answer to your Letters. As to making Reprisals for the Rob-

[29] *Dinwiddie Correspondence.*

beries done by the French on the Ohio, it is inconsistent with the Laws of Nations, while We are in Peace with France, and your Letter is too general: if you can give a particular account of the Different Robberies, we must apply to the Governor of Canada for Redress; upon his Refusal, we may proceed in another manner.

"I shall be glad (if) Mr. Montour will determine to live in Virginia that we may hereafter have an Interpreter in our own Province on any occasion we may have to do with the Indians: and therefore I desire you will prevail with him to be at your House when the Commissioners come to go with the Goods to Loggs Town.

"I have the Success and Prosperity of the Ohio Company much at Heart, tho' I have not a Line from any concern'd since my Arrival, but this from you. . . . I shall be glad if you could furnish me with an Account of the several Nations of Indians, their names and numbers of each separate, viz: their fighting Men, Women, and Children, and your Advice how to engage them to the British Interest. . . ."

From the above letter it will be seen that the French were making plain their opposition to the schemes of the Ohio Company, and it appears from this and later letters that Dinwiddie depends very largely upon Cresap for information from the disputed territory. In March, 1754, his apprehensions, aroused by a letter from Cresap and Captain Trent,[30] are so great that he commissions Washington to take one hundred men and proceed immediately to the forks of the Ohio River, the place now known as Pittsburgh, and there to hasten the completion of the fort which the Ohio Company has already begun.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of this unfortunate campaign. Learning at Wills Creek that the Company's fort had fallen, Washington toiled onward for many weary days along the road which Cresap had marked out, broadening and levelling it for the passage of his guns. He met with a scouting party of the French, attacked them, killed their leader, De Jumonville, and sent back La Force and twenty-one

[30] *Ibid.*

prisoners. This was his only success, for two months later, he was surrounded by a small army of French and Indians under Contrecœur and compelled to surrender and march out from behind the hastily constructed ramparts of Fort Necessity, a bitter defeat for his proud spirit. Cresap took no part in the campaign beyond hurrying to the scene of the De Jumonville engagement at Dinwiddie's order [31] for the purpose of conducting La Force and the other prisoners to Williamsburg.

Alarmed by the fall of the Company's fort, the defeat of Washington and the continued aggressions of the French, Maryland and Virginia were at last to some degree aroused to the danger of their situation, and Sharpe, a man of military training recently come to the governorship of Maryland, was forward in preparation for an offensive campaign on the border. He realized the value of a man of Cresap's experience to his scheme,[32] and from now on, this useful person is to be found in his employment as a commissary agent and scout. In October, 1754, Sharpe was appointed to the command of all the American forces, and with Dinwiddie began immediately to plan a campaign against Fort Duquesne, as the French had named the post captured the previous spring from the Ohio Company. But his plans came to naught, for he soon learned that the French at Duquesne were too strong for a successful attack upon them at that time, and he also discovered after several vexatious experiences that the colonies were slow in providing men and money necessary to the success of the expedition. He was forced for these reasons to hold his hand until the arrival of the expected assistance from England, but in the meantime he bestirred himself in strengthening the absurdly situated Fort Cumberland, in buying through Cresap a great quantity of supplies for the sustenance of its garrison, and in general in taking measures for the prosecution of a defensive war in case of the threatened invasion by the French.

[31] *Ibid.*

[32] Schlesinger, A. M., *Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War, Md. Hist. Mag.*, June and Sept., 1912; Sharpe Correspondence, etc.

Deceived and cheated by former agents, the country people of western Maryland and Virginia were slow to offer for sale the needed provisions, and had it not been for Cresap's activity and his wide acquaintance on the border, the difficulties facing the Maryland governor would have been seriously increased. Cresap purchased some thousands of head of cattle, as well as salted meat and flour, and with these was made the beginning of the depot of supplies at Fort Cumberland which was of the greatest importance to the troops of Braddock in the campaign of the following year. These events occurred in the fall and early winter of 1754.

Although Cresap was very busy in Braddock's campaign of 1755, it was chiefly in the capacity of commissary under Sharpe that his activities found vent. He was brought into personal relations with Braddock, and in one instance at least that we know of, he felt the rough of that exasperated officer's tongue for being behindhand with his supplies for the troops. That contingent of the unfortunate army which took the Virginia route to the rendezvous at Fort Cumberland, crossed the Potomac a few miles below Cresap's house and encamped on or near his property. Braddock himself appears to have spent the night in the house. The extract which follows, from the journal of one of the English officers in his command, is of considerable interest to those who have followed the story of Cresap's life on the border:—

"May 8th. Ferried over the River into *Maryland;* and March'd to Mr. Jackson's, 8 Miles from Mr. Coxs's where we found a Maryland Company encamped in a fine Situation on the Banks of the *Potomack;* with clear'd ground about it; there lives Colonel Cressop, a Rattle Snake, Colonel, and a D——d Rascal; calls himself a Frontiersman, being nearest the *Ohio;* he had a summons sometime since from the French to retire from his Settlement, which they claimed as their property, but he refused it like a man of Spirit; This place is the Track of Indian Warriours, when going to War, either to the No'ward, or So'ward He hath built a little Fort round his House, and is resolved to keep his Ground. We got plenty of Provisions, &ca.

The General arrived with Captains Orme and Morris, with Secretary Shirley and a Company of light Horse for his Guard, under the Command of Capt. Stewart, the General lay at the Colonels." [33]

This is not precisely a complimentary account of Colonel Cresap, but beyond saying that it bears the ear marks of a certain insular prejudice not unknown among the English officers of that army, we must pass over without attempt at extenuation the "rattlesnake Colonel" and the "damned Rascal," and note simply the evidence it contains of the importance of the object of these aspersions in all the affairs of the western border of the colonies. There is nothing to show a more active participation on the part of Cresap in the campaign than the continued performance of his duty as one of the chief commissaries of the expedition, but it may be assumed that he continued to make himself useful in this and other ways until the fatal day, when the army, now far distant along the road which he had first laid out, after having conquered a wilderness, was in turn conquered and utterly undone by the savage people of that wilderness.

The defeat of General Braddock threw the whole frontier into a state of alarm which did not subside even with the capture of Duquesne three years later. The western portion of the Province put everything in order for a retreat, which in the true pioneer fashion should be contested at every step. The stockade at Old Town was for a time a haven of safety to the refugees, but before long feeling that his position on the frontier was too much exposed to the forays of the enemy, Cresap made a contested retreat [34] with his family to Conococheague, now known as Williamsport, Maryland, the place where the Conococheague Creek empties into the Potomac. Here he housed his family in a cabin which tradition places on the beautiful Springfield Farm, later owned by General Otho Hol-

[33] Hulburt, A. B., *Historic Highways—Braddock's Road.*

[34] Jacob, J. J., *Biog. Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap;* Sharpe Correspondence, Council Proceedings, etc.

land Williams and now a part of the Humrichouse estate. From thence he sallied forth with his sons and others of the neighborhood against the bands of Indians which for two or three years made sporadic raids into the heart of Maryland, rendering necessary the construction of Fort Frederick as a second line of defence to the Province, when in 1756 it was seen that Fort Cumberland was too far from the center of population to be of use in a defensive war.

In one of the encounters between Cresap and the Indian foe, his eldest son Thomas was killed, and in another and later one a negro in his company met a similar fate near the foot of the mountain which from this circumstance has been known to the present day as Negro Mountain. It is probable that Cresap's principal business during this year of 1756, was the waging of defensive and offensive war against the Indians. He appears to have stood his ground at Conococheague when practically the whole countryside had fled to the east of the Blue Ridge.[35]

The French were not strong enough to make any concerted attempt on the colonies. They contented themselves with waiting at Fort Duquesne for the struggle which was coming, the struggle in which the English and the colonists united in such force that the final downfall of the French empire in America was the result. We may not go into the events of the later campaigns further than to notice one or two incidents which show that Cresap continued his activity as commissary, go-between and scout for the united forces of the colonies and the home government.

In June, 1758, Sir John St. Clair writes a letter to Sharpe [36] from which is extracted the passage here given:—

"I am looking out with great Impatience for your Report of the New Road, Last Night I received a Letter from Old Cresop, in which he tells me that he had seen Lieut. Shelby and that a good road may be made in a fortnight. . . I hope the Canteens & Kettles for Colo. Byrds Regimt. have been sent from Conogo-

[35] Scharf, J. T., *Hist. Western Md.*

[36] *Sharpe Correspondence.*

gee. I have received the Arms from it and they have sent me back the Hatchets by mistake Old Cresop looking upon them as Arms."

There is something not altogether humorous in conditions of life which lead a rational, civilized man to look upon hatchets as arms.

Once more a few years later, just before the close of the long struggle for supremacy in North America, Cresap appears in the Sharpe correspondence in a letter which at the same time that it enlightens his own private history, gives us a passing glimpse into the broader field of Maryland and intercolonial politics. Cresap has written to Sharpe in June, 1762, saying that ten Indian warriors of the Six Nations had come to his house on their way southward to battle with the Cherokees, and had asked for and obtained food from him during their three days' stay. They had told him that three hundred more would be "along this way at the time that Corn was waist high," and he thinks it unreasonable that he should be expected to bear this expense without hope of reimbursement by the Province. As he expresses it to Sharpe, he will have to "enter into them" to protect his property, for they will have provisions by "fair or foul means." He gives this warning as he does not wish to be held culpable if their resentment is directed against the Province.

Sharpe sends the letter to Amherst, and in so doing brings down a storm upon his own troubled head, for the commanding general replies in very plain language. As Maryland has done nothing for the King's service in this war, "I should Imagine," he writes, "that they would at least make Provision . . . . to supply such Friendly Indians as Pass and Repass, with Common Necessaries, that they may Pursue their Intended Plan of Distressing the Enemy; but if they obstinately Refuse to lend the least Assistance towards the Security and Safety of their own People, they must be Answerable for the Consequences; for it is most Unreasonable to Imagine, that the Province of Maryland, should, in the midst of an Expensive

tho' Just and Necessary, War, Remain Idle Spectators, without giving the least Assistance, whilst the other Colonies are Exerting themselves with a becoming Spirit to Enable His Majesty to Reduce His Enemies so as to bring about a Lasting and an Honourable Peace." [37]

Upon the receipt of this rebuke, the Council recommends that Cresap feed the Indians, and produce his account at the next meeting of the Assembly. Sharpe suggests that as Cresap is a member of that body himself, it will be paid the more readily than if he were an outsider. Another letter [38] from the disgusted "Big Spoon" nearly a year later, however, shows us that the Governor had taken a somewhat too sanguine view of the situation, for, says he,

"I find by their discourse, that as I formerly when I kept Store here, before the War, used to give them a few necessaries as they passed and repassed, and not keeping any Store now nor giving them anything now except Victuals, some evil minded Persons has informed them that I was paid for every thing I gave them, therefore they expect it, as usual. As to any hope that I can have of the Assembly paying me for any thing I give them it is but small, when they have so often refused. If I cannot be paid here, I will apply at Home (as I intend there) where I doubt not I shall have Justice."

Except that he and his neighbors stood a siege by the Indians in the stockade at Old Town,[39] this is the last knowledge we have of Cresap during the period of the French war, but before passing on to events of his later life, it were well to take account of another particular in which some years before this time, he had rendered valuable service to the Province of Maryland. In August, 1753, Baltimore wrote to Sharpe informing him that Virginia had run the boundary line of Fairfax's grant up to the North Fork of the Potomac. Now as the Maryland grant included all the Potomac to its farther bank,

[37] *Council Proccedings.*
[38] *Sharpe Correspondence.*
[39] *Ibid.*

only the farther bank of the westernmost fork at its headwaters could be considered as the proper boundary of this province. It was claimed by Baltimore that the head of the South Fork of the Potomac lay farther west than that of the North Fork, and it became necessary to have this fact determined by an actual survey. Accordingly the Governor and Council of Maryland order Cresap to come to Annapolis on business that concerns the "Provincial Bounds on Potowmack," requesting him to bring, in the words of the order, "what Descriptions or other Information you may now have relative to that River and its Several Branches that further Inquiry, if necessary may be directed."

An entry in the proceedings of the Governor and Council a month or so later reads that,

"Colonel Cresap attending this Board Says that in his Opinion the South Branch of Potowmack is the longest Branch because it continues the biggest Stream as he thinks from the Mouth and runs about Sixty Miles North West further than the North Branch."

Sharpe now receives instruction from Secretary Calvert to bargain with Cresap to explore these sources and map them, and in August, 1754, he speaks of having lately received Cresap's map of the forks of the Potomac. The original of this map is now in possession of this Society, after having been used by the Province and State as indisputable evidence of their claim to the strip of land which was in dispute between Maryland and Virginia, and afterwards between Maryland and West Virginia from 1753 until 1912. Unfortunately neither Cresap's map nor the most conscientious efforts of the Maryland authorities have availed to secure this debatable land to the State, and the Supreme Court decision of 1912 in favor of West Virginia completed what has been called the "dismemberment of Maryland," begun by William Penn in 1681.

In the year 1755, Sharpe speaks of the Assembly trying to find Cresap's accounts as commissary incorrect,[40] but he shows

[40] *Sharpe Correspondence.*

clearly that there is no ground for such action, and says further that he is "apt to think that they will be glad to find him tripping if they can because he has behaved himself on all Occasions as a good Servant to the Govt." He adds that Cresap's charges for carriage were actually less than those of others, which had been paid without cavil. These words of commendation and defense are introduced here because in the period of his life which we are now approaching, that occupied by the decade preceding the Revolution, the tone of Sharpe's references to Cresap becomes decidedly less friendly, for we shall find the old hero of the border an active patriot supporting in every way the revolt of the colonies against the government of England.

In October, 1765, it is reported to the Council that between three and four hundred men are arming in Frederick Town to march to Annapolis in order to settle the dispute between the two houses of Assembly over the passage of the Stamp Act, and more circumstantially it is added that Colonel Cresap had said in passing through that place that no other means but this would serve. Sharpe communicates this information to the Lower House, which replies regretting the circumstance and expressing its sorrow at the imputation laid on one of its members, that is, Cresap, defending him from it and asking that the charge be examined. Surely the situation has changed since Sharpe a decade before found himself defending Cresap against the imputations of this very body.

The deposition of Dr. David Ross is taken by the Council in its investigation of the charge against Cresap, and transmitted by Sharpe to the Lower House. Dr. Ross said that lately when he was at Sharpsburgh a paper was handed around which had come express from Colonel Cresap, the substance of which is here given:—

"It expressed a Satisfaction of the Conduct of the Lower House, in Opposing the Stamp Act, and intimated a Reliance that they would Endeavor like the Renowned antient true Roman Senate, to Suppress any future Attempt to deprive them of

their Liberty, it also expressed, that the Signers were informed, that a very large unjust Claim in Tobacco, was made against the Public, by a Particular Gentleman in Annapolis, preventing the Payment of other just Claims, and desiring that if the said unjust and dishonourable Claim should still be insisted upon, that the Lower House would give speedy Intelligence, in order that the Signers might come down, and cause Justice to take Place. . . . it was then said, by some of the Company, that it was one of the Old Colonels Schemes, by whom he understood Colo. Cresap to be meant."

In passing it may be remarked that the conviction forces itself upon us that Cresap was combining a patriotic protest against the Stamp Act with a plan for the collection of his own just and long overdue debts. In communicating Dr. Ross's deposition to the Lower House, Sharpe declares his belief that Cresap was the author of the paper mentioned therein, and asserts that by a proper examination of certain inhabitants of Frederick County, they can "discover how far Colo. Cresap has been instrumental in promoting Measures that have a Tendency to disturb the Public Peace, and to deprive the several Branches of the Legislature of that Freedom of Debating and Judging, which is essential to the Constitution."

There is not much more that can be said of the remaining years of the life of Thomas Cresap. His name appears during the Revolution in various records of the Council of Safety; he is prominent as a justice of the peace; he has a lawsuit or two; he is concerned as long as he lives in the development of the west, and lends his support to various schemes for the opening of a land or water route in that direction by way of the Potomac;[41] he marries a second wife at the age of eighty; he goes on a journey to Nova Scotia at the age of one hundred, and at last, a veritable patriarch, dies at Oldtown at the great age of one hundred and six years, leaving behind him a number of grand-children whose descendants are broadcast throughout this country.

[41] Bacon-Foster, C., *The Patomac Route to the West.*

A much longer story might have been told of the life of Thomas Cresap, but for the purposes of this paper enough has been said. His was not a career which for its lofty virtues is held up for the emulation of men. The pioneer, by the circumstances of his life, seldom is of this sort. He is concerned with acquiring land and wringing a living from it. His are the rough virtues of strength, industry and devotion to family, and through his labors the nation enters into prosperity and peace. In proportion as he serves himself he serves his race. Cresap served himself very well indeed, and in so doing made himself one of the most valuable citizens of this province and state for a long period of time. He was a fighter, he fed the hungry, he knew not the fear of man or beast or forest, he stood fast where he planted his feet, and he helped to make this nation English instead of French, and finally to make it American wholly and for all time.

This is the story of Thomas Cresap, whom I have called a Maryland Pioneer.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 338.)

[The series of Land Notes begun in Vol. 5, p. 166, was taken from the Land Office Record, Liber A; the present and following notes are from Liber B, and Liber B 3.]

[Liber B. p. 166] Transported Ano 1634

Mr ffrancis Rogers, Richard Harvey, John Bryant, John Hill, Xpofer Carnoll.

16th August 1650. Thomas Copley, Esq. this day entred a demand of twenty thousand acres of land due to him over and besides what is already entred.

August 25th 1650. These presents testify that certain men's names lately delivered into the Secretary's Office by Thomas Copley Esq. were the true and proper Servants of Andrew White Esq. one of the first Adventurors into this Province, and that he had divers other Servants whose names I know not for which there is undoubtedly at least eight thousand acres of Land due to the Said Mr White and his Successors upon the first Adventure into Maryland. . . .

[Lib. B. p. 167] Major Bufkin my Love Salutes you, These are to request you to pay to Thomas Gerrard Gent nine hundred pounds weight of Tobacco and a Cow which for the Land which you are to have of me and making payment you Shall have the Pattent. yors

Jo: Hallowes

March 10th 1650. Then received of Levin Bufkin nine hundred weight of Tobacco and Cash as likewise one Cow in full Satisfaction for one parcell of Land near Cedar point in Patowmeck River in Maryland containing by estimation five hundred

acres or thereabouts by me Thomas Gerrard . . . by a Note from John Hollis and now extant upon Record under his hand . . .

[Lib. B. 168] Luke Gardiner demandeth Land as due to him for the transportation of Richard Gardiner his ffather and his wife Luke's Mother deced, Richard, himself and John Gardiner his Son, Elias Beach their Man-Servant Elizabeth and Julian Gardiner their daughters and Mary Derrick in Anno 1637, And for the transportation of Luke himself and Julian his Sister after they were forced out Anno 1647 and 50 acres due to Richard Lustich, Servant to M^{r} Copley who married Luke Gardiner's Sister deceased who survived her Said husband.

[Lib. B. 170] March 20th 1650. The names of certain persons transported in this Province of Maryland in right of whome Giles Brent Esq claimeth Land being entred upon Record at the request of M^{r}s Margaret Brent his Sister and Attorney.

The names of Cap^{t} Giles Brent's Servants Sent in with Cap^{t} Winter about 14 years Since, viz^{t} Humphrey ffulford James Price, Thomas Williams, Thomas Rowney and W^{m} Snipe. Those that came in with himself about 13 years Since John Warren Devereux and Goodwyn John Robinson Richard Pinner Edward Berry. Bought by him Since he came in Richard Cotesford bought about 12 years Since W^{m} Perfett John Ayres Thomas Tilsley Thomas ffidler William William Cavert William Bowman Garett ffitzwalters Phillip Garreson Xpofer Atkins Henry Topping and Cornelius about nine years Since.

These presents testifie that I ffrancis Gray of Apomattox doe assign and Set over unto Luke Gardiner of Maryland All my right and title of ffive hundred acres of Land due to me in Maryland my rights formerly proved in Court as the Certificate yet extant will declare. Witness my hand,

Witness W^{m} Johnson ffrancis Gray

Abraham Jenman

These presents Wittnessth that I Nicholas Bannester Doe assigne over two hundred acres of Land, which is due to me upon Records for me and my wife's transport to Bartholomew Phillips for a Valuable Satisfaction which I have already received of him as Wittness my hand this present 19th day of March 1650. The mark of
Witness W^{m} Asiter Nich^{s} Bannister

I Robert Holt doe assigne over all my right and title of ffour hundred acres of Land due upon Record unto George Manners to him and his heirs forever Witness my hand this 19th day of December 1650. The mark of
Wittness W^{m} Eltonhead. Robert Holt.

[Lib. B. p. 172] S^{r} my respects to you and yours, these as to desire you would be pleased to deliver unto Anthony Rawlins one warr^{t} for one hundred acres of Land due unto me as it appears upon Record under your hand, I have had a warrant for the Land before for if you please to call to mind, the warrant was for any part of Patomeck River Creek or branch for the Same Land I have herein assigned it over unto the Said Rawlins and his heirs forever as Wittness my hand this 25th of January 1650. Richard Browne.

[Lib. B. p. 219] Know Ye that We for and in Consideracon that our Dear brother Leonard Calvert Esq our Lieuten^{t} General of our Province of Maryland hath at his own Charge in the year 1633 transported into our Said Province ten able men to plant and inhabit there. . . . Doe Give Grant enfeoffe and confirme unto our Said brother All that parcell of Town land lyeing nearest together about the ffort of S^{t} Maries, and commonly called the Governor's ffield, bounding on the West with S^{t} George's River, on the North with S^{t} Maries Bay, on the East with the Mill Creek . . . containing one hundred acres or thereabouts. And likewise All that parcell of fforrest Land . . . containing Six hundred acres of Land. And likewise one other parcell of fforrest Land . . . Containing Nine hundred

acres. . . . And likewise one other parcell of fforrest Land Containing ffifteen hundred acres or thereab^{ts}. . . . And We Doe by these presents will and appoint that the Said ffirst rented parcell of fforrest Land Shall from henceforth be one intire Mannor and be called by the name of Trinity Mannor, And Likewise that the Said Second rented parcell of Land Shall be one intire Mannor and be called by the name of S^{t} Gabriel's Mannor, And Likewise that the Said third rented pcell of fforrest Land Shall be one entire Mannor, and be called by the name of S^{t} Michael's Mannor . . . To be holden of us & our heirs . . . in free and Common Soccage . . . Yeilding therefore yearly to us and our heirs at our usual receipt at the ffeast of the Nativity of our Lord for the Said parcell of Town Land twenty pound weight of good wheat, and for the Said Trinity Mannor one hundred and twenty pounds weight of like good wheat, And for the Said S^{t} Gabriel's Mannor one hundred and eighty pound weight of like good wheat, And for y^{e} S^{d} S^{t} Mich^{ls} Mann^{r} 300^{l} w^{t} of like good wheat Given under our Great Seal of our Said Province this 30th day of August 1634.

Whereas there is due to L^{t} W^{m} Evans and Jn^{o} Jarbo a parcell of Land Menconed in a Patent bearing date the 5th of July 1649. It being for one hundred acres of Land More or Less, as in the Said Pattent is Expressed, which Said Land with all priviledges therein Mentioned the Said Lieu^{t} Evans and John Jarbo, with Consent of both Walter Pakes who is yet possessed of the Said Land doe hereby Surrender, Alienate and for Ever make over unto Ann Hammond wife of John Hammond and her four Children Mordecai, Ann, Bardnard and Daniell or which of them She Shall by Will bequeath it unto their heirs or Assigns for Ever Wittness their hands this 21th of Sept. 1653.

Teste Walter Pakes — Will^{m} Evans
John Hamond — John Jarbo

[Lib. B. p. 609] This Indenture made the tenth day of March 1653, Between Thomas Cornwallis of the Cross in the Province of Maryland Esq of the one part and Cornelius Can-

nedy of Putuxent River in the foresaid Province Brickmaker of the other part, Wittnesseth that the Said Thomas Cornwallis for and in Consideration of Seven thousand weight of Good Sound Merchantable leafe Tobacco with Caske, to be paid unto the Said Thomas Cornwallis . . . Hath bargained, Sold assigned and Sett over, unto the Said Cornelius Cannedy All that parcell of Land lying on the South Side Putuxent River part of the Resurrection Mannor . . . Yeilding and paying Yearly unto the Said Thomas Cornwalleys . . . three barrells of good Sound Corne Containing five bushells to each Barrell or three pound Sterling Mony at the ffeast of the Nativity of our Saviour . . . and in default of performance of the Said premisses, It Shall and may be Lawfull to and for the Said Thomas Cornwallis to distraine upon any Goods, Chattels, or Chattell upon the Land, or to reenter and possess him or themselves of the Said Land plantation or plantations with all houses Edifices Buildings, Impalements and Inclosures whatsoever, without any allowance for the Same as if it never had been Sold, any thing in these Indentures Contained Notwithstanding. . . .

[Lib. B. p. 640] Know all men by these presents that I Richard Preston of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland Gent have bargained and Sold unto James Gunion, Patrick Mellegin, Thomas Ager and Andrew Scott the Nexk of Land in Leonards Creek called Scotland lying and Joyning betwixt Cap^{t}. John Smith and John Fetton. . . . Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654 Ric: Preston

Test John Smith
John Sutton

These may Certifie that I Richard Preston doe assigne unto James Gunion, Patrick Mellegin, Thomas Ager & Andrew Scott all the Right Tittle and Interest of this plott belonging unto me the Said Rich: Preston Excepting that Parcell of Land which is now in the possession of Cap^{t}. John Smith, Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654. Ric: Preston

Test John Smith
Joh Sutton

I doe hereby assigne over all my right and Title of that parcell of Land whieh Cap^{t}. John Smith nnow liveth on lying betwixt Seotland and John Tennis unto the Said Cap^{t}. John Smith his heires for Ever. Witness my hand this 20th of November 1654.

Test Ric: Preston

John Sutton

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 133] Know all men by these presents that I Zephaniah Smith of Putuxent River doe hereby assigne & fully make over all my Right and Interest to a Certain pareell of Land lying in the town Neck in the County of Providenee Laid out for fifteen Acres more or lesse whieh Land aforesaid I doe by these presents fully make over to the use and behoofe of m^{r}. Riehard Bennett Esq Governour of Virginia as his proper Right & Interest for Ever, In witness to which I have Set my hand this 5th of deeember 1654.

Test John Smith Zephaniah Smith

This Indenture made the 23th day of January in the yeare of our Lord 1653 Between Cornelius Cannadie of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland Brieklayer of the one partie and Samuel Griffin of Putuxent River in the Same Provinee planter on the other party. Witnesseth That the Said Cornelius . . . hath bargained assigned and Sett over . . . unto the Said Samuel Griffin his heirs and assignes for Ever a pareell of Land lying on the South side of Putuxent . . . to him the Said Samuel Griffin his heirs and Assigns for Ever, He or they Yeilding and paying yearly at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour unto the Said Cornelius Cannady his heirs or Assignes one barrell of good Sound Indian Corne Containing five bushell, And if it Shall Chanee that the Said yearly Rent be behind and unpaid in part or in all, twenty days after the aforesaid feast having been Lawfully demanded, that then it Shall and may be Lawfull, for the Said Cornelius Cannedie his heirs or Assignes to distraine upon any Goods or Chattells remaining upon the Said Land, or againe to ReEnter & take possession of the Said Land. . . . In Witness whereof the

parties abovenamed have to these present Indentures Interchangeably Set their hands and Seales the day and Yeare abovewritten.

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of Cuthbt ffenwick
Jane ffenwick

the mark of
|———|
|———|
Cornelius Cannedie

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 134] Michael Brooke Enters a Caveat for 200 Acres of Land lying Easterly in the hunting Creeke and Running west into the woods upon the five Cabbins now Seated according to his marked Trees.

The 7th day of Aprill 1654

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 135] Imprs Laid out for Richard Smith of this Province Planter a parcell Land on the North Side of Patomock River adjoining to his own land formerly laid out, now laid out for one hundred Acres.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 138] Phillip Hide hath right to 200t Acres of Land which he hath taken up and Seased on the North Side of Putuxent Joyning upon the Land of Peter Godson.

William Stevens having right to 300 Acres of Land hath the Same Granted him next Phillip Hide Except the Sd Land did belong to mr. Eltonhead.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 163] For Henry Coxe Caveat, Five hundred Acres of Land being due to him by Assignment from Capt. John Bariffe is Granted to the Said John Coxe upon a place near the Cove as he Shall find out not yet possessed.

Administracon of ffrancis Vandaus Estate Granted to Walter Peake.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 169] Cornelius Johnson hath Entered his right to 100 Acres of Land due to him for his Transportation into this Province. [Dec. 26, 1655.]

Henry Coxe hath Right to five hundred Acres of Land Assigned to him by Capt. John Barriffe, and hath Entered a Caveat thereupon, for 500 acres next to the Land taken up at

the mouth of Putuxent River by William Stevens, which was by Condition taken up by m^r^. Eltonhead, but the Condition being not performed, is free to be taken up by any that have Right thereto by their Transportation.

William Durand hath entered two hundred acres for him, upon the Said Land which was formerly Claimed by m^r^. Eltonhead, but laid down by the non performance of the Condition as aforesaid.

m^r^. Woodman Stokeley hath entred his Rights to the Land due to him for the Transportation of Tenn persons into the Province 3 or 4 years past. And likewise hath taken up two hundred acres of Land next adjoyning to the Land where he is now seated.

m^r^. John Pott hath entred his Rights to 600 acres of Land for So many Transported by him into this Province, And hath taken up four hundred thereof next adjoining to the land of the Said Pott formerly taken up and Surveyed lying near the Land of Major Billingsley.

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 171] Thomas Read hath Right to 600 Acres of Land due to him for the Transportation of himself his wife and 3 Children. [Jan. 1, 1655-6.]

Jan: 1. William Dorrington hath right to one hundred acres for himself.

M^r^. Richard Preston hath Right to 1000 Acres, three hundred acres upon the land taken up by m^r^. Eltonhead the upper end and the rest upwards.

Jan: 3. 1655-6

John Norton hath Rights to two hundred acres of Land for transportation of himself and his wife into this Province.

John Grammer hath right to one hundred acres of Land for the Transportation of W^m^ Acres into this Province.

Jan: 9, 1655

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 173] James Berry hath right to land for the transportation of himself, Elizabeth his wife, William

Berry, Roger Berry, Martha Berry, Thomas Skillinton, William Harbett, John Morth, John Sourtree, Mary Long, Elizabeth Howell, Garrett Comberton, William Burr, in this Province of Maryland.

Thomas Seamer hath Entred one hundred acres of land for his own transportation, which Land he hath taken up in Leonards Creeke next adjoyning unto the land of Cornelius Abram.

Robert Hensbury Claimeth 200 Acres of Land being the Remaining due to him for his right of 400 Acres, 200 being taken up by him already January the 18th, 1655.

George Bussey Claimeth 200 Acres of Land being the remaining due of 400 Acres due to him, 200 Acres being taken up by him already January the 18th, 1655.

William Turner Claimeth 400 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due of 600 Acres, 200 Acres being taken up by him already January 18th, 1655.

Henry Keene Claimeth 50 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due to him of one hundred Acres, 50 Acres being taken up by him already, Jan: 18th, 1655.

Edward Keene Claimeth one hundred acres of Land for his Transportation into this Province in ffebry, 1653. January 18th, 1655.

Arthur Wright Claimeth one hundred acres of Land for the transportacon of William Squire into this Province March 26th, 1656.

John Bagbey Claimeth 200 Acres of Land, being the Remaining due of 400 Acres due to him, 200 Acres being taken up by him already, March 26th, 1656.

Abdeloe Martin Claimeth 200 Acres of Land for his own and his wife's transportation into this Province, he having taken none up already, March the 26th, 1656.

William Marshall enter a Caveat for 2 hundred Acres of Land for the Transportation of John Dudlesse and Margaret Brunt into this Province.

Thomas Redolphus Claimeth 100 acres of Land for his own Transportation into this Province Apl. the 22th, 1656.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 368.)

April 15th, 1745. Being Easter Monday the Day appointed by Law for choosing Two new Vestrymen and two new Church Wardens in order thereto came Mr. Thos. Worthington, Mr. Richard Dorsey, Mr. Simon Duff, Capt. Charles Griffith, Vestrymen, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Mr. Thos. Jennings, Church wardens, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Edward Rumney, Mr. Thos. King and John Wilmott and by a Majority elect Mr. William Roberts and Mr. Thos. Jennings to serve as Vestrymen of said parish in the room of Mr. Thomas Worthington and Mr. Stephen Bordley then they likewise elect Cornelius Brooksby [p. 261] and Mr. John Thompson to serve as Church wardens the ensuing year in the room of Mr. Thos. Jennings and Mr. George Johnson who are hereby discharged from said Office at which time Mr. William Roberts and Mr. Thos. Jennings being present were Quallified according to Law as Vestrymen for said Parish as also Mr. Cornelius Brooksby was Quallified as a Church warden before the Worshipfll. Mr. Richd. Dorsey and accordingly entred into their Several offices.

May 7th, 1745. At a Vestry then Held psent Captn. Chas. Griffith, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Willm. Roberts, Mr. Thos. Jenning, Vestrymen, and Mr. Cornelius Brooksby, Church Warden. The Revd. John Gordon produced to the above Vestry the following Induction: . . . [Form as on p. 365, Vol. VIII, and dated April 22nd, 1745].

And at the same time said John Gordon produced the following Certificate.

I hereby Certifie that on the first day of May, Seventeen

hundred and forty five the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. John Gordon, Rector of S^{t}. Ann's parish in Ann Arundel County came into Court (the said County Court being then Judicially sitting) and took the several Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to the Government and also repeated and Subscribed the Test and Oath of Abjuration.

Certify'd ℔ Brice Clk.

And the said John Gordon took the Oath of a Vestryman of this parish and accordingly entered into said Office. . . . . Whereupon the Vestrymen and Church Wardens Agree that Execution be forthwith Issued ag^{t}. David Huxton for the remaining part of his fine viz. £10 10s. Cur^{t}. money and all Costs and accordingly the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. John Gordon as Principal Vestryman Signed Instructions to M^{r}. Rich^{d}. Burdus Clk. Prov^{l}. Court for so Doing.

I John Gordon Do here declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book intituled The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England &c. Memorandum, That upon Sun- [p. 263] day the fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and forty five the aforesaid John Gordon Rector of S^{t}. Ann's Parish, in Ann Arundel County read Common Prayers in the Parish Church aforesaid both in the Forenoon and Afternoon of the same Day according to the Form and Order prescribed and Directed by the Book intituled the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church of England together with the Psalter or Psalms of David 'pointed as they are to be Sung or said in Churches and the Form or Manner of making, ordaining and consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons. And immediately after the reading the same made a Declaration of his unfeigned Assent and Consent to all the

Matters and Things contained in the Form and Words above Written.

Test John Wilmott Regr.

July 2d, 1745. At a Vestry then Held present The Revd. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Richard Dorsey, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen. Granted an Order drawn on Mr. Samuel Smith late Sher. of Ann Arundel County for Eight hundred pounds of Tob°. payable to Thomas King or his Order being for One year's Salary as Sexton of this Parish ending May 1st, 1745.

October 1st, 1745. At a Vestry then Held present The Revd. John Gordon, Rector, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen. And Mr. Cornelius Brooksby, Church warden.

John Wilmott Registr. delivered to this Vestry £10 10 s. Current money which he pursuant to the Entry fo. 287 receiv'd of Mr. Thomas Hynson Wright Sher. of Queen Ann's County. Then were presented the following accot.

The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr.

1741 Apl. 3d. To a folio Prayer Book . . £2. 5 s. 0 d.

Errs. Excd. ℔ Alexr. Hamilton.

[p. 266] March 31st, 1746. Being Easter Monday the day appointed by Law for electing two new Vestrymen and two new Church wardens. The Inhabitants of said parish viz: The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Saml. Howard, Mr. Thomas King and John Wilmot and they unanimously elect Capt. John Carpenter and Mr. Edward Dorsey for Vestrymen to succeed Mr. Michael Macnemara and Mr. Richard Dorsey who are hereby discharged from said office.

And then they proceed to choose two new Church Wardens and they unanimously elect Mr. Jonas Green and Mr. Gamaliel Buttler for Church wardens in the room of Mr. Cornelius

Brooksby and Mr. John Thompson who are hereby discharged from said office.

April 1st, 1746. Came Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey who were yesterday chosen Vestrymen and Mr. Jonas Green who was then chosen Church warden for the ensuing year and each took the several Oaths relating to their respective offices and signed the Test and accordingly entred into their several offices. At which time was a Vestry held present the Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen, And Mr. Jonas Green, Church Warden. . . .

Granted an Order to John Wilmott Regr. or his order for One Thousand pounds of Tob°. drawn on Mr. William Thornton Sher. of Ann Arundel County for one years Sallary as Regr. ending the 2d. of Febv. last to be signed by Regr. ℔ Order of the Vestry.

June 2d, 1746. At a Vestry then held psent, The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Willlam Roberts, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen, And Mr. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

Whereas John Wilmott being removed to another parish this present Vestry have unanimously chosen Mr. Jonas Green to succeed the said Wilmott as Register of this parish he accordingly took the several Oaths appointed by Law and signed the Test and entered into said Office the said Wilmott hereupon being discharged thereof. . . .

July 1, 1746. At a Vestry Held in the School House Present. The Reverend Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon [p. 268] Duff, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Capt. John Carpenter, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

An order for Eight Hundred Weight of Tobacco, was granted to Mr. Thomas King, for one years Salary as Sexton of this

Parish, ending the first of May 1746. Drawn on Mr. William Thornton, Sheriff, and sign'd by order of the Vestry ℔

Jonas Green, Register.

Mr. King presented the following Account viz.

1746 May 1. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr.
To washing the Church Linen one year . . . £ 1..0..0

August 13, 1746.

At a Vestry held in the School House, Present The Reverend Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Mr. Simon Duff, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Mr. Edward Dorsey, Vestrymen. Jonas Green, Church Warden.

The Reverend Mr. Gordon acquainted the Vestry that John Ross Esqr. of the City of Annapolis had sent to him a Pall of Cloth of Gold left by his Deceased Spouse Mrs. Alicia Ross as a Legacy to the church of St. Ann's Parish; which Pall was by order of the Vestry lodged in the Hands of the Church wardens, for the use of the said Church and to testify their Regard to the memory of the said Mrs. Alicia Ross. . . .

Easter Monday, April 20, 1747.

It being a very Stormy Rainy Day, the Vestry did not meet.

Easter Tuesday, April 21, 1747.

The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Simon Duff, William Roberts, and Thomas Jennings, Vestrymen, and Jonas [p. 270] Green and Gamaliel Butler, Church wardens, with several others of the Parishioners, met in the Church and made Choice of Mr. Ashbury Sutton and Jonas Green to be Vestrymen in the room of Capt. Charles Griffith and Mr. Simon Duff, who are discharged from that Office.

And likewise made choice of Messieurs William Reynolds, and Samuel Soumaier, to be Church wardens in the room of Jonas Green and Gamaliel Butler, who are Discharged from that office.

The two new elected Vestrymen, and the Two Church wardens above-named were qualified according to the Act of Assembly.

The same Day a Vestry was held, Present The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs William Roberts, Thomas Jennings, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, and Mr. William Reynolds, Church warden.

Ordered, That a Breast-Work be erected in the Chapel of this Parish, before the Clerk's seat.

At a Vestry held, July 14, 1747. Present The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs, John Carpenter, Edward Dorsey, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr. Samuel Soumaier, Church warden. The Vestry Adjourns to 6 o'clock p. m.

July 14, 1747. Afternoon, The Vestry met according to [p. 271] Adjournment. . . .

Ordered, That at the same Time a Vestryman will be Chosen in the room of Mr. William Roberts, who is gone out of the Province.

And that at the same Time the Lots belonging to this Parish, and lying in Annapolis, will be Leased for Sixty-three years according to a late Act of Assembly to the Highest Bidders. . .

July 23, 1747. The Vestry met. Present, The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Thomas Jennings, John Carpenter, Edward Dorsey, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestry-[p. 272] men, Messieurs, William Reynolds, Samuel Soumaier, Church wardens. And several others of the Parishioners, who make choice of Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, to be a Vestryman of this Parish, in the room of Mr. Wm. Roberts.

Daniel Dulany Esq. buys 3000 Weight of Tobacco, belonging to the Vestry, in the Hands of the High Sheriff at 10/ per Hundred, [see Book of Accounts, Page 19].

Daniel Dulany Esqr. agrees with the Vestry, to take the Lot number 59, at Three Pounds Sterling per Annum for Sixty Three years, agreeable to the Act of Assembly Passed in May this present year.

Mr. Thomas King likewise agrees with the Vestry to take Half an Acre of the Lot Number 61, the westermost part of the Lot, wheron is standing a Stone House formerly the Prison, for the same Term of years at Four Pounds, Five Shillings Sterling per Annum.

The Vestry Adjourns to the first Tuesday in August.

At a Vestry held Aug. 4, 1747. Present The Revd. Mr. John Gordon, Rector, Messieurs Thomas Jennings, John Carpenter, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen. Messi: William Reynolds, Samuel Soumaier, Church Wardens. Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin who was Elected a Vestryman on the 23rd past, appeared, and was Qualified according to Law.

Mr. William Reynolds, agrees with the Vestry to take the [p. 273] Lot Number 60, and the remainder of Number 61, (after Mr. King's half Acre is taken off) at Four Pounds Sterling per Annum, for the Term of Sixty Three years. . . .

Jonas Green produces an Account to the Vestry for Wine, Bread, &c., for the Church, during his Church-wardenship amounting to Fifty three shillings and six-pence, Which is allow'd.

September 1, 1747. At a Vestry held in the Church The several Leases of the Lots belonging to this Parish were this Day signed by the several Parties. . . .

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 352.)

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington, 28th April, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I doubt not your having long ere this, received my Letter by Mr. Troutbeck, as well as a subsequent one by the Post. On Saturday last, I was favoured with yours of the 21st ult. by Mr. Philips, who, I rely, has been duly careful to forward to you the Paper, about which I am both asham'd & sorry You should have had so much Trouble and Expence. The latter I entreat & insist that you would charge to me; and for the former, I trust, my Letters above-mentioned will, in some Sort, plead my Excuse.

You will see I considered the Instrument sent you by Mr. Troutbeck, as, in itself, a Mortgage, to all Intents & Purposes: indeed, I think it better than the more formal one since executed. But, I fancy, I am not much learned in the Doctrine of Mortgages; as, I own, I shou'd have thought that you have return'd Me as good in Law, as it certainly was in Justice & Equity: as being, legally, as much my Act & Deed, as those sign'd immediately by my own Hand. Should you also be of opinion, that the former one of my drawing up, by the Direction of Mr. Edwards, is a mortgage, or as good as a Mortgage, I apprehend you will not think them both necessary: unless it be, that that of yours be not, as I think it is not, a sufficient Warranty & Security for your advancing any further sums for the Support of these poor Unfortunates—nor, indeed, for all that you have already advanced. For tho' I must persist to declare that I do not owe Mrs. C. more than the sum [p. 242] I have mentioned, as, by good luck, my Papers

will prove, as well as some of her own, yet I am unwilling that You or Yours, circumstanced as all American Property is now, shou'd rely on her only for sums lent, certainly, at my Instance, if not by my express Desire. And, it is my Wish & Intention, that, whatever Reason I cannot but think I have to be offended with her, for having led you to blame Me in a Matter wherein She, at least, should have known that I did not deserve to be blamed. The Children not only shou'd not be deserted, nor you, finally, run any Risque of losing either by Them, Her, or Me. You will therefore, be so good as to consider the Matter with this View: and, if the actual Mortgage be better than that I had sent you, but insufficient, as I have supposed, to indemnify You for the farther Advancement of Monies which will be necessary (for as to any Hopes of receiving any from Maryland, I have none you cannot even, in any Way that I know of, get a Letter thither) I am willing that you shou'd keep both: only, in that Case, I believe it will be necessary by way of providing against the Contingency of your Death or mine, that you shou'd make a Memorandum on the Backs of them, that They are not for different Sums. As They now stand, this would certainly be thought to be the Case, shou'd they happen, as I trust they will not, to be settled by any others than ourselves. With regard to the Children, I hope, you will still continue your attention to them: at this Distance I cannot well take them off your Hands, as wou'd best become me, and I dare not think of removing them hither-[p. 243] wards. Are they Apprenticed out yet—and, at what Expence are they now? You must be as frugal; lest, should this unhappy Dispute continue long, or terminate soon, unfortunately, They may have run out my means of giving Them Credit. I think I ought to write to Them; &, if you think so, & will tell me how, & where to direct to them, I will.

My Sister at Blencogo has distressed me exceedingly: few as my Relations are, I have had a good deal of Trouble about them. She writes to my wife, that they have not yet paid their Rent: & with a World of complaints, seems pretty clearly to

ask, that it may be remitted to them. I hope, you will have no Hesitation in believing, that I wish to do all I ought by Her, & far more than, alas, I can: but, it certainly is very unreasonable to expect things of this sort from me now. True, my Family was sufficiently low & poor, yet, I own to you, I have often found my Pride hurt by her Marriage; &, tho' I knew not well why, with all the Tutoring I can give my Heart, it will not be brought to like the Man. I fear too that they are either lazy, or manage ill: or how shou'd they, now they are young, & have met with no Misfortunes, & He has a good Trade, be at a Loss to pay so small a Rent? I must write to Her, by this Opportunity; & not being able to give Her Pleasure, am loth to give Pain, by hinting even thus much—which she might construe into most cruel & unbrotherly Unkindness. [p. 244] I will, however, tell Her how I am circumstanced with Respect to You; and, if this should stimulate them to pay you, it wou'd be most acceptable to me, as I wish You at least, regularly, to receive the Int: of the Money. Will you be so very obliging as, frankly, to tell Me what you have heard or seen of their way of going on; and how, you think, I shou'd deport myself toward them. On the Subj't of Business, I have only farther to add a Request, that you will be so obliging as to continue to keep the Acc'ts very distinctly; as from them only I shall be enabled to settle with Mrs. C. For £57 10/— I stand indebted to you, on my own Acct. with the Int, from the Time you rec'd Her Remittance of £100. For all the Rest, I consider myself as only her Security to You.

I have little, or no News to tell you concerning my unhappy Country: the only Accts. from that Part of it where I lived, that are to be rely'd on, are that the Frenzy begins to abate a little. The People of Maryland have actually instructed their Members in Congress by no means to consent to any Measures that may finally disunite them from this Country, nor to form any alliances &c. with any foreign Powers. Both these, it seems, are now openly avowed by the Congress. I admire the compendious Plan of your M^{r}. Graham, who is now, or was lately, in London. He, I am told, proposes a total exision of the

whole Race of the present Colonists, & then to set about a new Plantation from better Stocks. There, certainly, is originality [p. 245] in This; unless it may be thought, that He took the Hint from the rebellious Mess which, it seems, He is so cleverly removing from his own Plantations. I have twice put myself in the Way of being introduc'd to Him by Gentlemen who are acquainted with Him; and was mortified, that I happened twice to be disappointed. I have just glanc'd over Netherby, which the Bookseller tells me sells well. Ugbrooke Park is really clever written by a Jesuit. Soame Jenning's Book promises to make some noise: I thought to have sent it You. This has been but a poor Winter, I think, in the literary Way: I cannot at this moment recollect a Publication of capital and challenging Merit. A Vol: of Sermons by Tucker is just advertis'd: They must be good; as those of Hunter's are—fine, & flowery. There is a Talk, that Dr. Hurd, the Bp. of Litchfield, will give us a Review of Gibbons' Hist: which is highly exceptionable for the Aspersions &c. cast on the venerable Fathers. I fear, this is too good news to be true.

My Friend, Mr. Addison is just about to leave us, for the Summer. He sets off in great State, with a Pair of clever Geldings, & a Servt. He goes from hence to his Friends the Simpsons in Hampshire, & to Oxford, & Bath: &, from thence, will make a large Tour thro' this Kingdom, Ireland, & Scotland. He presses Me to meet Him at your House about November next: but Gods knows, whether it will be in my Power or not. I am afraid to leave this Curacy yet awhile, which many of your Queen's Men, whom you will allow to be [p. 246] Judges, assure Me is one of the best in the Kingdom. Did you ever know a Mr. Crowleholme of Queen's? I think Him a little Fellow of the most Wit and truest Humour, I have seen in England. Barwis & Bowerbank, & Dr. Cooper, who call'd on Me, since I began this, all desire to be remember'd to you. Mrs. B. begs her aff't Compts. to Mrs. James & the Family, may be joined to those of, my very dear Sir,

Yr. infinitely obliged & faithful Frd.

Jona'n Boucher.

The Rev^{d}. M^{r}. James
at Arthuret, near Carlisle
Cumberland

Paddington, 13th June, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I am exceedingly concerned at the Intelligence you give me of these so frequent Returns of the Gout; on which I lay the Blame that I have not again heard from you, as you obligingly gave me to expect. You are a Proof that this Disorder is not, as it has been common to consider it, either a Family Inheritance, or the Wages of Intemperance: you owe it, I doubt not, to your sedentary Profession. The common Consolation which every one has to administer to a sick Friend, is the cheap one of prescribing to Him: & I find myself tempted to recommend a Nostrum to you. My poor Wife had, for many of the best Years of her Life, been most terribly afflicted with the Rheumatism, the Cousin-German, 'tis said, of your Gout. About two Years ago her Uncle took Notice of a Recipe, in a common Pennsylvanian Almanack said to be most efficacious, in this Complaint & the Gout. She try'd it, as who, after having ran the Round of physical Prescriptions for half a score of years, to no Purpose, wou'd not try almost any thing? and its Effects were astonishing. She is still subject to Returns of it, which come like your Fits of the Gout. Her Powder of Burdock Seed is a specific; & has never yet fail'd in two or three Days Time, to give her effectual Relief. I have no other Authority, than that of the Almanac, that it is equally serviceable in the Gout, but you will not wonder if I give a Credence to it, which I have seldom given to such Things. If, urged by a Despair of any other Medicines doing you any [p. 249] Good, or any better Motive, you shou'd be tempted to adventure on this, she will send you the Directions, together with some of the Seeds, which she brought with Her, & without which, she would no more think of living, than she would without any of her necessary daily apparel. It is not improbable, moreover, that those gathered under our warmer

Suns, may have more Spirit & Power, than such as are the Growth of these less genial Climes.

I still think you should not have return'd my Note: but, as I hope there is little Likelihood of your ever being call'd on to advance more than the Land at Blencogo is worth, I rely that there can be no Danger either to you or yours of losing by your Humanity to the Unfortunate, whatever may befall me. I am glad that Mrs. C. has written to you & done me Justice: this was the least that She could do. In this, as in greater things, her Conduct has been most extraordinary: with a real Love for Virtue & Goodness, & naturally disposed to be virtuous & good, & with no contemptible Share of good Sense & Understanding, it has yet happened, & does happen, &, I fear, will still happen, that, by some strange Fatality, she can be brought to be neither virtuous nor good. I never knew such a Character. Unfortunately for Her, she places no Reliance on her own Judgement; & she has ever been the Dupe of Wretches whom she ought to have despis'd. Her first *Ruiner* was a [p. 250] Fool as well as Knave: & this Man, Smallwood, thro' whose Persuasion, I am satisfied, she was urged to use me ill, & only because I was unfortunate as wholly for her sake to egregiously ill, I know she can neither regard nor Esteem.

great Man, & Commander in Chief of a Maryland Army, consisting of about 500, and, I hear, tho' it may not be true, that since my coming away, He mov'd in Convention for the Confiscation of Tory's Estates, & of mine in particular. Pray, did He, or She, remit the £40? If the former, tho' I cannot but be happy that you have got something for the poor Orphans, you must forgive my remark'g that there is a way even of doing good thro' bad motives; as well as of doing wrong with the best Intentions. I had suspected as much concerning my Sister & her Husband at Blencogo; &, accordingly before I rec'd y'r last, had written them a Letter, informing them that I was not in Circumstances nor a Situation to assist them, even if I thought they cou'd want assistances: which, considering that they were young, had something to set out

with, & He had a good Trade, & had never met with any great Misfortunes, I could not but think unlikely. Since that they have written me a perplexed Tale of some Law Suit they are threatened to be involved in, & begging my Interference. I have given them the best Advice I could think of, as well as a Letter to Mr. Brisco of Langrigg. She is a poor, helpless, complaining Creature: & I doubt the Husband is little better. [p. 251] Yet, she is my sister, & I can not bear that she shou'd want, whilst I, at least, *seem* to live in Plenty. To your other most uncommon Instances of Goodness to me then, add this also—that of tempering, if you see meet, the Harshness of my Letter to them, which insisted on their being punctual with you. You know better what they have a Right to expect from me than I do: and you know too not only what I wish to do, but what I can do: & I have only this to add, that I wou'd rather do too much, than too little, & thro' you, rather than immediately from myself.

The great News f'm America, as We ministerial Folk call it, is really important. I think I run little Risque in saying that such must be the Event of *all* their attempts in War, where the King's Commanders are not also antiministerialist & wish for ill-success, so only as that they may be screen'd from
I am thinking to prepare, & publish, a series of letters
had from America which tell strange Tales: not a single
in the Delaware since we came away, where they Trade,
& have grown rich, as well as laid in vast warlike apparatus. An honest Man, who wishes to be of no Party.
Misfortune it is to be deeply interested in the Issue of this unhappy but a melancholy prospect of it. I reprobate the republican Spirit, gained the Ascendancy yonder, & never will be at Rest, till it also yet, alas! I see not [p. 252] such a Consistency of Councils & Plans for the settlement of Things—alas! sadly involved in Difficulty & Uncertainty, as to give Comfort to a Heart that cannot but want it. Yet, as much unforeseen Evil has arisen from Causes apparently very inadequate, let us hope that He who bringeth Good

out of Evil, will, in his own good Time, direct to an happy End the present Commotions. I sincerely wish you better Health, & praying to be remember'd, with my Wife, most affectionately, to all with you,

I remain
D'r S'r
Y'r infinitely obliged & faithful Fr'd
Jona'n Boucher.

Letter Boucher Jonathan to W^m^. Eden, dated Paddington, June 27, 1776. 2½ pp. Public Record Office. State Papers. Domestic George III.

M^r^. W^m^. Eden (U. Sec. of State) forwarded this to M^r^. Pownall (Secretary to Board of Trade) on 4 July following.

Eden enclosed this letter in one he wrote July 4^th^ to Lord Dartmouth.

Paddington, the 27^th^ June, 1776.

Sir,

I have so often prefaced my Applications to you with Apologies, which I have such frequent occasions to repeat, that I begin to think I shall be less troublesome to you by telling you my Business at once.

This, S'r, is no other than (what my Necessities again compel me to) again to solicit your good offices with my Ld. Geo: for a little farther Supply of Money; which, you may remember, M^r^. Pownall, in his Note to you, as well as his Conversation with Me, gave Me Leave to hope for.

I wou'd fain flatter myself, that neither you, nor Others, will think Me unbecomingly importunate. It is not, M^r^. Eden, as you may suppose, very easy for a Man, of but a tolerably liberal Turn of Mind & who has been us'd to live something like a Gentleman, with a Wife too, born, alas! to very different Prospects, all at once to learn to live on a salary—hardly earn'd—of £70, or 80 a year, even with the Advantage of all the little saving Schemes We have just learn'd or are a learning.

It is true, I claim no Merit in having acted as I did; because, I shou'd have been most base, &, of course, most miserable, had I done otherwise. Yet, when I see others, who, in America, on the Spot, were not thought to have exerted themselves, in the Cause of Government & Order, more than I did, tho' it be certain, they did what they did, more fortunately at least, rewarded with comfortable & established Pensions, I must be insensible in my Circumstances, not to wish to be put on a Footing with them. And, if I may lay any Stress on the Assurances given Me by one of these Friends, that my Services were not unknown to some of high Rank in the Church who had said, that I deserv'd to be made some Amends, I am sure, you will pardon Me for asking you, whether it may not be in your Power to serve Me more easily in this, than in any other Manner. Bold as I am to lay all my Weaknesses & my Vanities open before you, is it romantic to hope, that if I could have a Testimonial of my loyal Efforts, & of my Sufferings in Consequence thereof, from Lord Dartmouth, the Abp. of Canterbury & the Bps. of London & Bangor, you could so second them, as to obtain for Me, a little something, equal to those, whose Friendly Communications first suggested this to Me— that is £200 a year? I shall not need to tell you, how necessary it is, that the Story of these Pensions shou'd be kept Secret; nor, I persuade myself, fear the giving you offence, by treating you with a Freedom, to which I have been tempted by your own extraordinary Humanity & Goodness to Me. I owe you infinite Acknowledgements for the truly friendly Concern with which you spoke of me to the Bp. of Bangor: and, tho' it has not hitherto been successful, I beg you will believe, that I am not so weak as to reflect on you, even if that cou'd be of any Moment to you. After all, perhaps, it may be best, that you have not: since, amid this little Gleam of Hope, I cannot but cherish an Idea, that it may be more in your Power more effectually to render Me Services in America where, if it be not the most to my Inclination, it, probably, is the most for my Interest, that my Lot shou'd be cast. And if, in the Set-

tlement of Affairs there, the Church should come in for her Share in the Attention of the Negotiators, as Churchmen teach us to expect, One wou'd hope to find some opening then, in the Way of my own Profession.

I have just rented a House here, tempted by the Circumstance of its being cheaper than Lodgings, which I am obliged to furnish, which is the more immediate Cause of my present Application.

If you can, possibly, think the Idea which I have, in the other Page, ventured to suggest to you, at all feasible & practicable (& the Success of others, on grounds pretty similar, tempts me to hope it may not be quite romantic, if it be, it is but one more to be added to the wild Projects with which I have already teiz'd you) I rely on your directing Me, and, at any Rate, that you will pardon these repeated Intrusions of, Sir,

Yr. most faithful & obliged Serv't,

Jona'n Boucher.

To Secy. Pownall, Downing Street, July 4th.

My dear Sir,

I know the Poverty of the public Purse to be very great, & therefore am extremely unwilling to trouble you with the inclosed Letter:—

The Writer is a modest & worthy Man, who on account of his Loyalty was forced by his Parishioners from one of the best Church Livings on the Continent of America; I have reason to believe that His Abilities which are good enough to be usefull are exerted here with zeal & Discretion & He already feels himself under Obligations to Ld. Geo. Germain having received some little Assistance by His Ldp's Order some Months ago. I do not pretend to urge the request He now makes for a permanent Provision, but hope to get something for Him, from some of the Bps. whom He mentions, in His own Pro-

fession. In the mean time you see that the poor Gentleman wants Bread.

I was sorry to see that the Vessel lately sent to the Southern Colonies had no instructions to look into Annapolis *en passant:* It surely w'd be both a reasonable & proper Indulgence to my Brother to direct one of the Kings Ships on the Southern Station to call in upon Him; & to give His Family that Opportunity (for they can have no other) of writing to Him.

Believe me with real Esteem & Regard My dear Sir

Very faithfully Yours,

Wm. Eden.

Endorsed 4th July, 1776/ Wm. Eden, inclosure Mr. Boucher.

The Rev'd Mr. James at Arthuret,
near Carlisle, Cumberland.

Paddington, 10th of July, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I am afraid you are still laid up with that vile Gout, or I persuade myself, I shou'd have heard from you before now. It certainly is extraordinary that you shou'd be so exceedingly tormented with it; for, to you, it cannot be the Wages of Intemperance. Let Me entreat you, if you are at all able to write, to tell Me how you are: or, if it be in your Hand, & so has disabled you, will my dear Mrs. James, whom (unfortunate unworthy as, towards you, I have been, I trust I have not offended past Forgiveness) do Me that Favour? I think, She will, when she reflects how uneasy I have been, am, & must be about You.

You must go with Me to yonder hot Country I have left—it is favourable to Arthrities: I suppose, all Countrys where you have warm Suns, & clear Skys are so, And, if you have not again been singular, & resisted the Influence of what I am told, are the prevailing opinions around you, you must be a

Bit of a Whig; & so perhaps, the Heats, in other Respects, may be less intolerable to you;

Our Tories here are all in high spirits, & flush'd with Hope, by this repeated good News from Quebec: some of our Refugees have even gone back again upon the Strength of it. So dreadfully, to be sure, as the Run has been in the other Way, One must cherish the first Gleams of Sunshine; but, there is a deal to do yet. I do not mean, as to conquering them; of that I [p. 260] never entertained a Doubt, if the Men sent out for that Purpose are but faithful to their Trust, & in Earnest (which, by the Bye, has not, I fear, been the Case hitherto) My Doubts arise from the Difficulty I think I foresee, in settlings things so as that, for their own Sakes, as well as for the In'ts of Engl'd, they may become good & useful Subjects. A more important Subject has seldom, if ever, been proposed to human Enquiry. Even Philosophers might be puzzled about it: what then may We expect from the Hurry & Precipitancy of jarring & tumultuous Bodies of Men?

I am grieved to learn that poor M^{r}. Troutbeck has not found Reason to be pleased with his Trip to Cumberland: your Bishop's Conduct towards Him was most cavalier. But, He is a Feather's Tavern Man; & that accounts, perhaps, for things still more exceptionable, than want of Humanity to an honest Churchman.

Have you seen Soame Jenyngs's "View of the internal Evidences for the Xtian Relig'n"? It is curious, tho' I think, far from deep: there are some queer & whimsical opinions, w'c, however, I believe, are not new; such as his opinion, that the Gospel has not at all intermeddled in the Matter of civil Government, & enjoined no Duty concerning it: his Opinion, perhaps, that Patriotism &c is no Gospel Virtue, is not so indefensible. On the whole, however, I shu'd imagine it wou'd do Good; as being, certainly, the formal Renunciation, of an arch Rebel, of the Errors of Infidelity. I am far from thinking so tenderly of Gibbon's Book: the best Comment I can give you of it, will be a little Hist: of the Man. He is of Cornwal,

Member for Liskeard, a Burrough there, & of a respectable Fortune: but, for the Sake of pursuing his Studies to greater Advantage, as He says, He resides chiefly in London; where, tho' you frequently see Him in the Bookseller's Shops, & Coffee Houses resorted to by literary People, yet, I think, He seems to be a sour, unsocial, & rather, a disagreeable Man. He was of Magdalen College, & I shou'd suppose, must have been there in your Time. His Conduct there was singular: at the Close of it, however, on a false Pretence, He elop'd, & for several Weeks, was missing & lost. At length, He was found, with a Romish Priest, whose Religion, being a quick Genius, He had made Shift to learn. To cure Him of this, after some unfortunate Examples in the Close of Mary's Reign, He was sent to Geneva; from whence like them, He return'd a strange jumble of Calvinism, Republicanism, & a deal of other *isms,* which in the Aggregate, make, what I have heard call'd, a *Nothingarian* both in Politics & Religion. I shou'd have told you too that, whilst at Geneva, He form'd a Connexion with the old Sinner of Ferney; from whom, probably, He learn'd the Trick of giving his Wipes at Christianity, thro' the Sides of its first Preachers, thro' the Vehicle of old History. With all this, He is timid in the highest Degree; & appears much affected at the just Reprimand given Him by D^{r}. Tucker in his late Act sermon; & is still more alarm'd at a Report of an answer that is said to be a prepar'g for Him by the B'p of Lichfield & Coventry.

You shou'd, too, certainly read Shebbeare's Ans'r to Price: It is a charming Piece of Blackguardism. He says, He has thrown into it the Result of forty years Study. The Book is a good Picture of Himself, that is, disagreeably, & even offensively in the Right. Yet, I own I love Him for his Abuse of the Presbyterians—sad Scoundrels, in the general, every Way. On the whole, however, with a deal more Reading, Skill, & real Ability, I incline to think it less likely to do Good, than a little Thing just come out of Westley's—also called "Observa'ns on Liberty, in Ans'r to Price." But, John is a sad Plagiarist:

His Calm Address was stolen from Dr. Johnson, as all that is highly rich & good in this, I more than suspect, is from old Lesley.

There are other new things, but (except'g Tucker's Sermons) all of them that I have read is a very pretty & pleasing Miscellany of Poems, entitled "Euphrosyne, or Amusements along the Road of Life," by a Mr. Graves, the Friend of Shenstone & Author of a useful & well written Romance, called The Spiritual Quxot.

A very extraordinary Paphlet, printed in Philad'a, has been reprinted here by Almon. Its Title is "Common Sense" &c. the real Author, Dr. Franklin, the ostensible one, a Mr. Payne, Member in Congress for New Hampshire. Its object is to persuade the People of America, at once to declare for Independency; & hav'g been published under Congressional
to suppose they meant it preparatory to their own preconcerted
ever in my Life, to have read so singular a Production & so execrably wicked without seeming to shock you, Yes
not quite safely say, that it is well written: it is often exceedingly otherwise: but, there is a boldness, & an originality of thinking, that, not having been much used to, will command Attention; &, sometimes, a Vein of Imagination, & a Warmth of Colouring that almost attones for its silly & its wicked Reasoning. For one Reason, in particular, I cou'd wish you to read it—as, I think, it will prove to you the Truth of my Conjecture given you long since, that, with the Leaders both on This & the other Side the Atlantic, this was not a litigated Quest'n ab't Taxa'n only, or even Supremacy of this Country over America, but a downright, premeditated against the Constitution, on the very same Principles, that, but a little
than a Century ago, overturn'd & destroy'd it.

I again wish you a speedy & a lasting Recovery; & am with the truest Regard, my d'r S'r y'r most faithful Fr'd & Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

THE OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

(Letters from the Executive Archives.)

His Excellency, Govr. Bradford,
Annapolis.

Senate Chamber,
5 Decr. '65.

Private.

My dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Navy, will, I learn, recommend the removal of the Naval School from Annapolis and the President will approve of it.

The reason alleged, I am told, will be the want of sufficient grounds in the present location. If the State will agree to dispose of the Govrs. house, and the adjoining grounds, I have little doubt that the school will be kept where it is.

This Institution cannot but be one, which the State will wish to retain within her limits. I respectfully suggest that you recommend to the Legislature at its coming called session to pass a law, authorizing the sale of the property. Let me know as soon as you [can], what may be done.

With great resp., yr. obt. Servt.

Reverdy Johnson.

His Ex'y A. W. Bradford,
Gov^{r} of Md.

My dear Governor:

The Secy. of the Navy requests me to ask you to procure authority from the Legislature to sell the Gov^{t} Mansion at Annapolis to the U. S. for the purposes of the Naval School. He contemplates enlarging the School and introducing additional branches of study for the Midshipmen which will render

it very desirable if not necessary to have that property. He desires me also to say that as the project is not new it is not necessary to mention his or my name in connexion with it so as to embarrass the question as it possibly might here in Congress when we must get the appropriation before the purchase can be made.

By the way as I walked past the Academy with your boy Augustus when I was last in Anapolis I asked him how he would like to join the School when it got back. He said he would like it very much. I told him he could I thought have the appointment if you would consent. If you will allow me I will ask it for him.

Did you ever appt. the Commandant of the Militia in Montgomery Co. In reply to your circular I made a recommendation. I have not heard whether the appt. has been recd. which I requested.

Yrs. truly,

M. Blair.

Govr. Swann,
Annapolis.

Senate Chamber,
16 March, '66, 4 p. m.

My dear Govr.

I am glad to tell you that the Senate have just appropriated $50,000 to purchase the Govr house property and $25,000 for other property. And $100,000 to erect other buildings & $2,000 to enlarge the Chapel & $20,000 for machine shop and foundry.

Glad to be able to say these things to you, I am

truly yours,

Reverdy Johnson.

DENNIS'S ADVICE TO ADMIRAL COCKBURN.

Now Cockburn, my dear, will you just lend an ear,
And take the advice of old Dennis M'Clure,
Who long has been viewing the mischief you'r brewing,
In Chesapeake Bay, and this town to be sure.
He thinks, you'r so crazy, and can't well be asy
Since blood, rapes and plunder, have gain'd you renown,
That you cast on our city, your Bull's eyes, so pretty,
Arah! would you be plundering Baltimore Town?

Now, can't you be quiet, why kick up a riot?
Secure your Bull's head by a decent retrate;
Tell Ross a snug story, that his fame and glory
Will be after ending, before it's too late!
Nor think by your thunder, our city to plunder,
For bomb-shells we care not a single half-crown;
Tho' *here you'd take dinner* Nabocklish you sinner:
You might get your bitters in Baltimore Town.

Oh! yes, my dear honey, you want all our money;
Our banks they are rich, but be asy, my dear:
Our Baltimore lads, by the help of their dads,
Know how to defend them, and that's very clear,
Would you know a plain fact, they'r of *Irish* extract,
Not aisily curb'd by a threat, or a frown;
Tho' with Yankeys and Dutch, they are mix'd pretty much;
Free citizen soldiers of Baltimore Town.

Then we've lads from the sod, who have long felt the rod
Of oppression by England's old crazy old king;
They are now, my dear juel, preparing your gruel,
If you your neat carcase to Baltimore bring,

Tho' late from Killarny, they'll tip you no blarney,
But out of pure love for your king and his crown
They'll salute you jentaly, my darling, so gaily;
Arah come, my dear honey, to Baltimore Town.

I've a tight Yanky wife, that I married for life;
And an arm full of childer, I've got, to be sure;
My tight little sons, are preparing their guns
To fight by the side of their father, M'Clure.
So now, my dear Cock, you may bang at the rock,
But the stars of the nation, can never come down,
So burn away powder, ay! crack away lowder:
But don't be after coming to Baltimore Town.

Arah bang away, honey, in troth, it luks funny
To see such a wasting of powder and ball;
Then stop when you'r tired; you'll be much admired
By old crazy George, *poor John pays for all.*
Your *old trade down the Bay* will afford better pay,
To hunting up nagars, send out your blood hounds,
Besides sheep and hogs, for your Johnny Bull dogs,
Who will be after starving e'er they come to Town.

You are such an odd creature, so savage by nature;
My juel, I can hardly let you alone;
They tell me you'r cross since your friend, Master Ross,
Has quietly laid himself down like a stone.
But I think I'll conclude, lest you think me too rude,
Subscribe myself *Dennis M'Clure,* of *Tyrone.*
So good-by, I must go, and see Torpedos blow
You to Balinahah from Baltimore Town.

Now Cockburn is gone I'll an end to my song,
So fill up a glass, I will end with a toast.
Success to the boys who, regardless of noise,
When danger's at hand will remain at their post.

Come, fill up more liquor, success to bold *Stricker,*
To *Sterett,* to *Fowler, M'Donald* and *Long;*
To *Armstead* and others, to wives and to mothers,
Likewise to the girls of Baltimore Town.

[This ballad, together with five others, appears in a Chapbook of eight pages, printed in Baltimore in 1823. It was evidently written for and sung in the theatres immediately after the conclusion of the War of 1812. The copy from which this is taken is believed to be unique.]

STANSBURY FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. Detmar Sternberg,[1] the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland, in 1658, with his wife Renske and his son Tobias. The following record of his arrival has been preserved: "1663. I Detmoore Stairnber do assign over unto Thomas Bradley or his assigns all my right and Title ot land due unto me for . . . myself who came in the year 1658, my wife Renscoe in 1658, John Dowlin in 1663. Witness my hand this 19th of November 1663, and also my son Tobias in 1658."

(Signed) Detmorus Sternberge.

(*Land Office,* Lib. 6, fol. 82.)

15 December 1663, Thomas Bradley assigns to Henry Sewall, Esq. the rights of a large number of persons, including "Datmorus Sternber, Renscoe and Tobias Sternber in 1658" (*ibid.* fol. 84). While the name Sternberg is German, it should be borne in mind that similar names frequently occur in Holland, whither many families migrated from adjacent German territory. The name "Detmoore" or, in the Latinized form "Detmorus," evidently stands for the well known Low German name Detmar. The name of the immigrant's wife "Renscoe" must stand for

"Renske," the Low German or Dutch diminutive of Catherine. Detmar Sternberg settled in Baltimore County, and was living there in 1678. He is evidently the "Dodman Sternbrough" to whom there is entered a credit of 40 lb. tobacco in the Baltimore County levy of 1678 (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 96). After this no further mention of him occurs, and no will or administration appears on record. He appears to have owned no land, and such estate as he possessed was probably settled by family arrangement. Detmar [1] and Renske Sternberg had a son:—

2. i. Tobias Sternberg [2] or Starnborough, as the name appears on the records.

2. Tobias Starnborough [2] (Detmar [1]) was brought to Maryland by his parents in 1658. He was certainly a minor at the time, since his father enters and disposes of his land rights, and he was probably quite young. 26 April 1707, Tobias Starnborough, "aged 44 years or thereabouts," deposes that when he first "went a ranging," some twelve years previously, one Daniel Welch told him that a certain tract of land was called Maiden's Choice (*Balto. Co. Resurveys,* fol. 21). This record, which would place the birth of Tobias in 1662 or 1663, can hardly be correct, since it has been shown above that he was born before 1658, and besides the latter date does not accord with the fact that his twin sons, Daniel and Thomas, were born in 1678. It is to be noted, however, that in these depositions the age of the deponent was often very perfunctorily recorded, as it did not form a material part of the evidence. A number of cases can be cited from the Chancery and other records where there is a discrepancy of at least ten years. If, in the present case, a similar error be assumed, and 54 years be read in the deposition instead of 44, the birth of Tobias would be placed in 1652 or 1653, and with this all the other data harmonize. Assuming, therefore, that Tobias was born in 1652-3, he would seem to have acquired land at the age of about 17 years, no unusual circumstance for an energetic lad at that time. 16 January 1670/1, by virtue of a warrant, dated 31 December 1670, to George Yate of Anne Arundel County for 150 acres, whereof 100 acres were assigned by the said Yate to Tobias Sternberge, a certificate of survey issued to the said Tobias for 100 acres in Balti-

more County called Poplar Neck. The patent which followed is dated 10 July 1671 (*Land Office,* Lib. 16, fol. 148). It is, of course, possible that Detmar Sternberg, who was then living, purchased the assignment from Yate in his son's name. In the Baltimore County Rent Roll, the date of survey of Poplar Neck, which lay on the south side of Bear Creek, is given as 16 January 1672, and the possessor (about 1712) was Daniel Stansbury. In 1681, Tobias Stanborrow is credited with 270 lb. tobacco due to him in the levy of Baltimore County (*Md. Arch.,* vii, 210). Tobias Starnborough was a member of the Grand Jury of Baltimore County at March Court 1683/4 (*Balto. Co.,* Lib. D., fol. 129). Under the existing law of the Province he must have been a freeholder, and ought to have been at least 25 years of age. A few years later he acquires more land. 29 June 1688, a tract of 135 acres called Huntington, on the north side of Patapsco River in Baltimore County, was surveyed for Tobias Sternbridge (*Balto. Co. Rent Roll*). This land was conveyed, 8 July 1695, by Tobias Starnborough planter, of Baltimore County, and Sarah his wife, to Richard Thompson of the same county (*Balto. Co.,* Lib. RM. No. HS, fol. 479). In 1692, Tobias Starnbarrow appears on the list of taxables for the north side of the Patapsco (Balto Co., Lib. F, no. 1, fol. 227). In 1694 his residence is more precisely located. In that year the name of Tobias Starnborrow is found on the list of taxables for Patapsco Hundred, on the south side of Bear Creek (Balto. Co., Lib. G, no. 1, fol. 274). 30 July 1695, a tract of 185 acres called Strife was surveyed for Tobias Sternbrow "between the branches of Back River and Gunpowder" (Balto. Co. Rent Roll). In this year he became a "ranger" under Capt. John Oldton (*Md. Arch,* xx, 205), a member of the force maintained by the Province to range or patrol the outlying districts as a protection against Indians. In October 1695, Tobias Standborrow of Baltimore County has an allowance of 4200 lb. tobacco for seven months service as ranger (*Md. Arch,* xix, 266). An allusion to his position as a ranger will be found in his deposition cited above. He died in 1709. The inventory of Tobias Starnbrough's estate was filed from Baltimore county 3 August 1709 (*Test. Proc.,* Lib. 21, fol. 175). It is recorded at Annapolis in Inventories and Accounts, Lib. 29, fol. 408, and is

signed by Robert Gorsuch as chief creditor, by Sarah Starnbrough as administratrix, and by Luke Raven "brother to ye administratrix." At July Court 1710, Sarah Starnbrough administratrix of Tobias Starnbrough filed her administration bond (dated 23 April 1709) in common form, with Wm. Farfare and John Barrett as her sureties (*Test. Proc.,* Lib. 21, fol. 254). Shortly after this the administratrix married Enoch Spinks and, at October Court 1710, citation issued to said Enoch Spinks and his wife, the administratrix of Tobias Starnbrough, to give new security for the administration of the deceased's estate (*ibid.* fol. 281). 15 July 1712, Sarah Spinks, administratrix of Tobias Standburrough deceased, filed her account, and at August Court 1714, she gave bond to Samuel and Tabitha Stansbury, orphans of Tobias Stansbury late of Baltimore County deceased, for their filial portion of their father's estate (Baltimore County, Court Record). Daniel, the eldest son of Tobias Stansbury, and his twin brother Thomas were born in 1678, while the next child, Luke, was not born until 1689. It is possible, therefore, that the two elder sons were the offspring of a former wife, but there is no other evidence that Tobias Stansbury was married more than once, and Sarah was undoubtedly the mother of all the rest.

Tobias Starnborough [2] had issue:—

3. i. Daniel Stansbury,[3] b. 1678; d. April 1763.
4. ii. Thomas Stansbury, twin of Daniel, b. 1678; d. 1766.
5. iii. Luke Stansbury, b. 1689; d. 1742.
6. iv. Tobias Stansbury, b. 1691; d. 1764.
7. v. Samuel Stansbury, a minor in 1714.
vi. Tabitha Stansbury, a minor in 1714.

3. Daniel Stansbury [3] (Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) of Baltimore County, the eldest son of his father, was born in 1678, and died in April 1763. The *Annapolis Maryland Gazette* of 7 April 1763, has this obituary: "Last week, died very suddenly in Baltimore County, Mr. Daniel Stansbury, a native of that place, in the 85th year of his age. He had eat a hearty supper the evening before he died; and has left a twin brother." The twin brother can only be Thomas, since all the other brothers are accounted for. 24 November 1713, Daniel Stansbrough executed a deed of gift to his brother Thomas Stansbrough, of Daniel's Gift, 40 acres, "being part of a tract called Strife" (Balto Co., Lib. T. R. no. A,

fol. 252). 7 November 1714, by virtue of a warrant to Daniel Starborrough and Thomas Starborrough, both of Baltimore County, dated 8 September 1714, to resurvey a tract in said county called "Strife," which was formerly granted to their father, Tobias Starnborrough deceased, a certificate issued to said Daniel for "Strife" now laid out for 268 acres. On the same date and by virtue of the same warrant, and "whereas the said Daniel, as eldest son and heir to his father, out of his fraternal love and affection for his brother Thomas" did grant to him by deed, dated 24 Nov. 1713, 40 acres part of Strife,—a certificate of resurvey issued to said Thomas for Daniel's Gift now laid out for 127 acres (Original Certificates in Land Office). The following children of "Daniel and Elizabeth Stansbury" are entered in the register of St. Paul's, Baltimore County, with exception of William whose dates are derived from his epitaph. Daniel [3] and Elizabeth Stansbury had issue.

8. i. William Stansbury,[4] b. 20 Jan'y 1716; d. 3 Nov. 1788.
9. ii. Richardson Stansbury, b. 20 May 1723; d. 1797.
10. iii. Richard Stansbury, b. 22 May 1725; d. 1791.
11. iv. Daniel Stansbury, b. 23 July 1727.
v. Elizabeth Stansbury, b. 21 Oct. 1730; m., 14 Jan'y 1749/50, Aquilla Gostwick.
vi. Anne Stansbury, b. 26 Dec. 1735.

4. Thomas Stansbury,[3] (Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) was born in Baltimore County in 1678, being the twin of his brother Daniel, and died 4 May 1766 (St. Paul's register). His brother's deed of gift, containing proof of his affiliation has already been cited, and the Baltimore County Rent Roll shows that a tract of 268 acres, called "Stansbury," was surveyed for him, 5 April 1724, on the west side of Little Falls of Gunpowder. His will, dated 21 Feb'y 1748, confirmed 9 March 1763, and proved 4 June 1766 (Baltimore, Lib. 3, fol. 44) and the Baltimore County land records show that he acquired a very considerable landed estate. Thomas Stansbury [3] and Jane (Dixon) his wife had issue (dates of birth, &c., from St. Paul's):—

12. i. John Stansbury,[4] b. 1710; living 1785; named in his father's will as eldest son.
13. ii. Thomas Stansbury, b. 24 April 1714; d. 1798.
14. iii. Daniel Stansbury of Anne Arundel Co., d. 1770.
15. iv. Dixon Stansbury, b. 6 Dec. 1720; d. 1805.
16. v. Edmund Stansbury, b. 13 Jan'y 1724; d. 22 April 1780.
vi. Jemima Stansbury, b. 19 July 1727; m., 16 Aug. 1747, Roebuck Lynch.

5. Luke Stansbury [3] (Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born in 1689, and died in 1742. He gives his age as 44 years in 1733 (Balto. Co., Lib. H. W. S. no. 3, fol. 188), 48 in 1737 (*ib.* H. W. S. no. 4, fol. 21), and 50 in 1739 (*ibid.*, fol. 50). His will, dated 25 March 1742, was proved 7 May following (Balto., Lib. 1, fol. 345). 14 Dec. 1709, the year of his father's death, Sarah Stansbury assigns to her "son Luke Stansbury" all her right and title to a tract of 105 acres in Baltimore County called "The Lot," for which Tobias Starnborough had a certificate dated 19 June 1705, and a patent issued, 1 Nov. 1710, to Luke Stanborough, "son of the said Tobias" (*Land Office,* Lib. D. D. no. 5, fol. 634). The patent recites that Tobias Stanborough, of Baltimore County deceased, had surveyed for him, 16 June 1705, a tract of 105 acres, by virtue of an assignment for that amount from James Crooke, out of a warrant for 500 acres granted to the said Crooke 20 Dec. 1704; that Sarah Stanborough, administratrix of the said Tobias, assigned her right and title to Luke Stanborough; and that the said 105 acres is now patented to said Luke under the name of "The Lot" (*Land Office,* Lib, P. L. no. 3, fol. 263). Jane, wife of Luke Stansbury, survived her husband and died in 1759. Her will, dated 16 April 1759, was proved 9 May following (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 304). They had issue:—

17. i. Capt. Tobias Stansbury,[4] b. 23 March 1718/19; d. Oct. 1757.
ii. Luke Stansbury, b. 26 Dec. 1735.
iii. Elizabeth Stansbury, m. William Bond.
iv. Bethia Stansbury, b. 1726; d. 10 July 1780; m., 9 Aug. 1743, Capt. John Hall of Cranberry.
v. Ruth Stansbury, b. 20 Jan'y 1728/9.

6. Tobias Stansbury [3] (Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born in 1691 and died in 1764. He gives his age, in depositions, as 42 years in 1733 (Balto. Co., Lib. H. W. S. no. 3, fol. 187), as 56 in 1746 (*ib.* Lib. H. W. S. no. 4, fol. 128), and as 60 in 1746 (*ibid.*, fol. 142, 160). In the last deposition cited, he states that he was with his "uncle Luke Raven" when he ran a certain survey &c., and the fact that he was a nephew of Luke Raven affords proof of his parentage. His will, dated 6 Jan'y 1762, was proved 7 August 1764 (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 167). Tobias Stansbury [3] and Honor (Bowen) his wife had issue (dates from St. Paul's register) as follows:—

18. i. TOBIAS STANSBURY[4] of Patapsco Neck, b. 11 Feb'y 1726/7; d. 10 Dec. 1799.
19. ii. GEORGE STANSBURY, b. 3 July 1732; d. 1789.
iii. BOWEN STANSBURY.
iv. AVERILLA STANSBURY, b. 9 Oct. 1723.
v. HONOR STANSBURY, m. — Gambrill.
vi. SOPHIA STANSBURY, m. — Robinson.

7. SAMUEL STANSBURY[3] (Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) was, with his sister Tabitha, a minor in 1714, and their mother Sarah, who had married her second husband, Enoch Spinks, gave bond for the payment of their filial portions of their father's esate. 20 November 1719, Samuel Stansbury of Baltimore County had a certificate for 100 acres on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, by virtue of a warrant issued to the said Samuel 29 Sept. 1719 (Land Office, Lib. I. L. no. A, fol. 24). This tract, under the name Long Island, was surveyed 20 Nov. 1720 (Balto. Co. Rent Roll). Samuel Stansbury's will, dated 19 April 1783, was proved 9 May following (Balto., Lib. 3, fol. 547). He leaves to his grandson Wm. Welch, after his mother's decease part of The Addition, on the south side of Towson's River.—Remainder of said tract to Solomon Stansbury.—£50 to John Ensor Stansbury, son of William Stansbury.—To my son Jasper Stansbury Colston and my daughter Ruth Stansbury Colston, £50.—To my daughter Tabitha Cross, £100.—To Delia Standifer, £50.—To Zebedee Hicks, £50.—To Solomon and Luke Stansbury, £50 each.—To Matthias Galloy and Ruth Hicks, each one shilling.—To my daughter Polly Stansbury Colston, £20.—John Ensor Stansbury executor.—Witness: Benj. Stansbury, John Talbot Risteau, William Stansbury. John Ensor Stansbury, who is appointed executor, was the son of William[4] (Daniel,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) and the great nephew of the testator. Tabitha Cross was doubtless Samuel's daughter, but the Colstons, whom he calls his son and daughters, seem rather to have been his grandchildren. As for the other legatees, it is difficult to trace their connection with the testator, and it is probably safer to attempt no further interpretation of the will without additional information.

8. WILLIAM STANSBURY[4] (Daniel,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) was born 20 January 1716, and died 3 November 1788 in his

73rd year (Epitaph). His father dying intestate, William, as son and heir, made provision for two of his brothers. 25 April 1763, William Stansbury of Baltimore County, planter, son and heir-at-law of Daniel Stansbury, late of said county deceased, and Elizabeth, wife of said William, convey to Richard Stansbury, son of said Daniel deceased, tract Poplar Neck, 100 acres, on Bear Creek, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., Lib. B. U. no. L, fol. 350). Also 25 April 1763, the same parties convey to Daniel Stansbury, another son of said Daniel deceased, tract Prospect, 80 acres, on Back River, in Baltimore County (*ibid.* fol. 353). William Stansbury married, 14 Feb'y 1739/40, Elizabeth daughter of John Ensor. She was born 12 July 1721, and died 10 Sept. 1799 (Epitaph). Her father in his will, dated 10 April 1771, and proved 11 March 1773 (Balto., Lib. 3, fol. 240), leaves a bequest to his "grandson John Ensor Stansbury, son of my daughter Elizabeth Stansbury." William Stansbury [4] and Elizabeth (Ensor) his wife had issue:—

i. William Stansbury,[5] b. 4 April 1746; d. 1826; m. Belinda — (b. 1750; d. 7 April 1830).
20. ii. Abraham Stansbury, b —; d. 1811.
iii. Isaac Stansbury, b. 2 July 1752; d. Oct. 1792.
iv. Jacob Stansbury, b. 14 March 1755; d. 22 Feb'y 1812.
v. Elijah Stansbury, m. 1°, 27 Dec. 1779, Sarah Gorsuch, 2°, 15 Nov. 1783, Elizabeth Gorsuch.
vi. John Ensor Stansbury, b. 1760; d. 30 April 1841; m. 1°, Mary — (b. 1777; d. 1800), 2°, Ann — (b. 1783; d. 1 April 1815).
vii. Ruth Stansbury, b. 28 April 1744.
viii. Elizabeth Stansbury, m. James Edwards.

9. Richardson Stansbury [4] (Daniel,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) is doubtless correctly placed here, but a word of explanation is necessary. The register of St. Paul's Parish records that Richard Stansbury, son of Daniel and Elizabeth, was born 20 May 1723. A later hand has converted "Richard" into "Richardson." That the clerk who made the original entry accidentally dropped the final syllable "son," is probable enough, as it is an error specially easy to make; and the person who made the correction seems to have been well informed. Richardson Stansbury lived in Back River Neck with the other sons of Daniel. He was undoubtedly a grandson of Tobias, and a careful examination fails to to find a place for him elsewhere than among the sons of

Daniel. In a deposition, made in 1773, he gives his age as 50 years (Balto. Co., A. L. No. R, 272) which agrees precisely with the record of birth in St. Paul's register. Richardson Stansbury married, 23 February 1747, Mary daughter of Isaac Raven (d. 1757) of Baltimore County, and Letitia his wife daughter of Joseph Ward (d. 1754) of Back River Neck. The will of "Richardson Stansbury of Back River Neck, in Baltimore County" is dated 30 January 1797, and was proved 22 April following (Balto., Lib. 5, fol. 507). In it he names the children given below, makes his grandson William Boswell one of his residuary legatees, and appoints his son Isaac his executor. Richardson Stansbury [4] and Mary (Raven) his wife had issue:—

i. Joseph Ward Stansbury,[5] b. 24 Jan'y 1749; living 1797.
ii. Isaac Stansbury, executor of his father's will, 1797.
21. iii. Richardson Stansbury, of Middle River Neck, d. 1819.
iv. Drusilla Stansbury, m. Charles Pearce.
v. Sarah Stansbury, m. — Shaw.
vi. Deborah Stansbury.
vii. Cassandra Stansbury, b. 13 April 1761; m. — Bonfield.

10. Richard Stansbury [4] (Daniel,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born 22 May 1725, and died in 1791. He had a deed of gift, 25 April 1763, from his brother William of a tract of 100 acres in Baltimore County called Poplar Neck, and this tract was, at Richard's death, divided among his four sons by deed of partition recorded in Baltimore County. His will, dated 28 May 1791 and proved 6 October following (Balto. Lib. 5, fol. 11), names his wife Sarah and the four sons and three daughters given below. *The Maryland Journal* of 2 July 1782 has this obituary: "Died. In the prime of life, Mr. Solomon Stansbury and his two sisters, viz: Sarah and Elizabeth, son and daughters of Richard Stansbury of Patapsco Neck, a few days ago were drowned by the oversetting of a canoe in the River" &c. &c. In addition to these three, Richard Stansbury and Sarah his wife had issue:—

i. Daniel Stansbury.[5]
ii. Thomas Stansbury, b. 2 Sept. 1770.
22. iii. Josias Stansbury, d. 26 April 1825.
iv. Joshua Stansbury.
v. Keziah Stansbury.
vi. Tabitha Stansbury.
vii. Priscilla Stansbury.

11. Daniel Stansbury [4] (Daniel,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) of Patapsco Neck, Baltimore County, was born 23 July 1727, and died in October or November 1803. His father, Daniel, having died intestate, and therefore without making provision for his younger sons, his eldest brother, William, conveyed to him by deed of gift, dated 25 April 1763, a tract of 80 acres called Prospect, on Back River (Balto. Co., Lib. B. no. L, fol. 353), and 20 April 1768, Aquilla Gostwick and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to "Daniel Stansbury son of Daniel" a tract of 100 acres called Adventure (*ib.* Lib. A. L. no. A, fol. 39). In his will, dated 26 October, and proved 26 November, 1803 (Balto. Lib. 7, fol. 256), he leaves to his eldest son Daniel the tract "Adventure which I purchased of Aquilla Gorsuch" (sic!); to his son William, the tract Force "which I now live on"; and leaves legacies to his daughters Rebecca Bowen and Elizabeth Phipps, and to his granddaughter Averilla Bowen. The witnesses are Josias Stansbury, Joshua Stansbury, and Thomas Jones, the first two being his nephews, sons of his brother Richard. Testator's wife is not mentioned and was presumably dead. Daniel Stansbury [4] had issue:

i. Daniel Stansbury.[5]
ii. William Stansbury.[5]
iii. Rebecca Stansbury, m. — Bowen.
iv. Elizabeth Stansbury, m. — Phipps.

12. John Stansbury [4] (Thomas,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) is named in his father's will as his eldest son. In a deposition made in 1785 he gives his age as 75 years and mentions his father Thomas Stansbury (Balto. Co., W. G. no. Y, 190). He was born, therefore, about 1710, and he probably died not many years after 1785. He married, 12 Feb'y 1734, Ann Ensor, and had issue (with perhaps others):—

i. Jane Stansbury,[5] b. 26 June 1736.
ii. John Stansbury, b. 23 Jan'y 1737/8.
iii. Elizabeth Stansbury, b. 25 Feb'y 1739.

13. Thomas Stansbury [4] (Thomas,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born 24 April 1714, and died in 1798. In his will, proved 30 June 1798 and recorded in Baltimore, he names the children given below. He married, 2 March 1735, Hannah daughter of Charles Gorsuch and Sarah Coale his wife. They had issue (order of birth uncertain):

i. Charles Stansbury, b. 24 Jan'y 1736.
ii. Luke Stansbury, dead in 1798, leaving a widow Catherine.
iii. Benjamin Stansbury.
iv. John Dixon Stansbury.
v. William Stansbury.
vi. David Stansbury.
vii. Sarah Stansbury.
viii. Hannah Stansbury, b. 20 April 1743; m. Henry Sater (b. 1745).
ix. Jane Stansbury, b. 14 April 1750; d. 10 June 1798; m., 14 July 1774, William Wilson (b. 1749; d. 30 March 1824).
x. Rachel Stansbury, m. — Lemon.

14. Daniel Stansbury[4] (Thomas,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) of Anne Arundel County was probably born about 1716-18, though this is largely conjectural, and died in December 1769. His will, dated 22 December 1769, was proved 29 January 1770 (Annapolis, Lib. 37, fol. 487) and mentions testator's wife Elizabeth and his children as given below. He married, about 1740, Elizabeth (b. 24 Dec. 1718) daughter of John Ashman (d. 1737) of Anne Arundel County and Constant his wife daughter of John Wilmot (d. 1719) of Baltimore County. Daniel Stansbury[4] and Elizabeth (Ashman) his wife had issue (dates from St. Margaret's, A. A. Co.):

23. i. Ezekiel Stansbury,[5] b. 13, March 1740/1; d. December 1789.
24. ii. Emanuel Stansbury, b. 21 Feb'y 1743/4; d. 1790.
25. iii. Joseph Stansbury, b. 19 Feb'y 1745/6; d. Dec. 1798.
iv. Charity Stansbury, b. 31 January 1747/8; d. 1777; m. George Presstman of Balto. Co.
v. Elizabeth Stansbury, b. 9 April 1750.
vi. Benjamin Stansbury, b. 9 Dec. 1754.
vii. Patience Stansbury, b. 14 July 1757.

15. Dixon Stansbury[4] (Thomas,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar[1]) was born 6 Dec. 1720, and died in 1805. He married, 4 January 1740/1, Penelope (b. 27 Nov. 1724) daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Body (St. Paul's, Balto. Co.). His will, dated 19 March 1805, was proved 4 December following (Balto., Lib. 8, fol. 10). His wife is not mentioned in it, and she was doubtless dead at the time. Dixon Stansbury[4] and Penelope (Body) his wife had issue:

i. Dixon Stansbury,[5] b. 22 July 1744; living 1805.
26. ii. Capt. Edmund Stansbury, b. 6 Oct. 1746; d. 1801.
iii. Elizabeth Stansbury, b. 7 June 1749; m., 16 Jan'y 1770, William Slade.
iv. James Stansbury, b. 7 Nov. 1751; m., 7 Feb'y 1789, Jemima Gorsuch.

16. Edmund Stansbury [4] (Thomas,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born 13 January 1724/5, and died 22 April 1780. He died intestate, and letters of administration were issued, 12 January 1781, to Joseph Cromwell, with Wm. Cromwell and Thomas Miles as sureties (Balto. Administrations, Lib. 1, fol. 181). Edmund Stansbury married, about 1775, Keziah Gostwick (b. 1753, d. 7 July 1809) who survived him and married, secondly, Joseph Cromwell (b. about 1743, d. 12 Nov. 1800). Edmund Stansbury [4] and Keziah Gostwick his wife had issue:

i. Jane Stansbury,[5] b. 3 Oct. 1776.
ii. Mary Stansbury, b. 30 Oct. 1778.
iii. Keziah Stansbury, b. 22 Feb'y 1780.

17. Capt. Tobias Stansbury [4] (Luke,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born 23 March 1718/9, and died in October 1757. *The Annapolis Maryland Gazette* of 20 October 1757 has the following brief obituary: "A few days ago died, in Baltimore County, Capt. Tobias Stansbury." He doubtless held a commission as Captain in the County militia. His will dated 6 October 1757, was proved 31 March 1758 (Balto., Lib. 2, fol. 68). Tobias Stansbury married, 27 April 1746, Mary Hammond, daughter of Thomas Hammond of Queen Anne County and Catherine Emerson his wife. Thomas Hammond, born 19 Dec. 1693, was the son of William, and the grandson of Maj. Gen. John Hammond. The record of Tobias Stansbury's marriage and of the births of his children may be found in the register of St. Paul's, Baltimore, with exception of Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury, whose birth is not entered. There is, however, ample proof that Gen Stansbury was the unborn child mentioned in his father's will. Capt. Tobias Stansbury [4] and Mary (Hammond) his wife had issue:

i. Henrietta Stansbury,[5] b. 26 Feb'y 1747/8.
ii. Catherine Stansbury, b. 28 March 1749.
iii. Rebecca Stansbury, b. 22 April 1751; m. Thomas E. Bond.
iv. Jane Stansbury, b. 9 June 1753.
v. Mary Stansbury, b. 12 Sept. 1755. } Twins
vi. Sarah Stansbury, b. 12 Sept. 1755. }
27. vii. Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury, b. 1757; d. 25 Oct. 1849.

18. Tobias Stansbury [4] (Tobias,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) of Patapsco Neck was born 11 Feb'y 1726/7, and is said to have died in 1799. His wife's name was Blanche and they had issue:

28. i. Rev. Tobias Stansbury,[5] d. about 1811.
ii. Nathaniel Stansbury, b. 10 March 1759; d. unmar. about 1808.
iii. Catherine Stansbury, b. 4 July 1754; m.—Partridge.
iv. Sarah Stansbury, b. 20 Oct. 1756; m. 1°—Bowen, 2° John M. Gorsuch.
v. Ellen Stansbury.

19. George Stansbury [4] (Tobias,[3] Tobias,[2] Detmar [1]) was born 3 July 1732, and died in 1789. His wife was named Mary and they had issue (order of birth uncertain):

29. i. George Stansbury,[5] b. 18 April 1771.
ii. Elisha Stansbury.
iii. Darius Stansbury.
iv. William Stansbury.
v. Ruth Stansbury, b. 9 Nov. 1760; m., 10 Feb'y 1781, William Lynch.
vi. Catherine Stansbury, m. Joseph Green.
vii. Ellin Stansbury, m., 1 May 1787, John Battie.
viii. Rebecca Stansbury.
ix. Mary Stansbury.
x. Sarah Stansbury.

20. Abraham Stansbury [5] (William,[4] Daniel,[3] Tobias [2]) died in 1811. His will, dated 19 August 1811, was proved 2 October following (Balto., Lib. 9, fol. 174). His wife was named Elizabeth, as appears from the register of St. James' Parish, Baltimore County, where the births of four of their children are recorded, but her surname is unknown. She may, however, have been an Edwards, as may be conjectured from the fact that no less than three of their nine children bear this name. Abraham Stansbury [5] and Elizabeth his wife had issue:—

i. William Stansbury.[6]
ii. Isaac Stansbury.
iii. Charity Stansbury, m. George C. Collins.
iv. Elizabeth Stansbury, m. Thomas Cowley.
v. Jacob Stansbury, b. 10 Nov. 1789.
vi. Ruth Edwards Stansbury, b. 11 May 1782; d. young.
vii. Prudence Stansbury, m. Josias Bowen.
viii. Ruth James Edwards Stansbury, b. 20 Sept. 1794; m. Isaac Hollingsworth.
ix. James Edwards Stansbury, b. 26 Feb'y 1799.

21. Richardson Stansbury [5] (Richardson,[4] Daniel,[3] Tobias [2]) of Middle River Neck, Baltimore County, died in 1819. His will, dated 17 July 1815, was proved 20 October 1819 Balto., Lib. 11, fol. 71). He married, 14 April 1791, Sarah daughter of Luke Raven (d. 1798) and Anne Rigbie his wife. They had issue:—

i. JAMES STANSBURY.[6]
ii. ANNE STANSBURY, m. William Sinclair.

22. JOSIAS STANSBURY [5] (Richard,[4] Daniel,[3] Tobias [2]) died 26 April 1825. He married 1°. Sarah Colegate, who died 17 June 1822, and 2°. Keziah Bowen. By the first marriage he had issue:—

Twins:
i. BENJAMIN STANSBURY, b. 28 Sept. 1810; d. 10 April 1811.
ii. JOSIAS STANSBURY, b. 28 Sept. 1810; d. 11 June 1811.
Twins:
iii. RICHARD COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 18 March 1814; d. 11 May 1857; m. Ellen Bond.
iv. SARAH COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 18 March 1814; d. 22 July 1868.
v. ELIZABETH COLEGATE STANSBURY, b. 25 Oct. 1816; m. George B. Graves.

By the second marriage Josias Stansbury had issue:—

vi. REBBECA ALLEN STANSBURY, d. an infant.

23. EZEKIEL STANSBURY [5] (Daniel,[4] Thomas,[3] Tobias [2]) of Baltimore County was born 13 March 1740/1 (St. Margaret's, A. A. Co.) and died in December 1789. He married Keziah Wood, who survived him, and married secondly, 28 August 1796, Thomas Greenwood. Ezekiel Stansbury died intestate, and his widow Keziah filed her bond for the administration of his estate 5 January 1790 (Balto. Admin. Bonds, Lib. 7, fol. 242), her sureties being Emanuel Stansbury and John Eager Howard. From the date of the bond, it would appear that Ezekiel had died in the course of the preceding month, December. Ezekiel Stansbury [5] and Keziah his wife had issue:—

i. ELIZABETH ANN STANSBURY,[6] b. 15 March 1772; d. 1862; m., 23 Dec. 1792, George Dutroc.
ii. MARY STANSBURY, m.—, Elder.
iii. THOMAS STANSBURY, b. 5 April 1778; m., 20 Dec. 1801, Elizabeth Skelton.
iv. WILLIAM STANSBURY, m. and left issue.
v. CHARITY STANSBURY, b. 28 Oct. 1782; m., 8 April 1804, Abraham Jones.
vi. REV. DANIEL STANSBURY (M. E. Church), d. 26 Oct. 1828; m., 13 June 1816, Elizabeth Hunt.
vii. SUSANNA ATLEE STANSBURY, b. 22 Jan'y 1786; d. 21 Nov. 1869; m., 20 April 1806, Col. Joshua Lee.
viii. PATIENCE STANSBURY, b. 20 Sept. 1789.

24. EMANUEL STANSBURY [5] (Daniel,[4] Thomas,[3] Tobias [2]) was born 21 Feb'y 1743/4, and died in 1790. He married, 25 March 1778, Roche Pumphrey and had issue:—

i. Emanuel Stansbury.[3]
ii. Anne Stansbury.
iii. Susanna Stansbury..

25. Joseph Stansbury [5] (Daniel,[4] Thomas,[3] Tobias [2]) was born 19 Feb'y 1745/6, and died in December 1798. He was commissioned, 25 May 1776, Ensign in the Gunpowder Battalion of Baltimore County. He married first, 12 Dec. 1773, Jane Long, and secondly, 1 March 1796, Frances widow of Philipps Gough. By the first marriage he had issue:—

i. Eleanor Stansbury,[6] d. 24 Nov. 1792.

By the second marriage:—

ii. John Stansbury, b. 16 January 1797.
iii. Rebecca Stansbury.
iv. Nancy Stansbury, m. — Grundy.
v. Elizabeth Stansbury, m. — Dew.

26. Capt. Edmund Stansbury [5] (Dixon,[4] Thomas,[3] Tobias [2]) was born 6 October 1746, and died in 1801. He was commissioned, 3 Sept. 1777, 1st. Lieutenant in Capt. Standiford's Company, Gunpowder Battalion, militia of Baltimore County (*Md. Archives*, xvi, 359). He is usually styled Captain, and was probably promoted before the close of the war. He married Belinda, widow of Thomas Talbot (d. 1773) of Baltimore County, and daughter of William Slade and Elizabeth Dulany his wife. She was married to her first husband, Thomas Talbot, 21 January 1766. Capt. Edmund Stansbury [5] and Belinda his wife had issue:—

30. i. Maj. Dixon Stansbury [6] U. S. A., b. about 1783; d. 5 June 1841.

27. Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury [5] (Tobias,[4] Luke,[3] Tobias [2]) was born in 1757, and died 25 October 1849. He was commissioned 6 December 1809, Brigadier-General commanding the 11th Brigade, which comprised the 7th, 15th, 36th, 41st, and 46th regiments of Baltimore County, and served with his brigade in the defense of Maryland against the British Invasion of 1814. Gen. Stansbury was thrice married. His first wife Mary was born 3 August 1760, and died 21 April 1809 aged 48 years, 8 months,

and 18 days. His second wife, Anna D. Steenback, was born 1784, and died 9 July 1839. His third wife is said to have been Rose (?) Dew. The second and third wives appear to have had no issue.

Gen. Stansbury and Mary, his first wife, had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

i. William Stansbury,[6] d. before 1850; had two daughters.
ii. Emerson Stansbury, lived in St. Louis, Mo.
iii. Carvelle S. Stansbury, m. Harriet Louisa Stansbury, dau. of his brother William.
iv. John Lightfoot Stansbury, d. 1888; married, but no surviving issue.
v. Edward H. Stansbury, m. Elizabeth Johnson, and left issue.
vi. Tobias Emerson Stansbury Jr., was commissioned, 1st Lieut. in 6th Cavalry District, 26 April 1812; Captain, 8 July 1814. He mar. & left issue.
vii. Hammond N. Stansbury, 3rd. Officer in the privateer Chasseur, war of 1812; mar. & left issue.

28. Rev. Tobias Stansbury[5] (Tobias,[4] Tobias,[3] Tobias[2]) was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is said to have died in 1811. He maried 10 December 1799, Ariana daughter of Thomas Sollers (d. 1783) Naval Officer of Baltimore and Ariana Dorsey his wife. Their issue:—

i. Nathaniel Stansbury,[6] b. 1804.
ii. Catherine Partridge Stansbury.
iii. Sarah Bowen Stansbury.

29. George Stansbury[5] (George,[4] Tobias,[3] Tobias[2]) was born 18 April 1771. He is said to have married and left a son:—

i. George Stansbury,[6] who m. Elizabeth Sollers and had: a) Darius Stansbury,[7] b) Eliza Stansbury, c) Catherine Stansbury, m. Nathaniel Stansbury, d) Mary Ann Stansbury.

30. Maj. Dixon Stansbury[6] U. S. A. (Edmund,[5] Dixon,[4] Thomas[3]) was born in 1783, and died 5 June 1841. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry, 20 January 1813, was promoted to Captain 30 June 1814, and resigned 31 January 1815. He is usually styled Major, and probably held this rank by brevet. Major Stansbury was twice married, but had no issue by his second wife, Sarah McComas. His first wife, Sophia daughter of

Sampson Levy, to whom he was married in 1817, was born in 1791, and died 12 October 1831. Their issue:—

i. SAMPSON STANSBURY.[1]
ii. THOMAS STANSBURY.
iii. EDMUND STANSBURY.
iv. ELIZABETH STANSBURY, m. Victor Holmes.
vi. SOPHIA STANSBURY, d. unm'd.
vi. ARABELLA STANSBURY, m. Thomas Edward Hambleton.

NOTE.—In concluding this genealogy, the compiler desires to express his indebtedness to Mrs. Walter Damon Mansfield of San Francisco, California, Corresponding Secretary of the California Society, Colonial Dames of America, for kindly and generously placing at his disposal her extensive Stansbury collections, which have been freely utilized. It is to be hoped that other Stansbury descendants will add to the completeness of the genealogy by sending to the editor such additions, especially in the earlier portion, as they may be able to make.

NOTES.

The "leading article" in the next issue of this *Magazine* will be "Some old English Letters" with notes by Col. McHenry Howard. The letters dated 1724-1745 contain much information concerning the Calvert pedigree and the notes are full of genealogical information concerning the Key family and its connections. Altogether, it is one of the most valuable and interesting contributions ever made for the *Magazine*.

Scruggs Genealogy, with a brief history of the allied families Briscoe, Dial, Dunklin, Leake, and Price, compiled by Ethel Hastings Scruggs Dunklin. New York, 1912.

A carefully prepared genealogy containing many interesting local items. Presentation copy from the author Mrs. William Watkin Dunklin.

Gouldtown: a very remarkable settlement of ancient date, by William Steward and Rev. Theophilus G. Steward. Philadelphia, 1913.

This is a history of the first colored settlement made in the

United States. The prospectus states that: "It is a volume filled with matter of valuable research, historical, genealogical, ethnological and eugenical, brimful of interest in every line."

The second volume of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1911 has just been issued. It is the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, namely, "The Correspondence of Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, and Howell Cobb," edited by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. In the 759 pages a number of items of local interest may be found, in addition to the larger general interest of a most valuable collection of letters.

The old silver service of American Churches, by E. Alfred Jones.

Privately printed for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America at the Arden Press, Letchworth, England, 1913, pp. 566. This sumptuous volume illustrated with 145 plates, is a splendid example of book-making. It is a welcome addition to American Colonial history and preserves the names of many worthies, who otherwise would have remained sunk in oblivion. The price, five guineas, is very moderate considering the character of the work.

Miss Elizabeth C. Cook's book "Literary Influences in Colonial Newspapers, 1704-1750," contains a very interesting chapter on the *Maryland Gazette.* While mention is made of all the issues in the possesion of this Society, it would seem that Miss Cook was entirely ignorant of the complete file of Green's *Gazette,* 1745-1849, in the Maryland State Library. This set, the printer's file, lacks only two or three numbers in the hundred and five years.

The following works have been recently presented to the Society:

The Comegys Family in America, by William Wirt Comegys, a typewritten volume of 102 pages.

The Reported Opinions of the Hon. James McSherry, by Judge N. Charles Burke, Baltimore, 1914, pp. 415.

The Universal Exposition of 1904 by David R. Francis. 2 v. St. Louis, 1913.

Philadelphia in the Civil War, 1861-1865, by Frank H. Taylor. Philadelphia, 1913, pp. 360, ill.

Pennsylvania at Cold Harbor, Va. Harrisburg, 1912, pp. 60.

Genealogy of the Cloyd, Basye and Tapp families in America, with brief sketches referring to the families of Ingels, Jones, Marshall and Smith, by A. D. Cloyd, M. D. Omaha, 1912, pp. 297, ill.

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WOOD, HENRY C. (1902) ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882) ..... 89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ..... 42 Broadway, New York.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910) ..... 148 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR. (1909) ..... Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911) 4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909) .... 2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902) ..... 6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY ..... 34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905) ..... 1317 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906) ..... Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908) ..... Montreal, Canada.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909) ..... 611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913) ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.

HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER.....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, OLIVER (1913).....Newtown, Pa.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)..2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907)..... { Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913).. { Care of Horace L. Henderson, 1426 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910).. { Care of Navy Pay Office, Portsmouth, N. H.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....62 State St., Dover, Del.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....227 N. Calvert St.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....225 W. Preston St.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH.D. (1907)..Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
ANDREWS, O. (1886).....621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARMSTRONG, JOHN (1913).....1200 Eutaw Place.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....628 Equitable Building.

BAILEY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
*BARNES, J. T. MASON (1881).....705 Continental Trust Building.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)..... { Care of A. C. Glocker, 227 St Paul St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....220 W. Monument St.

Barry, Mrs. Robert C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
Bartlett, J. Kemp (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
Barton, Randolph (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
Bassett, Mrs. Chas. Wesley (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
Beatty, Mrs. Philip Ashfordby (1910).Loch Raven, Md.
Benson, Carville D. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.
Berkeley, Henry J., M. D. (1906)....1305 Park Ave.
Bernard, Richard (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
Berry, Miss Christiana D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
Berry, Jasper M., Jr. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
Berry, Thomas L. (1909).....310 Fidelity Building.
Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
Bibbins, Arthur Barneveld (1910)....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
Bicknell, Rev. Jesse R. (1910).....117 W. Mulberry St.
Billstein, Nathan (1898).....Rider P. O., Md.
Birckhead, P. Macaulay (1884).....509 Park Ave.
Birnie, Clotworthy, M. D. (1892)....Taneytown, Md.
Black, H. Crawford (1902).....1001 Fidelity Building.
Black, Van Lear (1902).....1001 Fidelity Building.
Blake, George A. (1893).....Law Building.
Bland, J. R. (1902).....1025 N. Charles St.
Bonaparte, Chas. J., LL. D. (1883)....216 St. Paul St.
Bond, G. Morris (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
Bond, James A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
Bond, Nicholas P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
Bond, Thomas E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
Bonsal, Leigh (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
Bosley, Arthur Lee (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
Bosley, Mrs. Arthur Lee (1912)....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
Bowdoin, Henry J. (1890).....705 Maryland Trust Building.
Bowdoin, W. Graham, Jr. (1909)....705 Maryland Trust Building.
Boyce, Heyward E. (1912).....3 N. Calvert St.
Bowers, James W., Jr. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
Boyden, George A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.
Brandt, Miss Minnie (1908).....11 E. Read St.
Brattan. J. Y. (1902).....Ameriean Offiee.
Brent, Miss Ida S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
Brent, Robert F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
Bridges, Mrs. Priscilla B. (1910)....145 N. Potomae St., Hagert'n, Md.
Briscoe, David S. (1902).....722 Law Building.
Bromwell, Miss Henrietta (1912)...Denver, Colorado.
Brooks, Mrs. P. A. M. (1910).....Chestertown, Md.
Brown, Alexander (1902).....712 Cathedral St.
Brown, Arthur George (1883).....341 Calvert Building.
Brown, Edwin H., Jr. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
Brown, Frank (1896).....320 N. Charles St.

Brown, John W. (1890).....722 E. Pratt St.
Brown, Kirk (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.
Brown, Mrs. Lydia B. (1902).....1412 Bolton St.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913).....Rider, Md.
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
Browne, Rev. Louis Beeman (1907)..Havre de Grace, Md.
Bruce, Oliver H. (1913).....Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
Bruce, Oliver H., Jr. (1913).....Cumberland, Md.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....Builders' Exchange.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
Bryan, William Shepard, Jr. (1891)..733 Title Building.
Buckler, Thomas H., M. D. (1913)....1201 St. Paul St.
Burgan, Rev. H. W. (1910).....1816 E. Monument St.
Burnett, Paul M. (1902).....216 St. Paul St.
Burton, Paul Gibson (1913).....701 Lake Drive.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902).....1216 St. Paul St.

Calwell, James S. (1911).....215 St. Paul St.
Carey, James (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, John E. (1893).....Mt. Holly Inn.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913)....The Washington Apt.
Carter, John M. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
Carey, Wilson M. (1881).....223 W. Preston St.
Cator, George (1911).....American Bonding Co.
Cator, Samuel B. (1900).....705 N. Howard St.
Chambers, John W., M. D. (1909)....18 W. Franklin St.
Chestnut, W. Calvin (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.
Chew, Samuel C., M. D. (1885).....Roland Park.
Claude, Gordon Handy (1908).....Annapolis, Md.
Clotworthy, C. Baker (1902).....1400 Continental Building.
Coad, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.
Cockey, Charles T. (1902).....Pikesville, Md.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1905).....415 N. Charles St.
Cohen, Mendes (1875).....825 N. Charles St.
Cole, R. C. (1891).....107 Ridgewood Road, Roland P'k.
Colston, Frederick M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
Cooper, Miss H. Frances (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
Corbin, Mrs. John W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
Corner, Thomas (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.
Cottman, J. Hough (1885).....812 Keyser Building.
Cotton, Bruce (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L.
Cotton, Mrs. Jane Baldwin (1896)..202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
Crain, Robert (1902).....809 Calvert Building.
Cranwell, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.

CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912).....Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....30 S. Charles St.

DALLAM, RICHARD (1897).....Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Marlborough.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M.D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)..10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W. (1877).....Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M.D. (1913).....901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....Baltimore Club.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... Maryland Meter Company, North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913).....Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Riderwood, Md.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA.....Riderwood, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D. (1902).Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908)..... Hotel Flanders, 135 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H. (1907).....628 Equitable Bldg.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M.D. (1893)..1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
GANS, EDGAR H. (1912).....1137 Calvert Building.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....504 Continental Trust Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....504 Continental Trust Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913)....Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913).....722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
GIST, GEORGE H. (1912).....Fidelity & Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....216 Equitable Building.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913).17 E. Eager St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896).....International Trust Co.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902)....1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....Superior Court No. 1.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Vickers Building.
GRAVES, WM. B. (1909).....Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....528 Equitable Building.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904)..Park Ave. and Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880).....10 South St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD.....1137 Cathedral St.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886).....Gas Co., Park Ave. & Lex'gt'n St.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....206 W. Monument St.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN.....203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905).....Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887).....7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)....1063 Calvert Building.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902).....1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
HATTON, MISS CELENDA M. (1912).... 1211 Madison Ave.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P. (1902).....409 Title Building.

HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892).....202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897)..... Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....700 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1909).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903).. 142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)..Johns Hopkins University.
HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Rider, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.
*HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)...Relay, Md.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....831 Munsey Building.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M. D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911). { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Custom House.
JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)..24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Offices, B. & O. Building.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....Belvedere Hotel.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.

LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
*LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892).....718 N. Howard St.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON J. SOUTHGATE (1893).....Continental Trust Building.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....333 Dolphin St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

McAdams, Rev. Edw. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
McClellan, William J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
McCormick, Thomas P., M. D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Place.
*McDowell, Edward G. (1889).....217 N. Charles St.
McEvoy, James, Jr. (1909).....213 Courtland St.
McGaw, George K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
Macgill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
McGlannan, Alex. W., Jr. (1909)..114 W. Franklin St.
McGroarty, William Buckner, (1913).119 E. Baltimore St.
Machen, Arthur W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Building.
Mackall, Thomas B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909)..Elkton, Md.
Mackenzie, George Norbury (1890)..2 E. Lexington St.
McKeon, Mrs. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....National Union Bank.
Mackubin, Florence (1913).....The Brexton.
McLane, Allan (1894).....1317 Fidelity Building.
McLane, James L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
McNeal, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Caleb C., Jr. (1910).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....617 Fidelity Building.
Marburg, Theodore (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
Marye, William B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, Henry C. (1892).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Matthews, Thomas F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Meekins, Lynn R. (1908).....2418 N. Charles St.
Merritt, Elizabeth (1913).....3402 W. North Ave.
Merritt, Mrs. J. Aldred (1909).....1309 17th St., N. W. Wash'n, D. C.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902).....Maryland Casualty Building.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
Miller, Walter H. (1904)..... { Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
Moody, W. Raymond (1911).....Chestertown, Md.
Morgan, G. Emory (1903).....The Esplanade, Eutaw Place.
Morgan, John Hurst (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
Mullen, Rev. Albert Oswald (1912).329 E. Lafayette Ave.
Mullin, Michael A., LL. D. (1886)..719-721 Gaither Building.
Murray, Daniel M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
Murray, Rt. Rev. John G. (1908)....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
Murray, O. G. (1903).....Hotel Stafford.
Myers, William Starr (1902).....15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
Myers, Willis E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) { 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce and Greer.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.

ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, THOMAS H. (1890).....Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
OLIVER, W. B. (1903).....Washington Apartment House.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, THOS. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....443 Calvert Building.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PATTERSON, J. LeR. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....2510 N. Charles St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....“Woodlands,” Gorsuch Ave.
PEARCE, JAMES A., LL. D. (1902)..... Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEGRAM, WM. M. (1909).....7 E. German St.
PENNIMAN, THOS. D. (1911).....922 Cathedral St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
*PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C. (1885).....1530 Bolton St.
PERINE, E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR. (1887).....700 Equitable Building.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR. (1903).....The Walbert.
PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....518 N. Charles St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898).. 807 University Parkway.
POPE, GEORGE A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898)..... City Hall.
PRETTYMAN, CHARLES W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.

RABORG, CHRISTOPHER (1902).....1314 W. Lanvale St.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)..American Bonding Co.

RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RAWLS, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
RAYNER, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)....512 Park Ave.
REEDER, CHARLES L. (1907).....919 Equitable Building.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892).....707 Gaither Building.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge, P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....903 N. Charles St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....601 Title Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911)..... { Md. National Bank, Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Balto., Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T. (1902)....St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....810 American Building.

SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908).....26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902).....1415 Linden Ave.
SAMPSON, MRS. J. LEWIS (1912).....Sandgates, Md.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....828 Equitable Building.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST (1893) ..... } 209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913).....3721 Roland Ave.
SHYROCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN.....Vanderbilt University.

SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913).....Mt. Washington, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....805 Calvert Building.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
SMITH. MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913)....18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912) 1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
SMITH, FRANK O. (1913).....Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912).....2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1913).....1210 N. Caroline St.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854).....1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, MRS. JORDAN (1910).....339 Dolphin St.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)..Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....306 St. Paul St.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
STUMP, H. ARTHUR (1904).....224 St. Paul St.
STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913).....Annapolis, Md.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911).....515 Park Ave.
SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913)....506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.

TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).Rockville, Md.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....Station E.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....1031 Cathedral St.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....S. E. Cor. Charles & 33rd Sts.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (1911)...."The Severn."
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, ALONZO L. (1878).....Maryland Club.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
TIFFANY, LOUIS MCLANE, M. D. (1902)..831 Park Ave.

TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....201 N. Charles St.
*TOOLE, JOHN E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....23 East North Ave.
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE TYRE (1907)...251 W. Preston St.
*TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

*UHLER, PHILIP R., LL. D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
VEAZEY, GEORGE ROSS (1913).....2907 St. Paul St.
VICKERY, E. M. (1913).....1223 N. Calvert St.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

*WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverley.
WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....908 Md. Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)..845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....28 Equitable Building.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....Union Trust Building.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.

Willis, George R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
Wilson, J. Appleton (1893).....800 Law Building.
Wilson, William B. (1872).....3 N. Calvert St.
Wilson, Mrs. William T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
Winchester, Marshall (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
Winchester, Williams (1880).....National Union Bank.
Wise, Henry A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
Woodall, Casper G. (1909).....American Office.
Woods, Hiram, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
Woodside, James S. (1913).....1012 St. Paul St.
Wootton, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
Worthington, Claude (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
Wroth, Lawrence C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
Wroth, Rev. Peregrine (1908).....215 E. Preston St.
Wyatt, J. B. Noel (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.
Wylie, Douglas M. (1900).....412 North St.

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"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of .....dollars."

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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SOME OLD ENGLISH LETTERS.

WITH NOTES BY MCHENRY HOWARD

These old letters from England in the early part of the 18th century, now yellow and sere and with some parts more or less illegible or missing, have come down in the family of the person to whom they were written with the following memoranda:

"For Miss Taney

Family papers rearranged and added to from other sources with a reiteration of the request below. Frank M. Etting

December 1869

For Mrs. A. Taney

Baltimore

From Henry Maynadier, who requests that Mrs. Taney may preserve the enclosed old papers in her family."

Colonel Henry Maynadier, who is said to have been born 31 March 1759 and who died in 1849 at his residence in Annapolis, Md., on St. Anne's Church Circle, on the site of which is now the United States building, was the surviving husband of Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier, (b. 10 August 1759, md. 26 July 1781, d. —— 1832) who was the third child and only daughter of Francis Key (b. 1731-2, d. November 1770) and Anne Arnold (Ross) Key (b. 9 October 1727, md. 12 Dec. 1752, d. 5 Jan.

1811) who was the eldest of the only two daughters and children of John Ross (born in England 13 Aug. 1696, d. in Annapolis 18 Sep. 1766) and Alicia (Arnold) Ross (born in London 18 October 1700, md. at St. James's Church, Westminster, 20 October 1720, died at Annapolis 9 July 1746) to whom the letters were written. And Mrs. Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier was an adopted daughter of her Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Scott (b. 30 October 1730, md. 10 August 1759, d. 7 Sept. 1819), the only other child of John and Alicia (Arnold) Ross, who had married Dr. Upton Scott (b. 1 Jan. 1724, d. 23 Feb. 1814) and who had no children surviving infancy.

The only two children of Henry and Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier had died in early infancy, and so Colonel Maynadier, surviving husband, passed the letters back for preservation in his wife's family where they properly belonged.

For the "Mrs. Taney" of his request was Mrs. Ann Phœbe Charlton (Key) Taney (b. 13 June 1783, md. 7 June 1806, d. 29 Sept. 1855), one of the two children surviving infancy of John Ross Key (b. 19 Sep. 1754, d. 12 or 13 October 1821) and Ann Phœbe Penn Dagworthy (Charlton) Key, (b. 6 Feb. 1756, md. 19 Oct. 1775, d. 8 July 1830). The other child was her brother Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner, (b. 1 Aug. 1779, d. 11 Jan. 1843.) John Ross Key was the eldest of the three children of the above named Francis and Anne Arnold (Ross) Key and so a brother of Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier. The husband of Mrs. Ann Phœbe Charlton (Key) Taney was Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (b. 17 Mch. 1777, d. 12 Oct. 1864,) and they left five surviving children—daughters. "Miss Taney" was Ellen M. Taney, the only unmarried one of these five. Major Frank Marx Etting (d. about 1890) had married Alice Campbell (whom he survived), a daughter of James Mason Campbell and Anne A. (Taney) Campbell, another of the above surviving daughters.

On the death of Miss Ellen M. Taney (26 Sept. 1871) the letters appear to have passed to her sister, Mrs. Maria K. (Taney) Allison, for at the death of the latter (about 1890) her

surviving husband, the late Major Richard Taylor Allison, left them with me for a while and I copied them; but making much more exact copies a few years afterwards. Major Allison then gave them to his wife's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth M. (Taney) Stevenson, at whose death they passed to her niece, Miss Amy Campbell, the only living child of Mrs. Anne A. (Taney) Campbell, who, I suppose, still has them.

Major Frank M. Etting, who took much interest in his wife's family history, says in some rough notes which were once placed in my hands and from which I made copies, that John Ross came to Maryland in 1721 and his wife, Alicia (Arnold) Ross in 1722. But from a letter of Benedict Leonard Calvert in Vol. 3 of the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* page 209, dated 12 Sept. 1723 and stating that Mrs. Ross was preparing to go to Maryland the latter part of that month or the beginning of the next, and another letter on page 219, dated 16 May 1724, stating that she had arrived there, it is probable that Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross came over in the latter part of 1723, which seems to be corroborated by the first sentence of the first of the following letters. As she was related to the Calverts—as will appear presently—her husband may have been sent over with promised employment in the colony, and very likely by the influence of Charles Lowe in London, who was at the same time a relation and agent or counsellor of Lord Baltimore and a relation and adviser of Mrs. Helen (Wolseley) Sprat, Mrs. Ross's great-aunt. And he did have several offices, including that of Clerk of the Council, to which he was appointed 31 May 1732 and which he held (together with other offices at the same time) until in his old age he resigned it, on 15 December 1764, in favor of his son-in-law, Dr. Upton Scott. He died in Annapolis on 18 September 1766 and the *Maryland Gazette* of Thursday, September 25th has this notice:

"Thursday evening last, departed this Life at his House in Town John Ross Esq: a Gentleman who had served the Public with unblemish'd Reputation in numerous Stations. At the time of his Death he was one of the Aldermen of this City and

Lord Baltimore's Deputy Agent, having given up his other Public Employments some years since on an attaek of an Apoplectic kind, a Renewal of which now carried him off in the LXXIst year of his age. Mr. Ross had been a widower above Twenty years, was a tender Parent, indulgent master and kind neighbor."

Major Etting's rough notes say that he was son of Henry and Jane Ross who were married at St. James's, Westminster, 11 August 1695, and was born 13 August 1696 and was married to Alicia Arnold at the same church on 18 October 1720.

It is well to locate old portraits before in the course of time their identity tends to become lost or doubtful. One portrait of John Ross and a portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Seott, the younger of his two daughters, were bequeathed by the will of Col. Henry Maynadier (surviving husband), to his wife's niece, Mrs. Ann P. C. (Key) Taney and came through the distribution of the estate of her surviving husband, Chief Justiee Taney, and sueceeding distributions, to their granddaughter, Miss Amy Campbell, above mentioned, who parted with them to her cousin Nevett Steele Bartow, (great-grandson of Francis Scott Key,) of South Orange, New Jersey, who now has them. Col. Maynadier at the same time bequeathed to Mrs. Taney "the portrait of Mr. Knipe, drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the portrait of Mrs. Arnold, drawn by Sir Peter Lely" and these were identified and marked by Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Scott as of "my unele Knipe, drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller," and "the pieture in green my grandmother Arnold." I have not loeated these two portraits in the Taney family after the distribution of the Chief Justice's estate.

Col. Maynadier's will also bequeaths "to Maria Ll. Steele the four portraits which eame from the estate of Elizabeth (Ross) Seott, much admired pictures now hanging in the passage of my dwelling house." Mrs. Maria Ll. Steele (b. 13 Feb. 1805, d. in Annapolis 23 January 1897) was a daughter of Francis Scott Key and, therefore, great nieee of Mrs. Elizabeth (Key) Maynadier. About 1877 she parted with these four por-

traits to her sister Mrs. Alice (Key) Pendleton at whose death (20 May 1886), or at the death of her surviving husband, George H. Pendleton (24 November 1898), they passed to her daughter, Mary Lloyd Pendleton, now Mrs. John Rutledge Abney, at whose house in New York City they now are. Mrs. Scott's memorandum identifies these pictures as "that with the sheep [a boy], my grandfather Arnold; the lady in red with a necklace on, my great-grandmother, named Zouche, mother to Mrs. Arnold, her picture by Sir Peter Lilly; the lady in blue my father's mother named Ross; the other lady in green my father's sister, my Aunt Rawlins." But the old lady was mistaken in saying that her great-grandmother's name was Zouche, that name being one or two generations still further back, and that portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, is probably of Mrs. Anne (Wolseley) Knipe, who was "mother to Mrs. Arnold." See Pedigree.

Mrs. George C. (Kate Key) Jenkins, of Baltimore, granddaughter of Philip Barton Key (b. 12 April 1757, d. 28 July 1815,) who was the second son of Francis and Anne Arnold (Ross) Key, has another portrait of John Ross and one of his wife Alicia (Arnold) Ross—to whom the letters were written—and portraits of their eldest daughter Anne Arnold (Ross) Key and her husband, Francis Key. These she got from the family of Francis S. Key (b. 7 October 1806, d. 4 April 1866), who was the oldest son of Francis Scott Key. They are known in the family as the "Pipe Creek pictures," because they came from the home, commonly so called but more properly "Redlands" or "Terra Rubra," then in Frederick County, but now in Carroll, of Francis Scott Key's father, John Ross Key, to whom they came, no doubt, from his father and mother, Francis and Anne Arnold (Ross) Key. Of John Ross Key I have a pencil portrait, dated 1799 and the only likeness of him I know of; so that with it the portraits of Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Abney give the faces of ancestors of Francis Scott Key for five generations back—to the time of Charles II.

The following partial pedigrees will explain references to

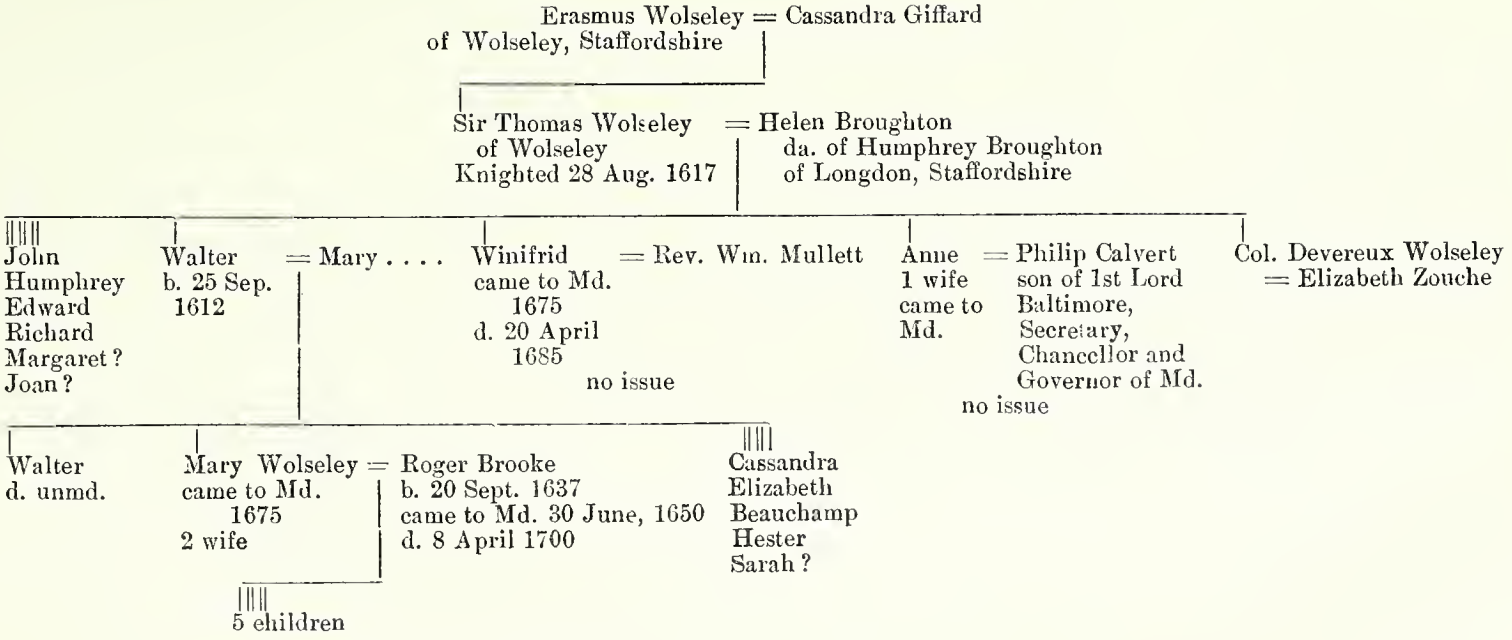
persons in the letters. The sources of information—beyond these letters—are too many to be here cited in full and are not readily found, even by an English genealogist. But all, or nearly all, the details here given are well authenticated.

The present Wolseleys of Wolseley and the late Lord Wolseley descend from a branch of the family junior to Erasmus Wolseley. The scant notices of Sir Thomas Wolseley in the English Wolseley pedigrees do not mention a wife Helen Broughton and do assign to him a first and second wife of other names. But Edward Broughton, of Longdon, certifies on 25 April 1664 that his Aunt Helen Broughton was wife of Sir Thomas Wolseley, of Wolseley, Co. Staff., Knt. (*Visitation of Staffordshire,* Wm. Salt. Arch. Soc., Part II, Vol. v). And this seems somewhat corroborated by Vol. LXIII of the Harleian Soc. Publications, *Staffordshire Pedigrees,* page 252 and Nichols's *Leicestershire,* Vol. III, page 932. Some of the children of Sir Thomas given above may be by another wife. Sir Thomas Wolseley appears to have sold out at Wolseley and either he or his widow appear to have settled in Ravenstone, or Raunston, Parish in the County of Leicester. The present Sir Charles Wolseley of Wolseley wrote me on 5 Feb. 1899 that he had a deed or deeds of land at Wolseley to his ancestor from Sir Thomas Wolseley. Mr. Wilson M. Cary, of Baltimore, has communicated to me a curious accidental preservation of the particulars of the births of Sir Thomas's sons, taken from the earlier series of the *Genealogist,* Vol. II, p. 333, which says that the entries are made on the last leaf of a copy of St. Augustine's work, "De Civitate Dei," in possession of John Batten, Esq., Aldon, Yeovil.

"An'o D'mi 1597, mensis, Februarii, die quarto Sabatho circa decima hora ante meridie, natus est Joh'es Wolseley filius Thom's Wolseley de Wolseley armigeri, in cujus rei memoriâ predictus Thomas p'pria manu has literas scripsit undecimo die mensis p'dicti.

2 Homfridus filius p'dicti Thomas natus est vicesimo quinto die Aprilis An'o D'mi 1599

PEDIGREE 1.


Erasmus Wolseley of Wolseley, Staffordshire = Cassandra Giffard
Sir Thomas Wolseley of Wolseley Knighted 28 Aug. 1617 = Helen Broughton da. of Humphrey Broughton of Longdon, Staffordshire
John
Humphrey
Edward
Richard
Margaret?
Joan?
Walter b. 25 Sep. 1612 = Mary . . . .
Winifrid came to Md. 1675 d. 20 April 1685 = Rev. Wm. Mullett
no issue
Anne 1 wife came to Md. = Philip Calvert son of 1st Lord Baltimore, Secretary, Chancellor and Governor of Md.
no issue
Col. Devereux Wolseley = Elizabeth Zouche
Walter d. unmd.
Mary Wolseley came to Md. 1675 2 wife = Roger Brooke b. 20 Sept. 1637 came to Md. 30 June, 1650 d. 8 April 1700
Cassandra
Elizabeth
Beauchamp
Hester
Sarah?
5 children

3 Edwardus filius p'dicti Thomas natus est nono die Augusti an'o Dm'i 1600

4 Richardus filius p'dicti Thomas natus est die Jovis vicesimo secundo die Decembris A. D. 1608

5 Walterus filius p'dicti Thomas natus die Saturni vicesimo quinto die Septe' An'o Dni 1612

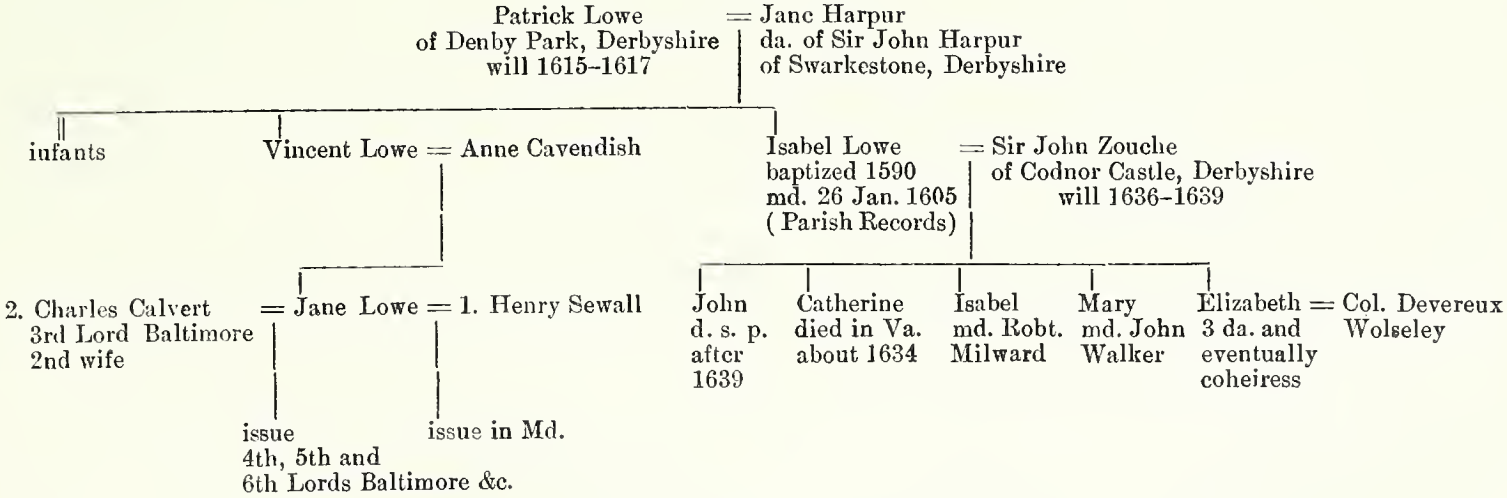
6 Davernye filius p'dicti Thomas natus erat die Dominie 24 Die Nov' an'o Dni 1617"

"Davernye" may have been so written or it may not have been exactly copied, but it was evidently meant for Devereux.

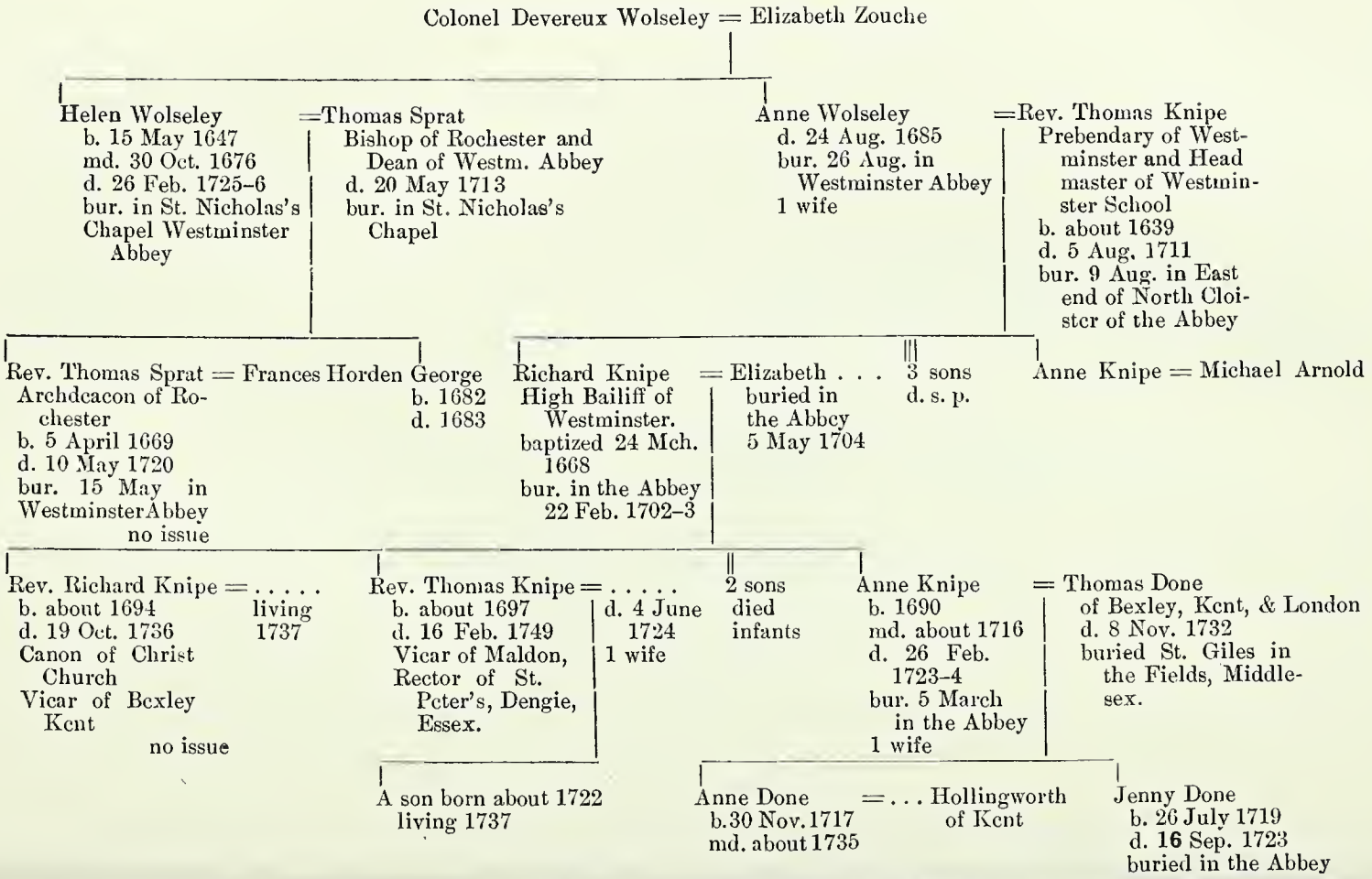
It is remarkable how often details about persons of long way back are preserved in out of the way places and occasionally turn up, as the above did.

"The most ancient monument in Denby Church is that on the North side of the Chancel representing in the posture of prayer Patrick and Jane Lowe, with their four children, the two youngest with veiled heads, showing their premature death." Letter from the Rev. James Mockler, Denby Hall, 22 June 1857, to George L. L. Davis of Md. author of *The Day Star.* See also for fuller description *The Churches of Derbyshire* by J. Charles Cox, and Glover's *History of the County of Derby.* But the long pedigree of Grey-Zouche of Codnor in Glover ends in error and confusion, which the above pedigree will serve to correct. See the *Virginia Historical Magazine,* Vol. 12, pages 87 and 429, Vol. 19, p. 195 and Vol. 21, page 200. As there shown, Sir John Zouche's father came near being the founder of a Virginia colony before the Virginia Company's settlement, and his grandfather was a companion-in-arms of Sir Walter Raleigh, who may have counselled the son's colonial project; and as Sir John Zouche's mother, Lady Mary (Berkeley) Zouche, was a daughter of Lady Katherine (Howard) Berkeley, who was a daughter of Henry Howard, the Poet Earl of Surrey, it may be noted in this centennial of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," that Francis Scott Key was a descendant of that poet.

PEDIGREE 2.


Patrick Lowe
of Denby Park, Derbyshire
will 1615–1617
= Jane Harpur
da. of Sir John Harpur
of Swarkestone, Derbyshire
infants
Vincent Lowe = Anne Cavendish
Isabel Lowe
baptized 1590
md. 26 Jan. 1605
(Parish Records)
= Sir John Zouche
of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire
will 1636–1639
2. Charles Calvert
3rd Lord Baltimore
2nd wife
= Jane Lowe = 1. Henry Sewall
John
d. s. p.
after
1639
Catherine
died in Va.
about 1634
Isabel
md. Robt.
Milward
Mary
md. John
Walker
Elizabeth = Col. Devereux
3 da. and
eventually
coheiress
Wolseley
issue
4th, 5th and
6th Lords Baltimore &c.
issue in Md.

PEDIGREE 3.


Colonel Devereux Wolseley = Elizabeth Zouche
Helen Wolseley
b. 15 May 1647
md. 30 Oct. 1676
d. 26 Feb. 1725–6
bur. in St. Nicholas's Chapel Westminster Abbey
=Thomas Sprat
Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westm. Abbey
d. 20 May 1713
bur. in St. Nicholas's Chapel
Anne Wolseley
d. 24 Aug. 1685
bur. 26 Aug. in Westminster Abbey
1 wife
=Rev. Thomas Knipe
Prebendary of Westminster and Head master of Westminster School
b. about 1639
d. 5 Aug. 1711
bur. 9 Aug. in East end of North Cloister of the Abbey
Rev. Thomas Sprat = Frances Horden
Archdeacon of Rochester
b. 5 April 1669
d. 10 May 1720
bur. 15 May in Westminster Abbey
no issue
George
b. 1682
d. 1683
Richard Knipe
High Bailiff of Westminster.
baptized 24 Mch. 1668
bur. in the Abbey 22 Feb. 1702–3
= Elizabeth . . .
buried in the Abbey 5 May 1704
3 sons
d. s. p.
Anne Knipe = Michael Arnold
Rev. Richard Knipe = ...
b. about 1694
d. 19 Oct. 1736
Canon of Christ Church
Vicar of Bexley Kent
no issue
living 1737
Rev. Thomas Knipe = ...
b. about 1697
d. 16 Feb. 1749
Vicar of Maldon, Rector of St. Peter's, Dengie, Essex.
d. 4 June 1724
1 wife
2 sons
died infants
Anne Knipe
b. 1690
md. about 1716
d. 26 Feb. 1723–4
bur. 5 March in the Abbey
1 wife
= Thomas Done
of Bexley, Kent, & London
d. 8 Nov. 1732
buried St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex.
A son born about 1722
living 1737
Anne Done
b. 30 Nov. 1717
md. about 1735
= . . . Hollingworth
of Kent
Jenny Done
b. 26 July 1719
d. 16 Sep. 1723
buried in the Abbey

There is a monument to the Rev. Thomas Knipe, Headmaster, with a long Latin inscription, in Westminster Abbey. There were earlier Knipes in London, but the exact connection with them does not appear, although the arms were the same.

Michael Arnold, Jr., was of a family which appears to have belonged for some generations to St. Margaret's, Westminster, a church which is next to the Abbey but has no connection with it. The records of St. Margaret's were copied by Col. Chester, who wrote the "Westminster Abbey" book for Vol. 10 of the Harleian Society's Publications—which has much information about persons mentioned in this paper—and after his regretted death his St. Margaret's notes were purchased from his family by the Herald's College. They would probably trace the Arnolds down and perhaps back to one of the several County branches of the family. Michael Arnold, Jr., was very likely a son of the Michael Arnold (of Westminster), who stood out for a day against the other 11 jurymen in the famous Bishops' case in 1688. He was a brewer—a highly respectable business in those days before temperance laws were dreamed of—and brewed for the palace. He complained of the hard situation in which he was placed. "If," said he, "I find 'not guilty,' I will brew no more for the king, and if I say 'guilty,' I will brew no more for anybody else."

Mrs. Sarah Isabella (Steele) Habersham, of Annapolis, Md., a grand-daughter of Francis Scott Key, has two silver candlesticks (date mark, 1739) of John and Alicia (Arnold) Ross, with Ross arms, a chevron chequy, sable and argent, between three water bougets sable, and in the centre a small escutcheon of pretence, divided palewise, the (heraldic) right-hand side showing a chevron ermine between three pheons, for Arnold, and the left two bars and in chief three wolves' heads, for Knipe. And she has spoons with the Ross crest—a hawk's head. These, with other silver, were bequeathed, with the pictures, by Col. Henry Maynadier to her mother, Mrs. Maria Ll. (Key) Steele, great niece of Mrs. Maynadier.

I have a letter, dated 24 Dec., 1762, from the immigrant,

PEDIGREE 4

Anne Knipe
b. 1676 or 7
md. 16 Feb. 1696–7
bur. 30 Sep. 1703 in East end of North Cloister of Westminster Abbey

= Michael Arnold, Jr.
of Westminster
b. about 1675
d. 3 Nov. 1735
bur. at St. Margaret's, Westminster

Alicia Arnold
baptized 30 July 1700
md. 18 Oct. 1720 at St. James's, Westminster
came to Md. 1723
d. 9 July 1746

= John Ross
b. about 1696
came to Md. about 1721
d. at Annapolis 18 Sep. 1766

Michael Arnold
baptized 7 Sep. 1703
no issue?

Anne Arnold Ross
b. 9 October 1727
md. 12 Dec. 1752
d. at "Belvoir" near Annapolis 5 Jan. 1811
and buried there

= Francis Key
b. 1731–2
d. Nov. 1770 at Charlestown, Cecil Co.
Clerk of Cecil Co.

Elizabeth Ross
b. 24 Oct. 1730
md. 5 Sep. 1756
d. 7 Sep. 1819

= Upton Scott
b. 1 Jan. 1724
d. 23 Feb. 1814

2 daughters, died infants

John Ross Key
of the American Army in the Revolution
b. 19 Sept. 1754
d. at "Redlands" (Pipe Creek) Frederick Co. 13 Oct. 1821

= Ann Phebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton
b. 6 Feb. 1756
md. 19 Oct. 1775
d. 8 July 1830

Philip Barton Key
of the English Army in the Revolution
b. 12 April 1757
d. 28 July 1815

= Anne Plater
d. 18 Dec. 1834

One son & 6 daughters

Elizabeth Key
b. 10 Aug. 1759
md. 26 July 1781
d.

= Henry Maynadier
b. 31 Mch. 1759
d. 1849

2 daughters, died infants
19 Sep. 1782 and 29 Dec. 1783

Ann Charlton Key
b. 19 July 1777
d. July 1777

Catherine Charlton Key
b. 15 Dec. 1781
d. 10 Aug. 1782

Francis Scott Key
(Author of "The Star Spangled Banner")
b. 1 Aug. 1779
d. 11 Jan'y 1843

= Mary Tayloe Lloyd
b. 26 May 1784
md. 19 Jan. 1802
d. 18 May 1859

6 sons & 5 daughters

Ann P. C. Key
b. 13 June 1783
md. 7 June 1806
d. 29 Sep. 1855

= Roger Brooke Taney
Chief Justice of the U. S.
b. 17 Mch. 1777
d. 12 Oct. 1864

5 surviving daughters

Philip Key, born in St. Paul's parish, Covent Garden, London, 21 March, 1696-7, died at his residence, "Bushwood Lodge," in St. Mary's Co., Md., on 20 August, 1764, father of Francis Key, to another son, Edmond Key, then in England, which has a wax seal with his arms, two bendlets, and crest, a griffin's head holding a key in its beak. But, unfortunately, in 185—. Mr. H. G. Sothoron Key, a descendant living in St. Mary's Co., erroneously had inserted a marble block in Philip Key's family vault at Chaptico Church with a monstrosity for arms, intended to be a cross raguly, taken from two candlesticks in his possession. But these are evidently the candlesticks which Philip Key says in his will he bought from his wife before their marriage, and these arms (which are on the sinister—wife's—side of the impaled shield, the dexter side being blank), are clearly the arms of Philip Key's second wife (by whom he had no issue), who was the widow of the Rev. John Humphreys, of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, and who was—as that and some other evidence indicate—a Lawrence. A little learning in heraldry is a dangerous thing, and there was very little knowledge of it in this country before our Centennial of 1876.

Philip Key came to Maryland about 1720, held a number of public offices, among them that of member of the Council, and acquired many and extensive tracts of land, one of which in Frederick Co. called Terra Rubra, or Redlands, and simply known in the later family as "Pipe Creek," he devised with adjoining lands to his son Francis, and it was the early home and summer residence until his death of the latter's grandson, Francis Scott Key. It is now in Carroll County.

The first three of the following letters, and the most interesting, are from Mrs. Helen (Wolseley) Sprat, widow of Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster Abbey, to whom she was married at the Charterhouse, London, on 30 October, 1676. His reputation has come down to these times as that of a worldly man and timeserver, but he was much concerned with the affairs of his day, a preacher whose sermons

and addresses were in demand on important occasions, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and an author whose style is highly praised by such critics as Dr. Johnson and Macaulay. He was buried in the Abbey 25 May, 1713, where there is a monument to his memory.

The spelling and grammar and homely style of the letters should not be harshly criticised. Spelling was not an exact art in those days or regarded as of much importance if the intended sound was conveyed, and I believe many republications of old letters and documents have been "improved" in that regard. And there was little education of women. When I copied the letters I made fac-similes, as nearly as I could, of the hand-writing of portions of them, and of the signatures.

Aug th 18 1724
Bexly [1]

Dear neice

I thank you for both your letters that from you before you was saild and this datted the 2 of Jun I received the last of July and I hope this will find you and yours both in perfect helth and may you long continue so I am glad you hold so well but the danger is when the fruit comes that you will eat too much therefore take care you will have two letter the one before your poor cousin Done died upon poor Jenys death an other with the Bible I promised y . . . which I begg you will read constantly read my cousin Lowe had them in keeping and will send them safe dear nany done had bin at Greenwich a fortnight came home the 22 of febr taken ill as soon as she sett her foot in the dore continued some time and knew no body nor I believe ever had her sence and died the five and twenth being wendsday and was buryed the fifth of march in the cloysters by her father and mother [2]

[1] Bexley is a village and parish in Kent 10 or 12 miles S. E. of the center of London, and Mrs. Sprat was probably staying with her great nephew Richard Knipe, who was Vicar of the Parish.

[2] Anne Knipe, sister of Richard Knipe, was born in 1690 and about

twas happy for poor Jeny she went first and the day of her poor mother's death was the happyest of the ten [1] years of her life. she had the terribelest convolsions that doctor morrow said should she recover he feared she would never have her true sence again he was so kind as to stay (o)n(e) night with h(er) mr done took nany went to London and has put her to mr Caderlies [?] to school betty Hoskins goes often to see her but she must not come to this house. my poor nephew [2] took a coach and carried me and his wife to London she was very careful of her sister [3] and never left her for two dayes and nights and saw all things don as ought to be about her. I went to mr. [not legible] in the cloysters and was there six weeks. he is extremely kind and civell to me, our cousin Lowe [4] is so too and has taken care of my small affairs for mr. wiat [5] has given himselfe and me some trouble but I hope all will be over I hav [no]t long to stay hear being 77 I have hard from non of them my daughter [6] was to see me twice at mr. M[ ]r's and my sister Horden [7] and I hear

1716 married Thomas Done, of Bexley and London. She was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey by her father and mother, Richard (who had died in February 1702/3) and Elizabeth (who had died in May 1704) Knipe. She had two children, Jenny who died before, and Ann who long survived her. But there seems to be an error in Chester's Westminster Abbey, Volume 10 of the Harleian Society's Publications, which gives the registry of the burial on 19 Sept. 1723, of "Mrs. Anne Done," which should have been "Jenny." Children were often called "Mrs." at that time. "Anny Done" will be found often mentioned in these letters as grown up and marrying.

[1] I do not know why "ten"; perhaps I made an error in copying.

[2] Richard Knipe, Vicar of Bexley, brother of Mrs. Done.

[3] In law.

[4] Charles Lowe. Buried in Westminster Abbey, 7 Feb. 1728-9.

[5] Frances (Horden) Sprat, widow of Mrs. Helen Sprat's son Archdeacon Thomas Sprat, had married, on 6 January 1722/3, Richard Wiat, said to be the last of the Wiats or Wyats of Boxley, and the trouble no doubt was about the effects of the Archdeacon, who left no issue. The Boxley family spelled the name "Wiat" at this time.

[6] In law, now Mrs. Wiat.

[7] Probably the mother of her daughter in law.

by Mrs. Charlton w[ho] was hear yesterday they are all well. I hope you write to them if you do I desire you to say nothing of our disput not [nor] to any freind you [ ] with you there. your cousin Knipe and his [wife?] giv[e th]eir love and service to you hear is no newes at Bexly but that hear is no wedings amongsts the ladyes. but mr. Looyd is dying [1] I see his Lady walk by today. mr Done went to the Bath [2] some time in Aprill and came to Bexly about a fortnight ago dined at the black House and to tunbridge [3] and from t[he]nce goes they say to the Bathe againe, so this Hollyday time A[nny] poor Girl has no whither to go unless her Aunt Hill will take her hear has fore of the family died in a year and half for I think it was the 4 of Jun poor tom Knipe's wife died.[4] She was really a good woman and had good sence when one came to know her but very unhappy in want of health and god has don well for them both to release h[ ] for she has been very ill this last halfe year not able to go and thought to be with child and went a year but it proved a dropsy and when all thought it would prov her labor she that morning died he has a very fine boy two years old now as to our other relations our Aunt Winnifrid Wolseley she was sister to our Aunt Caulvert whose Husband was philip caulvert who was Governer of Maryland before this Lord Baultymor's Granfather went over thither which was before King Charles the second came inn [5] and she

[1] He lived several months. See next letter.

[2] Bath, in Somersetshire, the famous fashion and health resort.

[3] Tunbridge Wells, in Kent about 25 miles Southerly from Bexley, much resorted to for the chalybeate springs. The "black house" was probably the vicarage of the Rev. Richard Knipe, his brother in law.

[4] That is, Jenny Done, the child, who died 16 Sep. 1723 and her mother Mrs. Anne (Knipe) Done who died 26 Feb. 1723-4, Rev. Thomas Knipe's wife who died 4 June 1724 and the fourth was probably Mrs. Alice (Talbot) Knipe, second wife and widow of Rev. Thomas Knipe, Headmaster, who died 2 Mch. 1723-4 and was buried in the Abbey.

[5] Philip Calvert, youngest son of Sir George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore, was sent over to be Secretary of the Province and member of the Council the latter part of 1656. Archives of Md. printed under the direction of the Md. Hist. Soc. "Proceedings of the Council 1636-1667, page 327."

sent for my Aunt Winnifrid to come over to her and would have had me a come with her I have letters both from my Aunt a uncle to come but I was a coward and not wiling to leave my sister your grandmother I think it was in 1673 or 4 my cousin mary wolseley went to our Aunt Calvert and was married from her to one mr Brooks I have letters I had from her too for I sent her a suett of laced child bed linnen as a present such as was then in fashin [1] her fathers name was

Whether he was then married to Anne Wolseley I have not yet found but the St. Mary's Co. Rent Roll says that on 18 August 1664 there were surveyed for him 1900 acres by the name of Wolseley Manor and Mr. Wilson M. Cary gives me references to several deeds at Annapolis from Philip Calvert and Anne, his wife in 1664 and 1665. On 24 June 1660 he was commissioned Governor and acted until Charles Calvert son and heir of Lord Cecilius was commissioned 14 Sept. 1661, but Philip Calvert to be Deputy Lieutenant and Chancellor (page 439), and he appears as Chancellor until November 1682, shortly after which he probably died. After the death of his first wife he married Jane Sewall (b. 1664, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane (Lowe) Sewall and therefore, on the mother's side a cousin of his first wife and of Mrs. Sprat. No issue is known by either marriage and he died intestate—as stated in No. 528 of the Calvert Papers in possession of the Md. Hist. Society—his second wife surviving him, who seems to have married in England John Paston. See *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. 3, page 334.

[1] Land Office, Annapolis, Liber A 15, page 371, "July 19th, 1676, Winefred Wolseley demands land for transportation of herself [torn out] Amphillis Walley into this Province here to inhabit in anno 1675 [torn out]

Mary Wolseley demands land for transportation of her [torn out] to this province in anno 1675 here to inhabit.

The above said rights were proved before me by Mrs. Winefred [ ] ley & Mrs. Mary Wolseley August 15th, 1676 William Co[ ]retry Aug 15th 1676. Warrant then granted to Winifrid Wolseley for one hundred [ ] of land due to her as above.

Warrant then granted to Mary Wolseley for fifty acres of la[ ] to her as above."

Winifrid Wolseley married the Rev. William Mullet and died, without issue on 20 April 1685—as stated in the probate of her will in Maryland on 9 January 1692-3. See an abstract of it in Baldwin's Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2, p. 53. Mary Wolseley, her niece, married, as his second wife, Roger Brooke, second son of Robert Brooke, the immigrant, by his second wife, and from them was descended Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, whose Wife Ann P. C. (Key) Taney was, therefore, his distant cousin—being both descended from Sir Thomas Wolseley. See *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. I, page 56 *et seq.;* also Pedigrees 1 and 4.

walter wolseley Esqr he was my Granfather Sir Thomas wolseleys son edder brother to my father of wolseley Bridge in Stafford Shire this [1] Lord Baltymor's Granmother's name was Lows daughter of Denby park in the County of Darby and her father and my mother was Brother and Sister's children. She was a wife to one Mr. Showell or Seawell for I was then young so forgot how they spellt their name. I believe she had a son and daughter then she took with her I think her name was betty and after our Aunt died she married my uncle calvert for she came over hither and I saw hear severall times.[2] our cousin Showell Buryed her first Husband and there and then after some time my Lord maried her but I think she had fore Daughters by the first and two sons the daughters one married pye and one Hosiour or Rosiour and another I think Chandler and I have forgot who the other married [3] and I think one of her sons if not both lived to be married and then after my Lady had a brother whose name was vinsent Low so my cousin Charles Low that is hear saies married and left many children of which there are some married [4] this is all the

[1] Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore. But unless the accepted Lowe pedigree has lost a link, Mrs. Sprat made a slip in her statement, for Vincent Lowe, the father of Jane (Lowe) Sewall-Calvert was uncle of Mrs. Sprat's mother, Elizabeth Zouche. Perhaps she meant to say "brother and sister's child."

[2] The foregoing is a little ambiguous and imperfect. Jane Lowe married, first, Henry Sewall and they came to Maryland in 1661 with three children, Nicholas, Elizabeth ("Betty") and Anne, and after coming had two more daughters, Mary (but perhaps she was born before), and Jane. If, as Mrs. Sprat says, there was another brother, he must have died young. After Henry Sewall's death in 1664 or 5, she married Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore. It was Jane Sewall, the youngest daughter who married, as his second wife, Philip Calvert, very much her senior.

[3] Elizabeth Sewall married 1st, Jesse Wharton and 2nd, Col. William Digges; Anne married 1st, Col. Benjamin Rozer, 2nd, Col. Edward Pye; Mary married 1st, Col. William Chandler, 2nd, Capt. George Brent of Va. Mrs. Sprat forgets for the moment that with a daughter married to Philip Calvert she has accounted for all four daughters. See this *Magazine*, Vol. 4, page 292.

[4] Lady Baltimore's brother, Col. Vincent Lowe came to Md., married Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Foster and died, apparently without issue, in Talbot Co. in 1692. See his will in Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills, Vol.

account I can give of my kindred their I was to have seen one or two that was over hear in my good master's time but being often then out of town we never could meet now as to our Aunt winnifrid wolseley after my Aunt Calvert died I think it she married a clargeman whos name was Mould as I think but he died and left h[ ] and she made a will and left h[ ] debt which was don and the two silver sal[ ] not the little ones I gave you after you was married [1] but two a good deal larger of which I have two of the same Siess and waite I put my Aunts name upon mine winnifrid wolseley I know not whether upon yours or no so that there is nothing there to be got but you may at a distance make an inquirery if you can if any of my relations will accept of my service pray giv it my good Lady Baltymor was a very good woman and [2] two friends loved more truly and she was always extremely kind to me and my good master always did him always all the service he cold in the parlement house at any time [3]

2, p. 56. Charles Lowe probably confuses him with another of his family who also came to Maryland and left issue.

[1] By the kindness of Mr. Marx Etting, of Philadelphia, surviving brother of Major Frank M. Etting for whose connection with the family see introductory notes, I have, there seems little or no doubt, one of these small silver salvers, which is the oldest piece of silver I know of in Maryland, except, perhaps, a piece at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. Of the four hall marks the stamp of the date letter, Court letter K and therefore 1705-6 is perfectly distinct, and in another the first two letters of the maker's name, Ra (John Rand?) are shown. The other two stamps are more worn smooth but seem to indicate the figure of Britannia and the lion's head erased, which in the silver cycle 1697-1717 only were substituted for the lion passant (sterling silver) and leopard's head (made in London) which, with that exception, have been used from about 1400 to the present time. Silver of that excepted cycle has, therefore, a special interest and value. The salver has the following quartered arms on it; 1 and 4 a chevron between 3 fishes naiant, for Sprat; 2, a talbot, with a mullet (star), for (Devereux) Wolseley; 3, ten bezants and a canton ermine for Zouche. According to the exact rules of Heraldry this piece of silver with these quartered arms could only have properly belonged originally to Archdeacon Thomas Sprat, and it probably passed on his death without issue in 1720 to his mother, Helen (Wolseley) Sprat.

[2] No is evidently omitted.

[3] Lord Baltimore was only an Irish Baron and not a member of the House of Peers, in which the Bishop of Rochester had a seat.

my Lord was very kind and came severall times to see him I have given you an ac of all you desired I have sent you some Garden seeds given me by mr Jewell my old gardener and a Book about fasting which I desire you to read and keep strictly to the church fasts that the people there may not think us such mornsters as they generally do I am glad to hear you are so good a Huswife be always so I am seldom well nor ought I to expect health at my age I have not heard from your good father a good while but I hope he is well mr. Horden has a nother Girll come in these last ships and they say goes in these next return to fetch his wife and other daughter my cousin Lowe is ready to lie in a gaine [1] they are all well I hope you write to him or her for he speaks very kindly of you hear has been severall of my Brumly [2] neighbours to see me this Summer your Aunt Arnols family [3] are all well I hope you write to her for that is but a small respect to any of your relations if I live and you send me word what seeds are most proper for your ground there I will send some

my Service to the Governors mother and Lady [4] and thank for their kindness to [ ] Lowe

your Affecnat

Aunt

H. Sprat

[ ] 22 [ ] 24 [5]

[1] "Baptisms, 1724 Oct. 14 Nicholas, son of Mr. Charles and Mary Lowe; born Sep. 20th." Chester's Westminster Abbey.

[2] The Bishops of Rochester had a "palace" at Bromley in Kent, five or six miles southwest from Bexley.

[3] I have found no mention of Michael Arnold, Jr., uncle of Alicia (Arnold) Ross, except that he was baptized at St. Margaret's 7 Sep. 1703, and the records of that Church would probably show his early death. The reference above is probably to the family of Nehemiah Arnold, father of Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe, whose letters will appear presently.

[4] Charles Calvert was Governor of Maryland from 1720 to 1727 but what his relationship to Lord Baltimore was is not known. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of John Gerrard, of Prince George's Co. See *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 289. His mother seems to have come to Maryland in the latter part of 1723 in the same ship with Alicia (Arnold) Ross, Vol. 3, pages 209, 212, 219.

[5] Probably August 22nd, 1724.

Jan th15 172^{54} [1]

I thank my good neiee for her letter dated the 28 of September and very glad to hear you are so well reeovered I pray god keep you both well and prosper your endevers in what Just affairs you undertake I am sorry to hear you have had no letter from me I sent 3 at seaverall times to my eousin Low [2] and the Bible and another Book with some Garden seed a few that I had left for I have knowen nothing of Boxley [3] this year and quarter for they give out they neither write nor reeeive letters I hope I shall get over it all as to my pieturs I know not whether I shall have one yet I have you shall have one for I alwayes loved all my relations.

I fear those things I name were lost going out for the news paper said a ship was lost but the men saved I have sent two letters to mrs. Ross [4] since you dericted me to her. as to Bexley all things stand as they did in my last only mr. done has never bin down since the last time you will find in some of my letters but poor mr. Loyed died about two dayes before Christmas day [5] and was Buryed the five day after he has left his Lady 3 hr-pound a year Jongtor and 600 [800 ?] more more if she lives a widow and half the plate and goods and to her stueped uncle 600 pound a year and the other half of the Goods so she and he will make pritty matehes for somebody for now he has an estate there is a woman will have him and if [she] has but the 300 a year she is young and may be a mateh

[1] Some readers may not know that until the "New Style" was inaugurated in England in 1752 the year was held to begin on the 25th of March and January, February and the earlier part of March were often written followed by the double year; usually, however, inverse of the above, *i. e.*, 1704/5.

[2] Charles Lowe.

[3] As to the "trouble" between Mrs. Sprat and Richard Wiat (or Wyat) of Boxley, who had married her son's widow, see former letter. Boxley is about 19 miles S. E. from Bexley.

[4] The mother of John Ross.

[5] The *Chronological Register* for 1724 in the *Historical Register*, London, says "Dec. 20 Dy'd William Lloyd of North Cray in the County of Kent, Esqr." North Cray is a village a mile south of Bexley.

for some body mrs. huntington has left bexly this 6 months and boards in Somerset Shire I wish she had gon sooner Your[1] Knipe is not well at all my nephew[2] tom is where mrs. Huntington lived his sister Ratcliff and the child and have been there at least 3 months as you will find in my other letters our cousin Low[3] has a nother son as to Mrs. Rosier my cousin [[4]] and our family were always great frinds and neigh[ ] her grandfather and gran— have bin often at the palace at Brumly she was a woman and a fine woman too and Mr. Whettenall one of the hansomest men I ever saw I was then a girl of about fifteen and she was about 24 and going to a monestery but was like to so staid not a year then Mr. Whetenall married her when she came back and a happy coople they were[5] if I mistake[6] Mr. Rozier was son of

[1] "Cousin" or "Cousin Dick" is probably omitted, Mrs. Sprat's great nephew, the Reverend Richard Knipe, at whose vicarage at Bexley she may have been staying.

[2] Her great nephew, the Reverend Thomas Knipe, brother of Richard; Mrs. Ratcliffe was probably his sister in law in charge of his child whose mother's death was mentioned in the first letter.

[3] Charles Lowe. See former notes.

[4] Elizabeth Wetenhall, sister of Dr. John Wetenhall of St. Mary's Co., Md., married, as his second wife, Notley Rozer, son of Col. Benjamin Rozer, so Dr. Christopher Johnston informs me. In copying this letter many years ago I wrote in the space where I now have a bracket "Copers," but I did so in doubt at the time, the paper being worn at this place and the name not certain. I think now it may have been "Lowe" or Rozer. Helen Wolseley (Sprat) "when a girl of about 15" (see presently) probably lived with her Wolseley family in Ravenstone (or Raunston) Parish in Leicestershire on the border of Derbyshire and the Lowe home, Denby Park in Derbyshire, was not more than 15 or 20 miles distant to the North.

[5] Mr. Wilson M. Cary of Baltimore—whose genealogical knowledge is well known—informs me that Elizabeth Wetenhall who married Notley Rozer as stated in the last note was daughter of Edward Wetenhall (1663-1733), son of Edward Wetenhall (1636-1719) Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh by his first wife, whose name and family are not known. The above passage may give a clue, for Helen Wolseley (Sprat) was probably living when a girl of about 15, that is about 1662, with her father, Colonel Devereux Wolseley, at Ravenstone (Raunston), and this first wife of whose marriage she knew so well was probably of that neighborhood, and, it would seem, of a Catholic family.

[6] "Not" seems to be omitted. But Dr. Christopher Johnston tells me

a daughter of my cousin Showells or Seawells for she was my cousin Jane Low and a beauty, and had too children that went over with her and that Husband a son and daughter whos name was Elizabeth who after our Aunt [ ] Calvert died married our uncle [1] he was half Brother to this Lord Baultimores Great Grandfather [2] and this Lord's Grandfather [3] went over in the ship at the same time our Cousin went She had 3 [4] daughters more by that first Husband in Maryland one married Pie and other Rosier and another I think one Chandler their christian names I have forgot for when their father and mother went over I was about nine or ten at most my mother and my Lady who married my Lords Granfather after she was a widow were the particular friends as long they lived and my Lady Baltimore was alwayes so to me this Lords granfather ust to come and visitt my good master who got him many friends in the house of Lords as for our cousin mary wolseley [5] she was married when she lived with our Aunt calvert to one mr. Brooks and had children for I sent her over a Laicd Shut of child bed linnin for a prescnt not knowing but

that she was mistaken in that Notley Rozer, of whom Mrs. Sprat was writing, was son of Colonel Benjamin Rozer by a first wife, not by Anne Sewell, his second wife.

[1] Philip Calvert, however, married Jane Sewell, not Elizabeth. "Half brother" explains the different Calvert accounts. Sir George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore, in the inscription on his first wife's monument (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 2, p. 141) gives the names of all his 10 children by her but mentions no Philip. But he does name him in his Will as his youngest son (*The Calvert Papers*, Number One, page 4). Mr. Wilson M. Cary tells me the name of Sir George Calvert's 2nd wife was Joan but nothing more is known about her. Benedict Leonard Calvert in the genealogical chart given to Hearne in 1718 (*Mag.*, Vol. 2, p. 369), besides other errors, erroneously makes Philip a son by the 1st wife.

[2] Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore and 1st Lord Proprietary of Maryland.

[3] Charles, 3rd Lord and 2nd Proprietary. He went over in the latter part of 1661.

[4] She probably carried a son and two daughters with her, Nicholas, Elizabeth and Anne and had two daughters afterwards, Mary and Janc. See note to the first letter; also Sewall genealogy in this *Magazine*, Vol. 4, page 290.

[5] See note to first letter.

that shuch things upon such occas[ ] not so readily had I loved her very well so I did her [ ]er Sehror [1] you must remember her they were [ ]h good wemen my Lady had a brother Vincent Low who married there and had children [2] you have two silver salvers that my Aunt winnifrid wolseley left in her will after a debt of our granfather in law [ ]ed and two of the same size for me to give to my sister but she being dead I gave them to your [ ]other and I hope you have them still by this and [ ] other letters you will find out all your Kindred [ ] you will turn doctor I will send my receipt Books our Aunt winifrid married one mr. Mould a clargeman and he died and left her a widow I had her will by me not long ago but it was proved in the doctors commons [3] god give you health is the prayer with all good wishes from your ever Affic^{nat} Aunt

Helen Sprat

[On the back of this letter is the following postscript and address:]

Mr. Loyds eldest sister catharen married the Bishop of durhams talbot [4] but is dead a week before her Brother She had 6000 down and the other will have as she died in child bed. I have no more newes

To
Mrs. Ross at her
House Annapolis in
Maryland in the
west Indias

[1] The name seemed to be "Sehror"—Sarah—but I have not seen such a sister mentioned elsewhere. And Mrs. Sprat seems to forget that her great niece was too young to have probably remembered either of these sisters. [2] But see note to first letter.

[3] See first letter. At that time the Prerogative Court, where Wills were proved in London was held in the buildings called Doctors Commons. But see a reference to her Will, also proved in Maryland, in a note to the first letter. A Petition of the Rev. William Mullett will be found in the printed *Archives of Maryland*, Proceedings of the Council, 1681-1685/6, page 264, May 8th, 1684.

[4] Tolboth—toll collector, says Mr. F. W. Story.

Dear Neice December y^e 20^d–1725.

I am So very Ill and have been So this sixteen months So that I cannot write my Selfe I hop you Received a[ ] Letters which are at Least four or Five in some of them I gave you an account about the Peicters [1] I h[ ] have Received all the Seed [ ] I hear send you your Great Granfat[ ] [ ]ers P[ ] [2] In Littel he was colonnell Devarex wolseys he was third Son of Sir Thomas wolselys of wolseys Bridge in the County of Staffoyd knight my mother his wife and your Great Granmother always wore it by her side and Gave [ ] me when She Died She was Elizabeth Zouch third Da[ ] and Coheir of Sir John Zouch of Codnor Castel [3] in the Cou[ ] Darbe Knight I have sent hear to in this my Great Book of Reccipts and with all the Prescriptions that I have almost ever had from all the Dockters So that if you or any Friend you have has a head that way they may Set up For Great Praktes and do Good that way however You and your Friends may make good Sweetmeats By it

Christmas Eve 1725

I have been hear at Bromly for Change of air at Mr Gilles the Buchers house ever Since the thirteen^th of Oct. Last but I believe I shall not Continue Long any wear

I am your truly affectienat Ant
I have left the Pickter to be H Spratt
Sent you if Liveing if not
to my nephew [ ] Thomas Knipe

On the back of the foregoing is what was probably the

[1] This can hardly refer to the English portraits spoken of in my introductory note.

[2] The faint parts of letters in the spaces where I have put brackets seem to indicate that the passage was "your Great Grandfather's father's picture," but if so, Mrs. Sprat made a slip in her computation, or her amanuensis did in taking down what she dictated. For Colonel Devereux Wolseley was the great grandfather of her great niece as correctly given in the account of his wife. The picture must have been a miniature or one of small size. I do not know what has become of it.

[3] The ruins of Codnor Castle, near the East border of Derbyshire, although much pillaged for stone, are now preserved and shown to visitors.

draught of a letter from Maryland to some one in England. It is in a different handwriting from any in these papers, and much of it has been carefully obliterated by up and down lines through every letter:

The Gov^{r} was so kind to tell me you was returned from your Tr[ ] and that you had rememb[ ] me in a Letter to him

Our former acquaintance therefore makes me take this freedom which I fl[ ] myself you'l forgive, for I could not help writing to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in England and hope you enjoy your health.

The Country is very agreeable and pleasant and [ ]

I have ever since my being here endeavoured to get some Rarities for you, but could get none but this flying buck which f[ ] up and down our houses in the Evening, and this Rattlesnake Skin. I hope they will be [ ] to you which will be agre[ ] satisfaction to

Mrs. Sprat's foreboding about herself proved to be well founded, for she died on the 26th of February following. The register of Westminster Abbey (Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 10, page 316) says:

"Burials 1725/6 March 3. Mrs. Hellen Spratt; in St. Nicholas's Chapel."

And Col. Chester's note says that her monument (*i. e.*, her husband's) states that she was descended from the ancient family of Wolseley of Stafford. He adds that in her will she bequeaths the wedding ring of her grandmother, Lady Wolseley, her coat of arms and the pedigree of her grandfather, Sir John Zouch. With these letters there is the following extract from the will; but in copying the rather crabbed handwriting of the Latin introduction I may have made mistakes of some letters—o for a &c.

May 1726 E Regro Curio prorogat.
Cantuar. Extract.
In Testo sive ultima Voluntate
Helene S [1] ratt Dft Geren Dat Octavo
Die mensis Octobris Anno Dom 1724 penes
Regrum hujus Curio [ ] inter alia
in eodem sive eadem continetur prout
sequitur Viz[t].

Item I give to my niece Mrs. Alicia Ross my Cabinet that stands in the Hall in my Nephew Knipe's House in Boxley [2] and a Chest of Drawers that stands in the garret and a Box with China to be put up safe and sent to her if living and I give her my six new Smocks one dozen of Cambrick Handkerchiefs my new Black Lutestring Scarf and velvet scarf and one new black ulamode hood one white Sarsenet hood one dozen of white gloves one black silk mantua and petticoat one striped silk mantua and petticoat one white Satin quilted Coat all my Finest aprons my Cloath of Gold shoes made of one of king James's Buskins that was at his Coronation and one pair of gold stuff out of Queen Ann's pall she wore at her Coronation And I give the Medalls to my niece Alicia Ross that has her name upon them I give to my niece Ross if living my Sable Tippet a muff and three white Dimmety petticoats.

I think there can be no reasonable doubt I have one of the medals so bequeathed by Mrs. Sprat's Will. It is one of the gold medals struck at the coronation of William and Mary in 1689, and probably belonged to Bishop Sprat, who, both as Bishop and as Dean of Westminster Abbey, had part in the coronation services. One side shows in profile the heads of William and Mary and the other represents Jove hurling by a thunder-bolt Phaeton from the sunchariot, with the legend "Ne totus absumatur orbis," the allusion being, of course, to James's being driven from the throne to prevent the ruin of the kingdom. It was

[1] p is left out in this extract.
[2] Should be Bexley, no doubt, of which the Rev. Richard Knipe was Vicar.

given to me by my mother, who died 9 September 1897, being within one month of 94 years of age. She was the eldest child of Francis Scott Key and knew well her great-grandmother, Anne Arnold (Ross) Key, and her great great-aunt Elizabeth (Ross) Scott, who survived to 1811 and 1819, respectively, the two daughters of Alicia (Arnold) Ross, and the medal may have been given to her by one of them, or perhaps by Mr. Marx Etting after the death of his brother Major Frank M. Etting. (She had also a piece of silver which she told me had always come down to the eldest child, but I do not know in what line this came.) It may be noted that my mother's life with that of her great-grandmother bridged over a period of 170 years—back to 1727. The medal appears to be of pure gold. So with perhaps the oldest piece of silver in the State (the salver) I may also have the oldest piece of gold—except in coin collections. As for the buskins and pall (outer sweeping robe,) I believe such things worn at coronations went as perquisites to those officiating at the ceremony and so these may have come to Dean Sprat.

The English correspondence—as contained in these letters—was taken up in 1730 by Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross's cousin, Elizabeth Duncombe, second Wife of John Duncombe, of "Stocks House," Aldbury, Hertfordshire, an ancestor of whom, of an old Buckinghamshire family, had settled at Aldbury. She was the daughter of Nehemiah Arnold, of the Westminster family, by his marriage about 19 June 1699 [1] with Martha . . . , of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, widow of Charles D'Oyly, 4th son of Sir William D'Oyly of Shottisham, Norfolk, baronet. It is rather a curious coincidence that "Stocks," a fine old house a large print of which appeared in "The Sketch"—English illustrated periodical—of 10 September 1902, from which one or more of Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe's letters were written nearly two hundred years ago, is now the residence of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the well-known writer, who was an Arnold by birth, although I suppose no relationship can be traced.

In Clutterbuck's *History and Antiquities of the County of*

[1] Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 24, page 233.

Hertford, Volume 1, pages 221-224 and 289 will be found an account and pedigree of this branch of the Duncombe family down to 1811 and a description of the mural monuments in Aldbury Church, giving minute particulars about the children of John Duncombe by each of his two wives and stating that "by the express direction of his will it is declared to posterity that he enjoyed the uncommon blessing of being happy beyond expression in the sweet society both of his first and second wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Nehemiah Arnold, esq., by whom he had one son and two daughters, all now living." He died 30 June 1746. The Arnold arms on the monument—Gules, a chevron ermine between 3 pheon's heads or, have the same charges as are on the silver of John and Alicia (Arnold) Ross, mentioned in the introductory notes.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe writes her first letter from her Westminster town house:

West^{m} March y^{e} 14th 1730 [1]

Dear Cozen Ross,

I return you many thanks for your kind present I think they are the best that ever I see; I went the day after I received them to wate on Mrs. Colvert [2] who was very se [ ]. I drank tea with her & see pretty Miss Colvert [3] one of my Lord's sister; she tould me she was to go with my L^{d} & L^{dy} this Spring to Maryland; Mr. Duncombe or I am very much at your Service b [ ] Mrs. Colvert tould you had a girle [4] I must now begin to give you a melancholy account of a sad loss in our Family; the Satterday be [ ] xmas day last Dearest Lewy [5] was

[1] "Old Style"—"New Style" would be 1731.

[2] The widow of Edward Henry Calvert, from whom letters will presently appear.

[3] Probably Barbara Calvert, of whom presently.

[4] Elizabeth Ross, her second daughter, born 24 Oct., 1730, who married Upton Scott.

[5] Mr. John Duncombe had by his first wife Elizabeth, who died 7 August, 1712, daughter of William Lowndes of Chesham, Bucks, 2 children surviving at the time of his second marriage, Lewis and Elizabeth. These particulars about Lewis's death are corroborated by the Duncombe monument in Aldbury Church referred to in the introduction to this letter.

taken ill at Oxford after a of young Company at a Dancing a bout 7 or 8 miles from Oxford the [ ] Pox had been in the town about a year but he poor soul did not think of that he danced all night & we have heard the distemper was in the very inn where he lay; we went to Stocks that very day he was taken ill and the Wensday following Mr. Duncombe went to Oxford w [he]n he went into his room he new him a short time but the Small Pox never coming out it lay all in his head, the Dockter never gave my Dear Mr. Duncomb any hopes and Satterday morn [ ] a bout three a clock God Almighty was pleased to take him out of [ ] world from the evil to com; My Dearest Mr. Duncombes Afflictions [ ] loss is all most inexpressable but he is a good Christian and I hope god will support and comfort him in all his sorrows, poor Miss b[etty] has lost one of the best of brother and I am not insencable in the great loss I have had on him; you not haveing seen him these [ ] years can only gess what an agreeable youth he was; both in person, understanding, good humer and everything that was pleasing was in him; my dayly prayer to God is to make Arney [1] like him which if I live to see will be a very great Bles [ ] if it pleases God to spare his life but that is very uncertain for to our great sorrow we have seen and dayly do see the young [ ] as well as the old but the alwise God knows what is best for his creatures therefore we must be resind'd and contented; I will not trouble you any longer with my melancholy tale; Coz: Arnold [2] dined with us yesterday I tould him I should write to Day he desired his kind love to you and bid me tell he writ by the last Ships, it was in last Satterdays papers that Lord & Lady Baltimore is to set out tomorrow for Maryland [3] so I send this letter to Mrs. Colvert to beg the favor of her to send it to you; I think I have not seen eather of my Cozen Knipe not three times sence the death of my father;[4]

[1] Her son Arnold Duncombe, now become the heir and who was living in 1752.

[2] Mrs. Ross's father, Michael Arnold.

[3] But they seem to have given up any such intention. Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore, came to Maryland in November or December, 1732, for a few months—the last visit of a Lord Proprietary.

[4] "April, 1726, about this time died also . . . Nehemiah Arnold, Esq.,

I am sure I have seen Dick but once sence the death of my mother as for tom [1] he lives in Essex and Dick [2] is made a canon of Christ Church where he is gon to stay a month, his wife I heard is in town, but I never see her; poor Mr. Done is quite an old man; they have been all this winter at the Bath I sent your letters to his house as you [ ]sired; my Brother D'oyly [3] is very well and still in Kent [ ]ick white has got a good living in Hamshire where Sukey is [ ] very well except her lameness; Mr. Charles Lowndes [4] is married to one of his unkel Shales daughters a very pretty sort of woman and I hope he will be very happy; Miss Jett has lost her Father and poor girl sins he was so base a man he was in every body [ ]edt and I fear she will have nothing; but worthy Mr Wm Lowndes [5] has took her into his family or else I dont know what would have be come of her; it is now past one—I am a going this evening to the play for Mr M[ ]lls bennifet miss betty [6] was to have gon with us but she has got a bad cold and has been just blooded; coz. Arnold tould I must send this letter this evening to Mrs Colverts [7] or I would have filled my pap[ ] but the

an eminent Brewer, and formerly Commissioner in several Lotteries." *The Political State of Great Britain,* by A. Boyer, Vol. xxxi, page 431.

[1] The Reverend Thomas Knipe (1697-1749) her cousin, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Dengie, and Vicar of Maldon, Essex. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

[2] The Reverend Richard Knipe, Vicar of Bexley, Kent, was made a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1729. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

[3] The Reverend Samuel D'Oyly, her half brother, of whom more later.

[4] Charles Lowndes, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, Secretary of the Treasury, was half brother of Elizabeth (Lowndes) Duncombe, first wife of John Duncombe, and married his own cousin, Anne Shales, daughter of Charles Shales, of London.

[5] Miss Anne Jett, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Lowndes) Jett who was a half sister of Charles Lowndes of Chesham. She was buried in the Abbey 8 April, 1758, William Lowndes who took her in his family was half brother of Charles Lowndes of Chesham. All these half kin persons were children of William Lowndes, Secretary of the Treasury, by his different 4 wives.

[6] Elizabeth Duncombe, her only surviving step child.

[7] Cousin Arnold (query, uncle?) was the father of Alicia (Arnold) Ross—Michael Arnold. Mrs. Calvert was the writer of the next letter.

next time I will; Mr. Duncombe & Miss betty Joins with me in love & service and I am

Dear Coz: your sincear friend

we all desire our service faithful humble servt

to Mr Ross; and mine to Mr E. Duncombe

Colvert [1] my brother Duncombe [2] wife

and littel boy are well & he always

inquiers after you

The next letter is to Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross from Margaret Calvert, widow of Edward Henry Calvert, a younger brother of Charles 5th Lord Baltimore. He had been sent over from England to Maryland in the latter part of 1728 to be the first in rank in the Council and was made Commissary General of the Province, having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and administrations. But he died of consumption between 24 April and 15 May 1730 (dates of his Will and its probate at Annapolis,) and his widow returned the next year to England. They had been married in England (probably in 1725, see *Md. Hist. Magazine,* Vol. 3, pages 293, 299 &c.), but her name before marriage is not known. From her two letters it seems probable she was either from Epsom in Surrey or from Kent. No. 140 of the Calvert Papers in the Md. Historical Society is a Release from her to her brother in law Lord Baltimore and the grant from him to her of an annuity of 100 lbs., dated 5 August 1738, on which is a seal showing, impaled with her husband's Calvert arms, her own arms, vairy, argent and azure. She may have been of the Bist family, of Kent. In 1741 she married James Fitzgerald, said to be of the Middle Temple. Her first letter is dated at the bottom December 23 and while the year is illegible, internal evidence and Mrs. Duncombe's preceding letter show it was 1731.

[1] Probably Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert.

[2] William Duncombe, younger brother of John Duncombe, mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography.

London

I am much ashamed I have not write to Dear Mrs. Ross Long before now but I have had very bad health Ever since I came over, and so great a weakness in my Eyes I thought I shou'd have Lost Sight of them, and are so bad now I much a doe to see to write this or nothing else but this should have prevented me giving my self this pleasure, I sent your things to Mrs. Duncom soon after I com over and she was so Obligeing to com and see me very soon indeed I like her Extreamly She is a very agreeable woman. I was to see her on Sunday to no if She had any commands to you but she said she write her self so woud not trouble me. She has got y^e^ fineest boy I ever see in my life I am quite in love with him, we gave our selfs y^e^ pleasure of talking gooddeal about you and y^r^ country, and I gave her as full an account as I was capable of [1] I suppose my Dear by this time you have began your Christmas Cheer, which I no is conddeal of business to doe it all I [ ] name Nothing, and now I give you an account of my time sence I left you I bin at Epsom six Months where I speent my time very agreeable with my relations, and was allmost everday with my Lady Baltimore [2] and my sisters,[3] indeed my Lady is a very agreeable woman and M^rs^ Tasker's Brother has married y^e^ other sister,[4] a very Pretty woman. I have very little news for theres very little Company in town, y^e^ Duck of Lowrain [5] is just gon he

[1] Mrs. John (Elizabeth Arnold) Duncombe, writer of the preceding letter, and her son Arnold.

[2] Lady Mary (Janssen) Baltimore, wife of Charles 5th Lord, married 20 July, 1730.

[3] Mrs. Jane (Calvert) Hyde and Mrs. Charlotte (Calvert) Brerewood, sisters of Charles 5th Lord Baltimore. If another Calvert sister (in law) see presently. Woodcote, Lord Baltimore's residence, was close to Epsom.

[4] Thomas Bladen, Governor of Md., 1742-1747, and afterwards M. P. in England, brother of Ann (Bladen) Tasker, wife of Col. Benjamin Tasker of Md., married Barbara Janssen, sister of Lady Mary (Janssen) Baltimore. *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 4, page 192, &c.

[5] Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, a few years after this visit in 1731 to England, was deprived of his Duchy in the vicissitudes of European wars and politics, but received the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in exchange.

is a very fine man and was much Liket of by all that saw him, I go in to Kent next week to keep my Christmas so was willing to Let you hear from me first that you mite see I had not forgot you and assure never shall for theres none I have greater regard for, Mr Mecnemara came to England soon after me and was so kind to bring me a Letter from Mr Gibson [1] with all ye Maryland news in it, pray make my complements to him and a great many thanks and now for English fashing ye french heads are little wore mostly English ye hoops very small upper petycoats of but 4 yards ye gowns unlind and ye Sleeves [ ] very little and short and [their hair?] very full at ye sides but if you want to no anything my maid I broght over with me is com back in Capt. Hoxton,[2] indeed she is a very good servant and has behaved herself Extreamly well with me and I have great Esteem for her, and wish her very well. I have a peace of news to tell you and that is that Miss Calvert is married to Mr. Rolf a Gentleman of a very good forttun.[3] I have not write to my Brother [4] for I here is coming which is great pleasure to me.

He married the Grand Duchess Maria Theresa of Austria, was elected Emperor of Germany as Francis I, and died in 1755.

[1] No doubt John Gibson, Register of the Prerogative Office (Wills and Administrations), at the head of which had been Edward Henry Calvert as Commissary General.

[2] Master of a vessel which made trips to Maryland.

[3] This seems to give some new information about the Calvert pedigree, which has never been completely worked out. In the pedigree given by (Governor) Benedict Leonard Calvert to Hearne in 1717 (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 2, p. 369), he gives three sisters, Charlotte, Jane and Barbara, all then unmarried. Charlotte married in 1718 Thomas Brerewood, Jane married in 1720 John Hyde, and Barbara is usually said to have died young. But Mrs. Duncombe in her first letter, dated 14 March, 1730, in telling of calling on Mrs. Margaret Calvert, says she saw with her "Miss Calvert, one of my Lord's sisters," who was expecting to go with Lord and Lady Baltimore to Maryland. Lord Baltimore (Charles, 5th Lord), in a Will executed in 1728 before his marriage, left to "Nanny Calvert" 1000 lbs. (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 3, page 323). She may have been the same as Barbara, perhaps Barbara Anne.

[4] Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert, her brother in law.

I beg my Dear my
complements to Mr Ross
and all that asks after
me and pray Let me hear from
you very soon

I fear my Dear I have troubled
you to long with this sad
Epistle so am with y^e^ greatest
Essteem your most faithfull
friend and sert M Calvert

Decb^r^ y^e^ 23

pray my Dear Direct for me at y^e^ Golden wheat sheaf
in Tavistock Street Covent Garden

The next letter is from Mrs. Duncombe, five days after the preceding and was written from her Hertford County residence, "Stocks."

Stocks Dec^br^ y^e^ 28^th^ 1731

I beg Dear Cozen Ross's pardon for not writeing to you before but M^rs^ Ross tould me she would write to you the first Ships that went, we went to london the first of Nov^b^ and the Sunday following M^rs^ Ross came to M^r^ Duncombe to let him know my Coz. Arnold was very ill he went the Next day to see him and found him in his bed very bad at first he did not know him but before he came a way he knew him and spoke to him but Sade little and died that night he has been [ ] walking gost some years and latterly very lame. I hope in God he is very happy in y^e^ other world I think he has been dead to you ever since you left England for in my opinnion you could hardly expect to see him a live at your return: he was burid at S^t^ Margets by my Dear Father & Mother; as for his affairs M^r^ Duncombe will give aperticular Acct: so will say no more on this subject [1]

[1] That this was Michael Arnold, father of Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross is corroborated by the next letter. He died, therefore, on Monday night, 5th-6th Nov., 1731, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to which Parish the Arnolds seem to have belonged for some generations and the records of which would give much information about them.

Mrs. Calvert was to see me the Sunday before we came out of town and was so kind to offer to send these letters to you but Mrs Ross tould me she would take care of them and send them to you I would I could make my letter any ways entertaining to Dear Ross I will rub up my memory and try; our first Journey out of town [ ] Summer was to Rochester where we spent a fortnight very pleasantly tho we went all of us which was to many at once for a Bacheldor [1] My Bro: was so kind that he would [ ] have all; he was very oblig [ ] in showing Miss Duncombe [2] & Arnold the Ships and the fine Yards and Store houses at Chatham,[3] indeed he has a pleasant good old house & pretty garden but that is small; we was in hopes he would have spent some part of Sumer in Hertfordshire, but he has had and has at this time a long peace of work in hand which kenpt him close at home all ye year it is Trance-lating some book but what I know not; [4] he always asks after you; in our way to town we dined at ye black house [5] at Bexly where I was in hopes of [ ] Coz. Knipe but he was from home and she was at Boxly with Mrs. Gillman where I hear she is like to continnew for they are parted forever, and he is very hard for he will allow her nothing to live on, nor will not till she forces him by Law She has been very much to blame but I think him much worse [ ] he has got such great preferment [6] and considering She gave him her fortune when he had nothing I think he is very ungratefull and very unbecoming his gown but I have heard he had a little one or two by his maid who is one that

[1] Her half brother, the Reverend Samuel D'Oyly, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester, who died May, 1748. For his literary work see the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and which says he left a wife to whom he was certainly married before 1732, which seems an error. It further says he was too corpulent to ride a horse and perform duty as an Army Chaplain.

[2] Her stepdaughter, Elizabeth, and her son.

[3] British Naval Station across the River Medway from Rochester.

[4] Probably Calmet's *History of the Bible.*

[5] Probably the vicarage of the Reverend Richard Knipe.

[6] Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Vicar of Bexley, Canon of Christ Church, &c.

rules As for Coz: Tom: he has marry'd a second wife and has several children but I never see are a one [1] of them which I think is very unkind for God knows there is but few left but as they pleas Anny Done [2] is grown a tall fine girl and like both father & mother [ ] has no children by this which [[3]] Sure naver one was so altered in a few years as he is his legs are cat-stick and his face a yard long; all our neighbours are gon, our Street is no thing but herb Stalls ale houses & shops [[4]] house is a very good one and our own [5] so we cant run to the p[ ] end of the town which in my opinnion is much more out of y^e^ way then Westminster Lady Meux lives in Darthmouth Street her [ ] daughters are y^e^ same but She poor Lady is a going, the last time I see her She was so brook that she cant hold long; [6] Sukey is [ ] in Hamshire with coz: Mich White She may be by this time Mrs. White for he has burid his wife about a year I hear from her Sometimes; as for publick places I know but little of them but this winter I one night Shift [ ] & Squeasd with the crowd to see his Serene Highness the Duke of Lowraine for it was thought a strange thing for anybody to say they had not seen him he is a little man and a pretty forrenner I see him the Fry-day before he left England Arnold grows tall and most think him a fine boy he grows past my goverment he is to go out to school next spring I hope God will be so good to spare him and make him good to be a comfort to his Dear father and I; Miss Duncombe desires her Service; I hope both your Girls are well the last I think is my Name Sake [7] and

[1] I did not suppose this was so old an expression.

[2] Daughter of Thomas and Anne (Knipe) Done, for the erroneous registry of whose burial in the Abbey see first letter.

[3] "I am glad of" seems to be indicated. She is referring to Thomas Done's second marriage.

[4] "but you know our" says a copy of this letter.

[5] She is speaking of her Westminster town house.

[6] Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Baronetage* says Sir William Meux married 2nd Elizabeth Browne and left by her 5 children of whom two daughters died unmarried in Westminster, 1742 and 1750.

[7] Elizabeth Ross, born 24 October, 1730, married 5 September, 1756, Upton Scott and died at "Belvoir" near Annapolis, 7 September, 1819.

[I dont know y^e^ custom of your Country but
did for my mother when she stood
what sum you name to your order
e and spend it very pleasantly and I
now as we was y^e^ first year tho n[ ]
room to conclude with our Service to M^r^
I am D^r^ Coz: y^r^ most sincear friend &c.

To E. Duncombe
M^rs^ Ross

Mrs. Margaret Calvert writes her second and last letter, dated at the end 16 August 1732:

I had y^e^ pleasure of Dear M^rs^ Rosses obliging Letter by the hands of M^rs^ Lawrence,[1] but indeed cant express how much I was concern'd when I heard of y^e^ melancholy news of y^e^ Death of Dear and and best of Brothers,[2] and one I am sure I Love'd next my Dear husband indeed I had great reason and hope I shall never be so ungreatfull to forget them that has bin my true true Friend as I am sure he allways was and tis a thing hard to be found in this world so cant sett to great a Value on them that are so, I cant say but I think it great pity he did sett out from Maryland as by all reports it was impossible he cou'd Ever recover, I dare say all in Maryland will be Extreamly concern'd when they here y^e^ Melancholy news of his Death and you in perticular for I am sure you had great regard for him, for he was one of the y^e^ most agreable companions and one of y^e^ best of Friends but cant tell you more of him then you no so will say more of so Malancholy subject, indeed my Dear you make me

[1] Probably Miss Theodosia Lawrence who afterwards married Rev. John Humphreys, Rector of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, and later 2nd wife of Philip Key, Member of the Council, by whom he had no issue.

[2] "1732, June 22, About this time came advice that the Hon. Benedict Leonard Calvert, who had for some time been Governor of Maryland, in coming from thence for England died in his passage at Sea." *Historical Register Chronological Register* for 1732. For full notice of him, see *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 3, page 191.

asshamed when you talk of my kindnes to you, for it never Lade in my power to be so I wish it had none woud I taek more pleasure in shoing it then myself and can

turn over

assure you that neither time nor absents shall ever put you out of my mind, for I am just y^e^ same as Ever. I am mueh obliged to you for y^e^ concern your so kind to Express for my Eyes, but thank god there mueh better then they was when I writ Last, all my Friends are very well but my mama who is much out of order, but beg her compliments to you tho unknown M^r^ Hyde [1] has bin Extreamly ill but is now mueh better, and Lay at my house Obout [ ]week ago and Desire'd there compliments to you and all yoar family, I sincerely condole with you on y^e^ Death of yoar Dear father [2] but I think theres little else but Disappointments in this world, I am sure I have had my share of them, you need not make any Exeuse for want of news for you have been so good to send me a great deal [ ]ns sure take it Extreamly kind of you, I am glad to here you have so many gay & agreeable Ladys and are so full of new fashions, I dont wonder you did not like y^e^ [ ] heads for I think there wor very pitifull things, and think you was very obliging to do any thing with them

I give you thanks for wishing me a merry Christmas and hope you had y^e^ same Miss Calvert [3] is married to very agreeable man and is very happy but she has got a Daughter and as for eare of your things I beg you'll not mention it for I tuek great pleasure in doing it, and when Ever we [4] meet we give our selfs y^e^ pleasure of talking of you, I am mueh oblige'd to you for remembering me, indeed my Dear you do me great honour

[1] John Hyde, husband of her sister in law Jane (Calvert) Hyde.

[2] Without this it would have been uncertain whether the cousin Arnold, the particulars of whose death were given in Mrs. E. Duncombe's preceding letter was Michael Arnold, the father of Alicia (Arnold) Ross.

[3] Evidently the same Miss Calvert she mentioned in her letter of eight months before as having married Mr. Rolfe.

[4] She is now referring to Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe, to whom she had brought over "things"—presents—from Mrs. Ross.

for being please'd with that sad Letter and can assure think my self very happy in so agreeable a Correspondent, I am Extreamly glad to here y^e^ Ladys are all broght safe to bed but here you are most of you in that way again I am sure I sincerly wish all a happy minute I am very glad to here you and your family is well and I hope will continue so indeed tis my harette wishes, as for news I have none at this time there being very little company in town and for fashions I will say nothing of them, for Lord and Lady Baltimore is coming over [1] who will bring you all y^e^ new ones much better than I can writ them, I am sure you'll all Like her Ladyship Extreamly for indeed She a very agreable woman, and very obligeing, so was unwilling to Let any opportunity sleep [ ] wherein I coud have y^e^ pleasure of writing to Dear M^rs^ Ross I believe you'll think I shall never adun, so will only beg my compliments to good M^r^ Ross and your little family and am my Dear with

y^e^ greatest sincerity your
most faithfull Friend
and ser't M Calvert

August y^e^ 16 1732

The first part of the next letter, from Mrs. Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe to Alicia (Arnold) Ross is missing and the margin in some places with some of the writing is also gone. From internal evidence it appears to have been written in 1734:

now asham'd, but will lay all shamface by, and will endav
my letter as welcome as I can, by telling you all the news I
as to our selves and family, which is Just now increased, I have
in of a girl whos name is Martha; [2] Brother D'Oyly, M^rs^ W^m^ Lo
M^rs^ Sarah Lowndes that was, (who is now M^rs^ Duncombe of Bal
his Father being dead Just after I lay in with clara) being g [3]

[1] Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore, came over to Maryland for a few months' stay in the latter part of 1732, whether accompanied by Lady Mary (Janssen) Baltimore or not does not appear.

[2] Martha Duncombe was buried at Aldbury 4 Mch., 1772. Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire.*

[3] Not only had the first wife of John Duncombe of Stocks House and

I thank God my Dear Mr Duncomb Arney and my two girls I wish I could say so of Miss Duncombe, but the poor girl nor has been in a good state of health for some time, She at Tunbridge wells, where She has been all most a month, and hop will stay a month longer, for it must be some time before she will be well, company and the waters will I hope restore her to a good State of health; I know of no wedding nor I thank God of no buriing within your knowledge; I have been pester'd with many letters from Diek knipe, since the Death of Mr Done a bout poor Nanny who is with him, her mother [1] marrying in a very short time after her father's Death, to I dont know who; in some of her u[[2]] letters he pretends great kindness for her and in others says [ ] do nothing, I had ono from him the other day wherein he ma [ ] free with Mr and Mrs Hill [ ] my self; but he must be mad [ ] eould not write to me in that maner; Miss Done tould me May was twelf month, his berd was a quarter of a yard long; he [ ] never seen Nanny but once

Seeing [ ] fall into bad company [ ] is a very agreeable young person and I fear in bad han [ ] not seen Mrs Calvert these two years, She not always being same lodgings, and I often out of town; Mrs Wyat [3] has

Westminster been Elizabeth Lowndes, but there was other connection, and an evident intimacy, between the families, one, indicated above, being with the Duncombes of Battisden, Bedford. The Maryland Lowndeses are descended from the Lowndeses of Bostock, Cheshire, and the immigrant, Christopher, called his place in Prince George's Co., Md., "Bostock House." The family, with its branches, was a well known one in England at the time of these letters.

[1] The *Chronological Register* in the *Historical Register* for 1732 says "Nov. 8 Died Thomas Done of Great Queen St. Lincoln's Inn Fields, Esq." After the death of his first wife Anne (Knipe) as told in the first letter, leaving one child, Nanny Done, he had married again. He was buried at St. Giles in the Fields, Mdx.

[2] Nanny Done's uncle, the Rev. Richard Knipe.

[3] "Burials, 1734, Nov. 29, Frances Wyatt; in the East Cloister"—Chester's *Westminster Abbey*. She was daughter of the Rev. John and Ann (Morice) Horden and married 1st Archdeacon Thomas Sprat and 2nd Richard Wiat of Boxley, Kent, as before mentioned.

house in Bond Street, She is very ill of a Dropsey, and so between two and three years, here [1] is one Dockter Ward es all Distempers with a pill no biger then a pins head or which She poor woman has taken, but found no bennifit fear her Distemper is to far gon to be cured even by a edicin that is to cure all ills; Mrs Horden [2] I here looks very well; s for Coz: Tom Knipe we have not seen him a great while I know of no news there being no company in town; I have kept house ever since we came we have the Princess of orange with us but they talk of her returning to Holland as soon as the Prince of orange returns from the Rhine [3] I hope he will escape better the [ ] the Duke of Berrick,[4] his behaviour, was very takeing

[lish, which made them sorry to part with him; the Royal are at Kinsington; as for Fashions they are much the same have been for some years; haveing only in-larg'd there top to make there Rumps biger; which I cant but say gim look to the wast; I thank God Arney goes on pretty well octor Nicols, and hope he will make a good man and be a comfort to his [ ]; I nick't the time of [ ] to town to lye in, to gr [ ] exactness, being but two d [ ] here before I was brought [ ] ed; we are to set out for Hertfordshire the 17th of this month, which Just compleats five weeks which we have been in Town; Mr Duncombe thinks I ventured too much by staying in the country till I was so near my time tho it has happen'd well he chides me for being so ventursome Mr Duncombe Joyns with me in Service

[1] "Here is" was used in those times as we now say "there is."

[2] Mother of Mrs. Wyat—buried in the Abbey 28 Aug., 1747.

[3] Princess Anne of England, daughter of George II, married 24 Mch, 1731/2, the somewhat deformed Prince William of Orange. "Returning from the Rhine" was equivalent to "from the wars."

[4] James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II by Arabella Churchill, who rose to the highest rank in the French Army, had his head taken off by a cannon ball 12 June, 1734. His descendants were Dukes of Liria in Spain and Ducs de Fitzjames in France.

to Mr Ross and he hopes you will accept of his good wishes to you and yours; and

I am Dear Coz your sincear friend
I hope your little and faith Servt
family are well E. Duncombe

To
Mrs Ross
these

The foregoing letter has a wax seal with the Duncombe crest —a horse's hind leg out of a ducal coronet. John Duncombe's full arms on his mural monument in Aldbury Church, Herts., are, Per chevron engrailed, gules and argent, three dogs' heads erased, counterchanged: Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a horse's hind leg sable. Clutterbuck's *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford.*

The next, from Mrs. Duncombe, although after a considerable interval, is short

March ye 24th 1736:7

Dear Ross

I have only time to let you know I Received yours Dated last Octbr I have bin in Hertford Shire for some time, I hope this will not come to Mrs Ross [1] after her packet is gon; Coz Knipe died last Novbr [2] & in whos care he has left his affairs I can tell, but by the Time the next Ships gos I will do my indever to let you know: & Mr Dun–& my-self shall be glad to do you any service in this or any affair we can; I will see Mrs Horden & will write to Cozen Tom [3] which are the only Two that can inform me of his affairs; I am sorry to hear you have

[1] Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross's mother-in-law.

[2] The Reverend Richard Knipe, Vicar of Bexley and Canon of Christ Church, so often mentioned in these letters, died at Oxford 19 October, 1736, according to Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.* He could not have been much over 40 when he died and must have had intellectual ability, although his private life is unfavorably portrayed in these letters. He seems to have left no issue but a surviving wife.

[3] The Reverend Thomas Knipe, younger brother of Richard.

been ill I hope long before this you quite recoverd I thank God my Dr Mr Duncombe Miss Duncombe & my children are pretty well: you shall hear more of us in my next: our Services to Mr Ross & I am your faithfull friend

E. Duncombe

Febry ye 25th 1737[1]

I am afraid Coz: Ross is angary by the Stile of her last, dated Sept ye 30th it came not to my hands till the beginning of Decbr; I own my last letter was very short coming to town that day Mrs Ross sent to me [ ] let me know she sent her packet the next day what was the contents I cant say; but now will give you ye best account of my family and all our friends I can; first for my best friend Mr Duncombe who at this time has got a very bad Cough and is gon this day to Rochester to see Bro: D'oyly for three or four days in hopes the rid and air will do him good; Miss Duncombe & my two girls are very well, as I thank God my Dr Boy is well & at Westm [2] School; as for my Self my hands are very bad it is with pain I hold a pen to write my Stomack is pretty good; and my Spirrits are better; one morning last week Coz Thomas Knip call'd to see me, I have not see him this five or six years he looks fat & well, but at this time he is under a good deal of Concern, having Just lost his Wife, but whom he has had several children, but three alive & one boy by his first wife I shewd him your letters and the copy of Mrs Sprats will Dick Knip died worth little or nothing all his books he left to Mr Selwin, what his poor wife will have to live on I dont know I think he has been very base borth to her and you, Anny Done [3] that was; is now Mrs Hollingworth; worth nothing has

[1] That is, Old Style; according to New Style it was 1738.

[2] Westminster School, founded by Queen Elizabeth and attached to the Abbey, is one of the famous schools of England. The first Rev. Thomas Knipe had been Headmaster.

[3] Anny or Nanny Done is the one spoken of in the first letter—and afterwards—and whose burial as a child was erroneously entered on the registry in Chester's *Westminster Abbey*, instead of her sister Jenny.

bin married a bout two years to a Kentish Sq^{r}, who had she says a pretty estate, but has drunk & sported it all a way; She came from him the latter end of last Sumer: She is now at one M^{r} Webbs, who was a friend of her fathers and his last wifes, they are very kind to her at present but fear that will not last always the gentleman & his Lady are between fourty & fivety they have no child, and are thought very rich, I tould her she might write to you at this time, She said she would, so will say no more of her, then that she is very thin & is all nose & chin her beauty is all gon tho she is but turned of one & twenty;[1] Sukey has left hampshire & is now in Town, the same poor lame helpless creature she used to be; I had a great Loss last Aug^{t} of my best Neighbour & friend Lady Mary Gore;[2] a worthy good Lady a great loss to her family she having left 7 children she being a good wife & a tender mother; poor M^{r} Gore is in a very ill state of health, and very unable to bare such a loss Town is a dismal place all in morning;[3] there was a court yesterday morning for the first time Since the death of y^{e} queen; Princes Carrolin is in so ill a state of health, that it is thought she would not come out; I have not been at court opera or play this winter; as for the playhouse I am a fraid to go, there being a Set of young Templiers,[4] that will not let a play be perform'd that they dont like but they grown, hiss & cat call till they give over playing or else pull the box's all to peaces the Lady Seam to be afraid to go; I wish I could entertain you with any news I hear none; so must conclude with assureing you I shall be always glad to here from you and glad when it is in my power to Serve you; M^{r} Dun-

[1] "Baptisms, 1717, Dec. 12, Ann, daughter of William and Ann [Knipe] Done; born Nov. 30." Chester's *Westminster Abbey.*

[2] "1738 August * * Dy'd, the Lady Mary Gore, 2nd daughter of George, late Earl of Northampton, at the seat of William Gore, Esq., at Tring in the Co. of Hertford, leaving 2 sons and 5 daughters." *Historical Register —Chronological Register.*

[3] Queen Caroline of Brandenburg Anspach, wife of George II, the best of the Hanoverian Queens, died 20 Sept., 1737.

[4] Templars—law students of the Temples.

combe & Miss Joyns with me in Service to Mr Ross yourself & little Cozen and I am

Dr Coz: your faithfull friend
my girles presents there & humble Servt
Service to there cozen E. Duncombe

There are no more letters in this collection from Elizabeth (Arnold) Duncombe, although the epitaph on the Duncombe mural monument in Aldbury Church, Hertfordshire (Clutterbuck) shows that she survived her husband, John Duncombe, of "Stocks" House, who died 30 June 1746 in his 67th year. She is probably buried there too—possibly with her father and mother at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The last English letter in the collection (or rather it seems to be a copy of one,) is from Bryan Fairfax (1676-1749), a cousin of the 5th, 6th and 7th Lords Fairfax. He was an antiquarian and collector and hence the sending to him of the Maryland Shilling:

London May 2d 1745.

It was with pleasure Madam that I heard from an old Acquaintance & found that you had no more forgot me then I can assure you I have you Cou'd we meet I believe we have many old storys to talk over besides the chances wch have hapn'd in the long space of time since We saw one another. Old Mrs. Horden [1] is still alive but outliv'd Her senses. Mr. Wiat remains unmarried which I do not wonder at after the loss of such a Wife to meet with two such is too great luck to fall to one mans share. I have reason to return you thanks for the kind present of a Maryland shilling & wish you could put it in my power to

[1] "Burials, 1747, Aug. 28, Mrs. Anne Horden, in the East Cloister"—Chester's *Westminster Abbey*. A note says she was 87, and that she was the relict of the Rev. John Horden, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, London, and Vicar of Isleworth, Mdx. She has been often mentioned in these letters as the mother of Frances, who married 1st Archdeacon Thomas Sprat and 2nd Richard Wiat, said to be the last of the Wiats of Boxley, Kent.

return the compliment from hence. I beg my service to Gov^{r} Bladen and desire you will believe me allways Madam

Your old friend
and humble servant
B. Fairfax

To Mrs. Anne [1] Ross
Annapolis
Maryland.

Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross died on 9 July 1746 and the *Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis) of Tuesday, July 15, has the following notice: "On Wednesday last died here after a very short illness, Mrs. Alicia Ross, Wife of John Ross Esq. of this City. She was a good Wife, a tender Parent, a sincere Friend and a kind Neighbour, so that her Death is greatly lamented by all her Acquaintance."

She was buried, no doubt, in the Churchyard. This article may fittingly be concluded by her parting tender letter of advice to her two daughters and expression of her testamentary wishes to her husband:

My Dearest Girl

I would often have spoken to you Both and given you some advice but you are so tender harted that when ever I spoke or said anything of dying you would Cry but I hope you will Read this with out crying and keep it by you and think and Remember what your mother that Loves and wishes you all y^{e} happyness of this world and y^{e} next, and I beg above all things you will take care and Serve God let nothing my Dear Girl make you neglect your duty morning and Evening and be sure not to neglect going to Churc^{h} as often as you can and to Receiv y^{e} Holy Sacrament and to keep the great fast or abstinence which our church directs before Easter and not mind my Dear people that laugh at you for doing so but my Love be sure you do your duty and Love and fear God and than you need not doubt but

[1] An evident error for Alicia.

you will be happy through our Saviours merits and my Dear Girl be sure you Love and honour your father and do everything you can to please him and [ ] take his advice in all things and if you should have any Body make there address to you be sure my Dear to ask your fathers advice and if he should be dead aske some friends advice that you can depend upon for my Dear it tis a very great affair and you must take great care how you behave for men will deceve woman if they can and my Dear besides y^e^ great Sin which without Sincere and great Repentance God wont forgive but God my Dear who is all goodness and mercy will forgive upon Sincere Sorrow and true Repentance but my Dear child y^e^ world will never forget and thos that once does wronge must allways live with Sham and confusion and fear of Reflections for my Dear tis conscience that tells us we have don good or wronge So that thos that do as they ought fear no Body and my Child you must take great care when marryd how you behave for there is great differents in mens tempers So that you will see you Self what you s [ ] should do better than I can tell you only my Dear I would have you Read y^e^ Ladys Calling and other good Books and make your Remarks of what you Read and hear and see to your Self and with Gods Bleassing you will be happy here and in y^e^ next world and my Dear allways Remember if you have trouble in this world if you do your Duty and Serve God you will have peace of mind and in y^e^ next world happyness eternal and my child this Life is nothing to that which will be for ever and ever and my Dearest keep your Self from passion and great angry which is a Sin and only hurts your Self and not your Servants I was allways very sorry when I had bin in a passion but my Dear I was Bron in a country ware I was not used to so much trouble and new none till I came here and was for Saveing all I could for you and your Sister and then my child I knew your papa was so good natured that he was allways unwilling to punish I hope you will have as good a husband my Dear you know I cant write all I would Say your own Sence will tell you how you must behave you may have a very good husband but

he may be passioned So you must take care not to let him know every thing your Servants do a miss or what every Body says and my Dear take care not to be out of humour when he is nor talk and argue with him when out of humour but I hope my Dear God will Bleass you and give you Sence to know how to behave and my Dearest girl be sure you Love and honour and obey your good father and do all you can to please him and do all y^e^ good you can to every Body mind that great Rule of Doing as you would be don by one word more Love your Sister and help her all you can Consider you have no Relations in this country so you and your Sister must Love one another I shall write a Letter to your Sister and hope you Both will Remember me and do as I would have you and pary God Bleass and make you happy here and hereafter was allways y^e^ Sincere wish hope and prayer of your Loving mother my Dear I would have you Read as much as your time will let you other Books as well as Religious Books for nothing will improve you so much as Reading if you take care to Remember what you Read and my Dear take care not to be extravagant and to be allways clean and a good Housewife my Dearst girl once more I pary God to give you his grace and than I dont doubt but you will be happy in this world and y^e^ next and am my Dear girl your Sincere friend and Loveing mother

A: Ross

I hope you will keep this Letter I think I have write your Letters alike but you may Read one anothers

[The above is endorsed in a later handwriting:]

Letter of advice
from
Mrs. Alicia Ross
to
Anne Arnold Ross
afterwards Wife of Francis Key

I Desire my Dear M^r^ Ross will let all my Best cloaths and

linnen be Divided between my two daughters and my Diamond Buckel to be sent home to make to hansome Rings and one little Ring and than they will have two apiece my watch I give Nancy and Betsy my two Snuff Boxes my medals [1] and Rings to be Divided between tham Both Some of my old cloaths and linnen and my old Stays and Shoes to my white maid ye Rest of my old things to choloe moll Beck and nell and Jenny and I shall be glad if my Dear Mr Ross would give my goddaughter Jane Alicia Rawlings [2] ten pounds and if my cousin Duncombe is a live a Ring and my cousin tho: Knipe a Ring if a live and my girls to write to them Both and I beg mr Ross will give to ye Church ye gold pall my aunt Sprat Sent me [3] and I beg mr Ross will give to our old friend Gibson [4] a Ring

[Endorsed in a later handwriting:]

Bequest of
Mrs. Alicia Ross
wife of John Ross

This tender letter of advice from his great-grandfather to his grandmother and her sister was probably well known to Francis Scott Key, who spent much of his youth with both of them in Annapolis and at "Belvoir" on Round Bay of Severn River. And a large measure of the goodness of character of all these "good women" in the correspondence came down to him and was reflected in his own life and character.

[1] See Mrs. Helen (Wolseley) Sprat's Will, ante.

[2] Her husband's niece.

[3] Nothing is known now at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, of this gold pall (part of coronation robe.) In the *Md. Historical Magazine* for June, 1914, page 51, ,appears an acknowledgement of its receipt by the Vestry from Mr. John Ross in August, 1746—a month after Mrs. Alicia Ross's death.

[4] John Gibson, Registrar of the Prerogative Office, Annapolis.

BANK RIOT, 1835.

[From the Society's collection.]

Edward Stabler,
Postmaster,
Sandy Spring,
Montgomery Co., Maryland.

Balto. 8 Mo. 12th, 1835. No. 76 So. Calvert Street.

Dear Edward:—

Thine of 7th inst is before me.

We have seen things awfully strange in this City within a week, I tell thee. On fifth day night a considerable number of folk, good, bad, and indifferent assembled in Monument Square, before the door of Reverdy Johnson (of Bank of Maryland memory). Without much ado they dispersed, because, as they said, that was not the time they intended to operate, That time being fixed for 7th day night. On Sixth day evening the crowd again met, in numbers greater than before. Some unruly spirits now threw a few stones and broke a few glass in R. Johnson's windows. They were again advised to desist, which they did and retired by 10 or eleven o'clock, giving clear indications that they would be punctual to their engagements by the next evening. Arrangements were now made, and a few armed men surrounded the property of Johnson on 7th day evening for the purpose of protecting it. The Mob appeared, was beaten off and some three or five killed, and ten or twenty wounded. Finding themselves repulsed at Johnson's, a detachment rushed round to Glenn's (of like memory) in Charles Street. Here they made an effectual and unresisted attack, and very soon had his furniture all in the street, where it was entirely destroyed, by breaking and tareing it to pieces. The Mob now found themselves Masters, and went on unmolested in this part of the town.

In the morning I went there, saw that the House too was greatly injured.

I do not know what Glenn's loss amounts too but when I tell thee his wines alone are said to have cost over four thousand Dollars, I am very sure thee would not pay all his losses for a sum under Twenty Thousand Dollars. The rioters remained—I mean some twenty of them picking at Glenn's House till 6 P. M. when they knocked off. Now what think thee? These twenty persons carried on their unlawful game in the presence of from 2000 to five Thousand persons, who witnessed it and not one word of objection was raised!

All first day it was well understood that distruction was to be the order of the night, yet not one step taken to prevent it by those who should have done so!

But to my narrative. I say the mob boldly declared who might expect them, and accordingly before 9 o'clock in the evening a fire was built before the door of Johnson's house and his furniture was all thrown thereon and distroyed. His house very soon presented a fearful wreck. His loss must be over that of Glenn's—unless indeed P. E. Thomas should happen to find a part thereof to fall on him, as the owner in part of the House. This burning was an improvement on the Glenn plan. By eleven o'clock part of these Beauties passed down Calvert street to Hugh McEldrey's new House. They were about giving it a brush when the carpenter, who was building, appeared and told them if the House was destroyed the loss would fall on him, as he had not delivered the key. They then went to the house he occupied, which by the by he had left during first day, having taken a hint that his presence might be more agreeable to the mob, than theirs would be to him. So the owner of the house telling them the loss would not fall on McEldrey if they destroyed anything there, they went off, and found the House of Jesse Hunt (our poor frightened Mayor). His furniture was soon consigned to the flames, as had been that of Johnson.

They now went after Dr. [Frederick E. B.] Hintze. The Dr. lives in Gay Street. He had killed one of the Mob on seventh

day night as he said, and the great man had done more than that in his own conceit, He had really rode over many more. This boasting had inflamed them, so to him they went. His wife appeared before them. She declared the property was not the Doctor's but all belonged to her, having been inherited from her father. They now went to Cpt. Benzinger,[1] he was a Captain whom they didn't fancy, to him they gave sorrowful demonstrations of ill will, as also to Willie,[2] in Franklin street for no higher offence than doing his duty as a soldier. But now thee shall hear what was much worse as to distruction of property, than what relates to a dozen Captains or Soldiers. To my friend Jno. B. Morris in South Street they now pushed. His furniture was all destroyed by fire and House greatly injured; I should be within bounds were I to say his loss is greatest of any.

From John's they went—I mean a party, under the command of their leader called "Black Hawk" to Light street wharf in search of McEldrey's Lumber yard. At the gate they were overheard by Cpt. Carver[3] who is my author that they stated on examining the premises that it would not do to set it on fire as they had intended owing to the destruction that must ensue to the owner of the adjoining yard. Black Hawk ordered them away—one third still remained, intending as is concluded, notwithstanding his orders, to fire the yard—their leaders returned and commanded them to desist, but to go up Pratt Street and finish the work of the night on Evan T. Ellicott; so up they went. [4] Saw Evan Poultney who confessed his sins, to which they replied "for the present" they were satisfied and then went to work at Evan T. Ellicott's. I now say what I saw.

Did thee ever see corn husked by about 50 spirited negroes? Just as the corn flies from their hands, so did Evan's furniture

[1] Matthias Bensinger or Bentzinger.

[2] Capt. Joseph Willey, hardware dealer, No. 7 Franklin St.

[3] Capt. Jacob Carver, piano maker.

[4] N. B. I am told this story about Evan confessing his sins is a lie got up by his enemy. Evan was not there. I thought strange of this part of the story. What man circumstanced as Evan Poultney would stand in his senses before such amiables as these!

go on a burning fire that ascended half to the top of the House: An engine kept it from going to the roof. At about 4 they blew their horn and quickly retired, after spending with the latter director but about an hour and a half, at most not 2 hours. Thy friend Wm. E. Bartlett.[5]

My first sheet brings us down to a little past 4 o'clock on second day morning when I saw this outrageous proceeding terminate at Evan's—from thence I went to the other places of distinction. At Johnson's I saw about twenty operators, as much interested in the work of distruction, as ever they were taken up in the salvation of their souls. Not a hand was raised —as at Glenn's, so here—5000 Persons stood looking on men and boys, some of them, I am sure not over ten years of age, hauling and pulling at all parts of the house; it reminded me of a set of wood peckers on an old dry tree, so slow did they advance their work. In sickning disgust I crept down to my store, not knowing what to expect. The City was then in and under the controul of a Mob; not a step being taken to arrest their course. But deliverance was at hand! Our Brave and worthy Citizen Genl. Smith was here. He rallied some of the Blood royals. These carrying the Star Spangled banner waiving over their heads, marched through the streets and thus collected a pretty considerable band. They adopted a [6] course which being executed by sun down of second day, we had an assurance that the Laws of good order were again in force. We are now, thanks to Genl. Smith and his worthies, thanks to the good people of this insulted City, again safe. The City is alive all night—at every corner you may see large companies of worthies marching to and fro, and a mob man, as such, cannot be seen.

[5] William E. Bartlett, druggist.

[6] When Genl. Smith organized the meeting at the park some of the Company proposed some Resolutions. The Genl. in a firm voice said "Resolutions? I tell you what kind of resolutions suited a mob during the Revolutionary War. They were Powder and Ball. These are the kind we now want" and they were of course adopted.

I am not sure that the mob is done, because they had work laid out, which has not been accomplished.[7]

When thee learns the true cause of all this disturbance thee will, I dare say have a different view thereof than at first sight taken.

The Bank of Maryland injured thousands. All that were connected with that institution at the time it failed, have been considered by the people at large as being enriched at their expense. The sufferers bore their loss with commendable fortitude until they supposed no lawful remedy would avail them. They then followed the example of the Vicksburg people in attempting to inflict the Lynch Law; and I suppose had they been able to catch the Obnoctious Directors of said institution, they would have been altogether satisfied to have given each of them a dress of Tar and feathers. Not finding them, they fell —as I have shown—on their property, and have doubtless distroyed one Hundred Thousand Dollars worth thereof.

By the time this reaches thee I suppose myself wife and little ones will be on our way to the Land of my nativity. I do not feel altogether easy to leave home during these times of Commotion and would not, were it not that our friends there will be put to some trouble if we do not go as promised em.

Jno. Livingston has told the Monthly Meeting that he intends to Marry Ann Scott.

I am thy friend

Wm. E. Bartlett.

A Cooper was at the door just now. He rec'd thro' the Post Office on the 6th inst. a communication somewhat in the following language:

"No. 167 You will read this to your journeymen, apprentices and Visitors: the Bank of Maryland has been robbed by Jno. Glenn, R. Johnson, Evan T. Ellicott (and others) which

[7] Thy good sence will here understand how to reconcile the sentiments here with the one above, "That the Laws are in force."

has filled the eyes of the widdow and orphan with tears. They must be revenged. Arouse—be up and a doing" It bore the proper name of the Cooper. One would suppose many hundred such orders were issued in the same style.

N. B. Tis thought P. E. Thomas will be a loser.

At a meeting in the 10 ward (I think) the meeting issued the following resolution signed by their officers: In substance that Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn should not return to the City.

I do not know the language of the resolution.

Thee must suppose I have a time of leisure. I have, but I can write almost as fast as some can read.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 53.)

[p. 282] April 11, 1748. Being Easter Monday. Present in the Parish Church. The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Gordon, Rector. Thomas Jennings, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Nicholas Maccubbin, Vestrymen, William Reynolds, Samuel Soumaien, Church Wardens, And sundry of the Parishioners. Who unanimously make Choice of D^{r} Charles Carroll, and M^{r} John Worthington, to be Vestrymen, in the Room of M^{r} Thomas Jennings and Capt. John Carpenter, who are Discharged from that Office. And of M^{r} John Brice and M^{r} Thomas Worthington, to be Church wardens in the Room of M^{r} William Reynolds, and M^{r} Samuel Soumaien, who are Discharged from that Office.

D^{r} Charles Carroll, M^{r} John Worthington, and M^{r} Thomas Worthington, took the Oaths of their respective Offices, and [p. 283] the other Oaths required by Law for their qualification. At which Time a Vestry was held. Present as above. Ordered, That one of the Laws Passed last Session, be purchased for the use of this Vestry.

June 7, 1748. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church Present. The Reverend Mr John Gordon, Rector, Edward Dorsey, Nicholas Maccubbin, Charles Carroll, John Worthington, Ves- [p. 284] trymen Thomas Worthington, John Brice, Church Wardens. No Body appeared to purchase the Pews, in the Gallery over the South entrance of the Church. July 5, 1748. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church Present The Reverend Mr John Gordon, Rector, Edwd Dorsey, Ashbury Sutton, Jonas Green, Nicholas Maccubbin, Vestryman, Thomas Worthington, John Brice, Church Wardens . . .

[p. 285] Ordered, That Mrs Priscilla Woodward, Widow, take care of the Chapel, in the room of Mr Peter Porter, and that she be allowed as usual for the care thereof.

Maryland ss.

This Indenture made this Twenty seventh Day of September in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and Forty six, By and Between Joshua George of the one Part, and Ashbury Sutton of the City of Annapolis of the other Part, Witnesseth, That the said Joshua George for and in Consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds Current money of Maryland in hand paid by him the said Ashbury, the Receipt whereof he the said Joshua doth hereby acknowledge, He the said Joshua doth by these Presents Give, Grant, Bargain and sell unto him the said Ashbury Sutton, a Pew in the Gallery of the Church of the City of Annapolis that lately and immediately before the making of this Deed did belong to him the said Joshua George, and which seat is between that of Robert Gordons Esqr and one that belong'd to Doctor Alexander Frazer, Deceased, To Have and to Hold the same seat unto him the said Ashbury Sutton his Heirs and Assigns for ever hereafter, and the said Joshua George for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, Doth hereby Covenant, Grant and Agree to and with the said Ashbury Sutton, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns that he and they may for ever hereafter Have, Hold, Possess and Enjoy the same, without the Let, Hinderance, Mo-

lestation or ejection of him the same Joshua George, or any under him Claiming or to Claim the same. In Testimony whereof the Parties to these Presents have Interchangeably [p. 286] set their Hands and Seals the Day and year first first above mentioned.

Sealed and Delivered before us
Robert Gordon.
Geo. Dent.

Joshua George (SEAL)

On the Back whereof was wrote:
Received the within Consideration money this 27th Septr 1746 it being £10 Cur.

Joshua George.

Memorandum, That on the 27 Day of September 1746, after the making the within Deed, personally came Joshua George before me the Subscriber One of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court of Maryland, and acknowledged the within to be his Act and Deed according to the Form of the Act of Assembly in such Case made and provided.

Robert Gordon.

Septembr 6, 1748. At a Vestry Held in the Parish Church Present. The Reverend Mr John Gordon, Rector. Ashbury [p. 287] Sutton, Charles Carroll, John Worthington, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, And Mr Thomas Worthington, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Key of the Chapel be again returned to Peter Porter, as the Widow Woodward lives out of the Parish, and that the said Porter have the usual Allowance of Thirty shillings a year for taking Care of the Chapel.

Mr Porter was allowed Thirty shillings for taking care of the Chapel to July last, and was ordered to receive his Pay of the Register.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walls was allowed her Account of Thirty five Shillings, for making a Surplice for the Minister, and Ordered to receive her Pay of the Register. . . .

Octob^{r} 4, 1748. At a Vestry Held in the Parish Church. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Gordon, Rector. Charles Carroll, Nicholas Maccubbin, John Worthington, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Thomas Worthington, John Brice, Church Wardens.

In Pursuance of the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed on the 16th Day of May 1747, entituled, "An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Limitation of Officers Fees" And of one other Act of Assembly [p. 288] made and passed on the 10th Day of May 1748, entituled, "An Act for altering and establishing certain Warehouses, and for other Purposes therein mentioned" after having duly qualified according to the first mentioned Act, for the choosing Inspectors, this Vestry proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons viz. Capt. Charles Griffith, M^{r} Thomas Lusby, M^{r} Robert Davidge and M^{r} Richard Maccubbin, for the Inspection at the City of Annapolis. And M^{r} Richard Warfield son of John; and M^{r} Augustin Gambrill for the Inspection at Indian Landing in Anne Arundel County.

Ordered, That the Register acquaint the Clerk of the Council, of the above Nomination and Recommendation according to the Directions of the Act of Assembly.

[p. 289]. Decemb. 13, 1748. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church Present, The Rev. M^{r} John Gordon, Rector. Charles Carroll, John Worthington, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jonas Green, Vestrymen. Thomas Worthington, John Brice, Church wardens.

The Vestry received the following Letter viz:

Gentlemen,
Three of the Persons you recommended to the Governor for Inspectors at the Warehouse at the City of Annapolis have refused to Serve, of which I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that you may pursue such methods as the Act of Assembly directs.

I am your most humble Servant
2nd Decemb. 1748 J. Ross.

To the Gentlemen of the Vestry of St.
Anne's Parish, in Anne Arundel County.

Whereupon they proceeded to nominate and recommend Mr Robert Lusby, and Mr John Mercer to be Inspectors at the City of Annapolis.

Ordered, That Notice be given to the Parishioners to meet next Vestry Day and chuse a Vestryman in the room of Mr Ashbury Sutton, who is removed out of the Province.

March 27, 1749 being Easter Monday. At a Vestry Held in the Parish Church Present The Rev. Mr John Gordon, [p. 290] Rector, Dr Charles Carroll, Mr John Worthington, Jonas Green and Nicholas Maccubbin, Vestrymen, Mr Thomas Worthington, Church warden, And several others of the Parishioners.

Who make Choice of Mr Thomas Worthington and Dr Alexander Hamilton, to be Vestrymen, in the Room of Mr Edward Dorsey and Mr Ashbury Sutton. And of Mr Walter Dulany and Mr Samuel Soumaien to be Church wardens in the room of Mr Thomas Worthington and Mr John Brice.

Messrs. Worthington, Hamilton, and Soumaien, were qualified according to Law, by taking the usual Oaths required, to their respective Offices.

April 4, 1749. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church, Present, Jonas Green, Thomas Worthington, Alexander Hamilton, Vestrymen, Mr. Samuel Soumaien, Church Warden. Mr Walter Dulany who was chosen one of the Church wardens on Easter Monday past, appeared and was qualified by taking the usual Oaths required by Law, before Alderman Cumming.
[p. 291] Reverend Andrew Lendrum inducted this day.

[p. 293] At a Vestry held July 25, 1749, Present, The Revd Mr Andrew Lendrum, Rector, Nicholas Maccubbin, Charles Carroll, Thomas Worthington, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr Samuel Soumaien, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Sale of the Vestry's Tobacco, in the Hands of the Sheriff, be advertised in the Gazette to be on the 9th of August, To which Time The Vestry adjourns.

[p. 294] Aug. 9, 1749. The Vestry met at the sign of the Indian King. Present, The Rev. Mr Andrew Lendrum, Rector, Nicholas Maccubbin, Charles Carroll, Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr Samuel Soumaien, Church Warden. The Tobacco belonging to the Vestry, in the Hands of the Sheriff was exposed to Sale, and bid for by Mr Thomas Williamson, Twenty-two shillings and six Pence Currency per Hundred.

The Vestry agreed with Mr Thomas Williamson to Pale in the Church yard, and find all the materials for Eighty Pounds Current money.

Sept. 26, 1749. At a Vestry held in the Parish Church. The Revd Mr Andrew Lendrum, late Rector, resigned his Induction. Present Charles Carroll, Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen. Mr Samuel Soumaien, Church warden. The Revd Mr Alexander Malcolm, produced to the Vestry the following Induction. . .

Nov. 10, 1749. At a meeting of the Vestry, Present, Dr Charles Carroll, Mr Thomas Worthington, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen. Mr Samuel Soumaien, Mr Walter Dulany, Church Wardens. The Vestry proceeded to mark out the Church yard.

Ordered, That the Register apply to the Magistrates of this County, in the Name of the Vestry, for a Levy of Ten per Poll on all the Taxables of this Parish, for Parochial Charges.

December 5, 1749. At a Meeting of the Vestry Present. [p. 296] The Revd Mr Alexander Malcolm Rector. Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Nicholas Maccubbin, Dr Charles Carroll, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr Samuel Soumaien, Church Warden.

After Qualifying Dr Hamilton, and Mr Soumaien (according to the Law for choosing Inspectors) they proceeded to Nominate and Reccommend the following Persons for Inspectors, for the year ensuing viz: Mr Richard Maccubbin, Mr John Mercer, Mr Samuel Howard and Mr Charles Griffith Junr for the inspection at Annapolis Mr Augustine Gambrill and Mr Joshua Warfield for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

April 3d 1750. At a meeting of the Vestry, Present The Revd Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Mr Nicholas Maccubbin, [p. 297] Mr Thomas Worthington, Jonas Green, Vestrymen, Mr Samuel Soumaien, Mr Walter Dulany, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County be wrote to by the Register, in the Name of the Vestry, to acquaint him, that they lay Claim to the Forty per Poll from the Time of the Rev. Mr Gordon's Induction into St. Michael's Parish in Talbot County, until the Date of the Rev. Mr Lendrum's Induction into this Parish, being the 29th of March 1749. . .

April 16, 1750. Being Easter Monday. At a Meeting of the Vestry. Present, The Revd Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Jonas Green, Charles Carroll, Thomas Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Samuel Soumaien, Church warden. And Sundry of the Parishioners.

Who make Choice of Messrs. Samuel Howard and Gamaliel Butler, to be Church wardens, in the room of Mr Soumaien and Mr Dulany, who are Discharged from that Office, and the new elected Church wardens were qualified according to Law. They likewise make Choice of Mr Charles Griffith and Mr Richard Dorsey to be Vestry-men in the room of Jonas Green and Mr Maccubbin, who are discharged from that office.

Sept. 24, 1750. At a meeting of the Vestry, Present Mr John Worthington, Dr Charles Carroll, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Mr Richard Dorsey, Capt. Charles Griffith, Vestrymen. After Qualifying Mr Richard Dorsey and Capt. Charles Griffith (according to the Law for choosing Inspectors) they pro-

ceeded to Nominate and recommend the following Persons for Inspectors, for the year ensuing viz: Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Sylvanus Marriott, Mr Augustine Marriott, Mr Richard Warfield son of John, for the Inspection at Indian Landing. [p. 300] Mr. Richard Maccubbin, Mr John Mercer, Mr Charles Griffith, junr and Mr John Hammond son of Thos. John, for the Inspection at Annapolis.

March 5, 1750-1. At a Vestry held at the House of Mr Soumaien, Present, The Rev. Mr Malcolm, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, Dr Charles Carroll, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Vestrymen, Mr Gamaliel Butler, Church warden.

The Vestry ordered, That an Advertisement should be set up by the Church wardens, relating to the Statutes of England, and Laws of this Province, which oblige all Persons to attend the public Worships of God. [The Advertisement was publish'd in the Maryland Gazette.]

April 8, 1751. Being Easter Monday. At a Vestry held. Present, The Revd Mr Malcolm, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthing- [p. 302] ton, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr Richard Dorsey, Vestrymen, Mr Saml. Howard Church Warden. And Sundry other of the Parishioners Who made choice of Mr Walter Dulany, and Mr Richard Warfield junr to be Vestrymen in the room of Dr Charles Carroll and Mr John Worthington, who are discharged from that Office.

Likewise of Mr Robert Davidge, and Mr John Thompson to be Church-wardens in the room of Messrs Samuel Howard and Gamaliel Butler, who are discharged from that Office. . . .

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 46.)

Liber B, No. 3, p. 185.

Know all men by these presents that I Richard Preston of the Province of Maryland for divers Good causes Me thereunto Moveing, And for a Valuable Consideration by me already received, Have bargained and Sold and by these presents doe bargaine and Sell unto John Tennis of Putuxent . . . one parcell of Land Scituate lying and being upon the Easterly Side of a Creeke Called Leonards Creek Being being part of one Thousand Acres belonging to me the Said Preston, which in Length Runneth from the Bay Side to the aforesaid Creeke. . . .

1656

Signed & Delivered in the p[r]sence of Woodman Stockley
Sampson Waring
John Sutton

Richard Preston

[188] Know all men by these presents that I John Bagbie of Putuxent planter . . . Have bargained and Sold . . .unto James Godsgrace of the Same place . . . one parcell of Land Containing two hundred Acres Scituate lying and beginning at Bagbees branch and for the Length thereof to the mouth of the Hunting Creeke along the River of Putuxent. In Wittness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand this 22[th] of may 1656.

Testes
William Harper
John Sutton

The mrk of
John B Bagbee

Lib. B, No. 3, p. 189, June 16, 1656.

Caveat of two hundred acres of Land is granted to John Bag-

bey at the Mouth of Hunting Creek on the Land which John Turner formerly Lay'd Claime to.

Caveat of one hundred and fiftie Acres of Land is Granted to Henry Keene 50 Acres Joyning to Cornelius Neck and a hundred where it is not taken up already.

Caveat of 200 Acres of Land is Granted to James Jolly for the Transportation of 4 persons into this Province.

Caveat of one hundred Acres of Land is Granted unto William Pritchard Lying in the hunting Creeke next to m^{r} Michael Brook's Land.

Caveat of 200 Acres of Land is Granted to Ishmael Wright lying at the Deviding Joyning to the Land which he hath taken up already and he is to make his Rights appeare at the next Court.

[192] Edward Keene plf^{t} } Whereas it appeares to this
William Turner def^{t} } Court that Edward Keene Sold Two hundred Acres of Land to William Turner lying over against Matopany Towne It is therefore ordered that the Said Turner Shall Satisfie the Said Keene for the Said Land and Edward Keene to give William Turner a Bill of Sale for the Land and either to bear Equall Charges.

Caveat of five hundred and fifty Acres of Land is Granted unto Timothy Gunton for Seven Rights which he bought of m^{rs} Parr and & Three Rights which he bought of m^{r} Hugh Standly and his own Transportacon into this Province, the Said Land lying on the North Side of Putuxent River over against m^{rs} Brookes Land known by the Name of Quastoe.

Lib. B, No. 3, p. 194, June 17, 1656.

Certificate of 200 Acres of Land is Granted unto Edward Wood for 4 Right which Said Right are Assigned unto him from Timothy Gunton.

Caveat of 200 Acres of Land is Granted to Henry Pope at the place where he is now Seated being on the East Side of a Great Branch between the Said Pope & m^{r} Woodman Stockley Running towards the head of the Creeke.

George Bussey aged 34 years or thereabouts Sworne and Examined Saith
That Edward Keene Sold all his Right and Title of Two hundred acres of Land to William Turnor as he bought it of m^r^ Parrott, and further Saith not
Richard Keene Sworn & Examined — the mark of
Saith the Same — Richard R K Keene

[199] June 2^d^ 1656

I Cornelius Cannady doe Assigne over unto John Knap all my Right and Title and Interest of all the Land that is unsold within this Indenture according to a writing more at Large appeareth, Given to the Said John Knap under my hand. Wittness my hand the day and yeare above written

mark of
X
Wittness — Cornelius Cannady
mark of
Richard X Sheppey
William Ewen

Know ye that We for and in Consideration that Thomas Hebden hath Transported into our Province of Maryland to plant and Inhabit there, himself in the year 1635 and his wife Katherine in the yeare 1640 and hath assigned to him by James Neale now Esq and of our Councell one Thousand Acres of Land due to the Said James Neale by Conditions of Plantation for transporting into the Province five able men in the year 1640 . . . doe Give Grant Enfeoffe and Confirme unto the Said Thomas Hebden all that Neck of Land lying on the west Side of S^t^ George's River, Bounding on the East with the Said River, on the South and west on S^t^ George's Creeke and on the North with a Line drawn from the head of a Creek in S^t^ George's River Called Beanes Creeke, West into S^t^ George's Creeke Containing and now laid out for Seven hundred Acres

more or lesse. . . . Given at S^{t} Maries this Seventh day of ffebruary in the yeare of our Lord 1643

Wittness our Said Lieutenant Generall

Giles Brent

This 10th of June 1656

I Katherine Marshall wife of William Marshall the Late wife of Thomas Hebden deceased do assigne over all my right and Title of Six hundred acres of Land lying in S^{t} George's Creek unto James Hall his heirs and assignes for Ever as Wittness my hand

Wittnessed by Katherine Marshall

His mark

Peter Libar

John Douglas

I Lieutenant Coll Samuell Smith Administrator of Robert Duglasse deeeased doe Assigne and Transence all my Right Title and Interest of a Patent of five hundred Acres of Land in the Province of Maryland lying at Cedar Point in Patomock River . . . doe Warrant the Said Land unto William Batten. Wittness my hand the 24th of may Anno Domini 1655 Sam^{ll} Smith

Wittness. Will^{m} Thomas

I Lieuten^{t} Col Samuell Smith have Sold unto m^{r} William Batten all my Right and Title of a parcell of Land Called by the Name of Cedar Point in the Provinee of Maryland and am to Deliver the Pattent for the Said Land and desireth my friend m^{r} Michael Brooke to aeknowledge the Same in Court there in Putuxent as Wittness my hand the 24th of may 1656.

Wittness Thomas Spekes Samuell Smith.

[209] Whereas by a Conveyance bearing date the 8th of march 1654 of Thomas Greene and Jane Greene late widdow of Nicholas Harvie deeeased hath bargained and Sold unto m^{r} Edward Lloyd of the Province of Maryland all their Right Title and Interest of one parcell of land in Putuxent River as

by the Said Condition upon Record may appeare The Court doth therefore order that the Said m^{r} Edward Lloyd Shall be putt in quiet Possession of the Said Land by the Sheriffe according to the Said Conveyance in Convenient time when he Shall be thereunto required.

[216] To all to whom these writings Shall Come, I Thomas Greene of Elizabeth River in Virginia planter Send Greeting. Whereas Leonard Calvert Esq and Governour of Maryland did Give and Grant unto Nicholas Harvie of the afores^{d} Province one Thousand acres of Land lying on the Southwest Side of Putuxent River over against Point patience Commonly Called and known by the Name of S^{t} Thomas his Point being due unto him according to the Lord Baltimore his Conditions of Plantation. Now know ye That We Thomas Greene and Jane Greene late wife of the foresaid Nicholas Harvie, Have bargained Sold alienated, and doe by these presents, Bargain Sell . . . unto Edw^{d} Lloyd of the Same Province . . .

In Wittness whereto we have hereunto Set o^{r} hands & Seales the 8th day of march 1654.

Signum
Signed Sealed & dd in the p^{r}sence of Thomas × Greene

Signum
Will^{m} × Greene

Signum
Robert Langley Jane × Greene

Memorand: That I Edward Lloyd . . . Have and doe by these p^{r}sents assigne and pass over all my Right Title and Interest unto this Conveyance and Contents within Specified and to all intents and purposes within mentioned unto Ishmael Wright & William Stogden . . . Wittness my hand this 26th of September 1656.

Signed in the p^{r}sence of Edward Lloyd
Sam. Waring
Richard Smith This was acknowledged before us
W^{m} ffuller
Rich: Preston

Memorand: That I Edward Lloyd doe this 26th of Septemb. 1656 give and Deliver unto Ishmael Wright and William Stogden quiet and peaceable possession of all the Messages Lands and Tenemts with the appurtenances within Mentioned according to the Contents of the Conveyance in the presence of Edwd Lloyd

Richard Smith Sampson Waring
Signum High Sheriffe
William Gibbins

[217] Whereas by an Act of a Provinciall Court held at Putuxent bearing date the 23th of Septembr 1656. It was Ordered that the Sheriffe Should put mr Edward Lloyd into quiett possession of one parcell of Land in Putuxent River Commonly Called and known by the Name of St Thomas his Point formerly belonging to Jane Greene late Widow of Nicholas Harvie deceased as may and doth appeare by the Said Order and Conveyance upon Record on which the Said order was Granted.

These are therefore in his Highness the Lord Protector's Name to will and require you to give full possession unto the Said Lloyd of the Sd plantacon according to Law, Given under my hand this 25th of September 1656 William ffuller
To the High Sheriffe of Putuxent
or his Deputie

Memorand: That I Sampson Waring high Sheriffe of the County of Putuxent the 26th day of Septemb 1656 did Enter and take quiet possession of the Messages Lands and premises in the Acts above Mentioned in pursuance of the Said Acts, and did there upon the Same day deliver the quiet and peaceable possession thereof to mr Edward Lloyd in the presence of us.

Richard Smith Sampson Waring high
Signum Sheriffe of Putuxent
William Gibbins.

These presents Wittnesseth That I ffrancis Brooke in the County of S^{t} Maries Gent, doe bind myself my heirs Executors Administrators & Assignes unto Thomas Hinson of the Isle of kent his heirs Executors Administrators or Assignes, That Whereas I the Said ffrancis Brooke have the 26th of this Instant Month made a Bill of Sale unto the Said Hinson of a Plantation Commonly known by the Name of Beaver Neck for a Bill of two thousand pounds of Tobacco and Caske dated the 27th of this Month payable in the County of Providence for the S^{d} Land I doe by these presence here bind my Self as afores^{d} to Deliver unto m^{r} Collett of Putuxent a Deed of Guift under the hand and Seale of Ld Baltemore with a Letter of Attorney unto the Said Hinson by the 20th of october next, and in default thereof that then I Shall be willing to Relinquish all my Said Right thereunto or any Just Claime under me and that the abovesaid Hinsons Bill to be Void & of noe Effect, And to the true intent and meaning hereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seale being this 26th of September 1656.

Signed & delivered in the p^{r}sence of John Sutton
Will Mitchell

ffrancis Brooke
his Signe

[219] Know all men by these presents that I Barnaby Jackson of the County of S^{t} Maries planter . . . doe bargaine and Sell unto Timothy Gudridge of the County of Putuxent planter one hundred Acres of Land, ginning and lying on the Northwest Side of the Said Barnaba Jackson his land and Called by the Name of fresh pond neck. . . . In Wittness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand this 31th of decemb^{r} 1655.

Barnaba Jackson.

Wittness John Metcalfe
John Choroy
John Loul

May 27th 1656

Know all men by these presents that I Robert Clarke of the Province of Maryland Gent . . . have Sold assign'd and Sett

over unto Ann Hamond wife of John Hamond and his Sole Attorney as by a Deed under his hand doth appear for him the Said John Hamond and to his use All my right Title and Interest of a Plantation Lying over the East Side of Brettons Bay, Containing and Laid out for one Thousand Acres of Land more or Lesse. . . . Wittness my hand this day and year above written. Robert Clarke.
Signed & Delivered in presence
of John Lawson
Robert Thimbleby

[278] Know all men by these presents that I Ann Hamond wife and Attorney of John Hamond Late of the Province of Maryland by Vertue of two Letters of Attorney made by my Said Husband, one of them dated the 13th day of April in the year of our Lord God 1655 made to my Self and one Walter Peakes, Impowering us Jointly or Severally to act as his Attorney or Attorneys and the other dated the 16th of the Said month of Aprill Impowering me Singlely to Act as his Attorney . . . Have Given Granted bargained Sold assigned & Sett over, and by these presents doe fully freely and absolutely Give, Grant, bargaine Sell assigne and Sett over unto the Said Richard Hotchkeys one plantation lying on the East Side of Brettons Bay Conveyed unto me by Robert Clarke Gent for the use of my Said Husband by Bill of Sale dated the 27th day of may last past, Laid out for and Containing by Estimacon one Thousand acres be it more or lesse. . . . In Wittness whereof I the Said Ann Hamond have, have hereunto Sett my hand and Seale this present 18th of November 1656 Ann Hamond
Sealed Signed & Delivered in the
presence of us Walter Peake
John Lawson
Robert Thimbleby

These may Satisfie that I whose name is hereunder written was present at the Revocation of Ann Hamond wife to John

Hamond of all power Jointly Given to Walter Peake and the Said above Ann Hamond And further I was present at the Same time at her delivery of the Same Land with free possession and further the within named Walter Peake was there p^{r}sent as Wittness my hand this 18th of November 1656.

John Lawson

I was Likewise present when the possession above-written was declared unto Richard Hotchkeyes by the abovenamed Ann Hamond upon the 18th of November 1656

Robert Thimbleby

[January th^{e} 28th 1656]

George Bussey doth this day Enter a Caveat for Administration of the Estate within this Province belonging to Edward Beasly deceased.

Caveat is Entred for 50 Acres of Land by Thomas Hopkins Joyning to the Said Thomas Hopkins Land in S^{t} John's Creeke where he the Said Hopkins now Liveth.

Caveat Entred by William Stogden for administration upon the Estate of William Gibbins deceased the 26th of January 1656.

William Stephens doth this day Enter a Caveat for 200 Acres of Land upon a Neck of Land upon Putuxent River adjoining to 200 Acres of Land formerly Survey'd.

Caveat for 200 Acres of Land is Granted unto John Bagbey upon the Northerly Side of a Creeke adjoyning to the Land of Thomas Thomas where the Indians Now dwell being in liew of 200 Acres of Land form^{r}ly taken up by the Said Bagbey upon the lower Side and adjoining to the Mouth of the Hunting Creeke.

Caveat for 150 acres of Land is Granted to John Dammarell adjoining to the 200 acres of Land of John Bagbeys above mentioned.

Caveat for one hundred and 50 Acres of Land is Granted unto Mathew Smith, who Married the Relict of Richard Man-

ship upon the Right of the Said Manships rightes of Transportacon lying between the Land of m^{r} Hamestead and Cornelius Cannedy in the Indian Towne.

Caveat is Granted to m^{r} Michael Brookes for three hundred Acres of Land in the Indian Towne Joyning upon John Damaells upward.

Record for Monsieur Antony Lecompt.

To all to whom these presents Shall Come We Ishmael Wright of the Province of Maryland planter and Ann his wife Send greeting, Know ye that for and in Consideration of two Thousand and five hundred pounds of Good Sound Merchantable leafe Tobacco and Caske to us in hand paid by Anthony Le Compte of the Province of Maryland planter We the Said Ishmael Wright and Ann Wright Have sold unto the Said Anthony Le Compte, one Plantation lately in the tenure or occupation of Henry Bullen and Alexander Mayrobe upon Point Patience in Patuxent River being Survey'd and Laid out for Seventy five Acres of Land more or lesse with the Dwelling house . . . lying and being between the plantations of John Ascombe and William Stephens. In Wittness whereof, We have herunto Sett our hands this thirteenth day of January 1656.

Signum
Ishmael × Wright
Signum
Annie × Wright

Subscribed & Delivered by Ishmael Wright in the presence of
Will Mitchell
Sampson Warring

This Indenture made in the yeare of our Lord 1653 Between William Eltonhead Gent of the one part and John Anderson Gent of the other party. Wittnesseth that the Said William Eltonhead . . . Hath, Granted Demised, and to farm letten unto the Said John Anderton his heirs Executors or Assignes, all that parcell of Land wherein I now Dwell, and have Builded and Cleared my plantation, with all the housing and th^{e} appurtenances thereto belonging, as also the Island and the Rich

neck and a Neck Called hog Neck the Little Island and the March thereto belonging unto the Said Island . . . unto the Said John Anderton, his wife and her heirs Lawfully begotten of her body, from the feast day of the Nativity of our Saviour last past for the terme of Ninety nine Years. . . . And the Said John Anderton is (to hold the Same with all priviledges of hunting fowling water Course, Egress and Regress of Chattle and hogs, or any other Goods within the Said Mannor In Wittness whereof I have Sett my hand and Seale the day and yeare above written William Eltonhead
Signed and Sealed in the presence of

John Anketill
John X Pedro
ffrancis Anketill

Concordat Cum Orriginali
Teste me Tho: Turner Clk

Know all men by these presents that I Richard Nevett doe hereby Sell and make over for me my heirs or Assignes one half of three hundred acres of Land Clear'd and uncleared with half the housing thereon unto Peter Achilles in Consideration of two thousand pound of Tobacco and Caske to be paid unto me the Said Nevett my heirs or Assigns at the Third Crop, next Ensuing the date hereof by the Said Achilles. . . . Wittness my hand the 15th of may 57.

Wittness Thomas Turner
Thomas Carye

Signum
Richard X Nevett

The Depo. of Tho. Davis

Thomas Davis aged 50 years or thereabouts Sworne and Examined in open Court Saith, That he this Depont was present, when the agreement was made between John Scottcher and Nicholas Carr, where the Sd Scottcher did Exchange one hundred acres of Land on the Clifts, for one hundred at Patapsco, and that the Said Nicholas Carr did pay him the Said Scottcher, all Charges for the Laying out of the Said Land, And farther Saith not Tho: Davis

[The Depo. of Samp: Waring]

Sampson Waring aged 38 years or thereabouts Sworne and Examined in open Court, Saith that he this Depon^{t} was present at the aforesaid agreement and that the above mentioned agreemen^{t} was made betwixt the Said Scottcher, and Nicholas Carr, and that the Said Nicholas Carr was to pay the Charges for laying out that Land at Patapsco, and he the Said Scottcher to pay Charges for the Laying out of th^{t} at th^{e} Clifts, And further Saith not. Sam: Waring.

[273] Whereas it appeareth to this Court upon the Testimony of Cap^{t} Sampson Waring and m^{r} Thomas Davis that Nicholas Carr did Exchange one hundred acres of Land in Patapsco with Iohn Scottcher for one hundred acres of Land at the Cliftes, which Land the Said Scottcher gave him the Said Carr possession of and upon which hundred acres of Land the said Carr now Liveth, and hath builded and Cleared, The Court doth order that the Said Carr shall quietly enjoy the said one hundred acres of Land, unless the Said Scottcher or Some for him, do shew good reason to the Contrary.

[285] These presents Wittness that I Timothy Goodridge of Putuxent planter, do assigne and make over unto Peter Godson of the Same place Phistion . . . one parcell of Land being one hundred acres, which I the Said Timothy Goodridge, bought of Barnaby Iackson which Land adjoyning unto the Said Barnaby Iacksons Land and Called by the Name of fresh pond neck Scituate and lying by the Bay Side next unto m^{r} William Eltonheade . . . .

In Wittness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand this 18th day of Novemb 1655.

Signed and Delivered in the p^{r}sence of me William Ewen
Ambrose Bigge

Timothy Goodridge
Concordat Cum Orriginali
teste me Tho: Turner Clk

These presents Wittness that I Peter Godson with the Consent of my wife Sarah Godson doe for me my heirs Executors

and Administrators doe assigne over all my Right Title and Interest of this within mention'd one hundred Acres of Land unto Iohn Cheron of the Province of S^{t} Maries planter . . . by Vertu of this within Specified Bill of Sale from Timothy Goodridge bearing date the Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred fiftie and five

Witness my hand 1656 Pierre Dieu fil

Signed and Delivered in the presence Signum

Edmond Cannoway

Tobias Mathew Sarah Z Godson

SAMUEL ALEXANDER HARRISON, A. M., M. D. 1822-1890.

Oswald Tilghman.

The subject of this Memoir was born October 10, 1822, at Clay's Hope farm in Saint Michael's district, Talbot County, Maryland, fronting on the Tread Avon river, directly opposite the town of Oxford. His parents were Alexander Bradford Harrison and Eleanor (Spencer) Harrison, daughter of Colonel Perry Spencer of "Spencer Hall," whose grandfather, James Spencer, Junior, married Anne Benson, daughter of Dr. James Benson, who emigrated from England to Maryland in 1670, and who commanded a troop of horse in Talbot County in colonial times.

Doctor Harrison spent the active years of his youth in securing the education and knowledge necessary for the work he had in view. His preliminary instruction under the skilled and learned Reverend Joseph Spencer, D. D., was completed at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where, in a large and talented class, he gave evidence of a marked superiority in those branches pertaining to history, rhetoric, logic and the philosophies. He graduated, with honor, in 1840, at the age of eighteen. Having

chosen the profession of medicine, he entered into the study of that science with avidity and earnestness so remarkable, that he was graduated with distinction in a class composed of some of the strongest men that the University of Maryland has sent from its halls. Having received his diploma, he began the practice of his profession with such zeal that his health, never robust, soon broke beneath the strain, and compelled him to seek strength and health in the then distant western city of Saint Louis, Missouri. Temporarily engaged in business there, his active and scholarly mind soon tired of the monotonous commercial round, and being independent in fortune, he sought anew the home of his childhood in Maryland, and after a few years residence in Baltimore City, he became permanently a citizen of Talbot County and an honor to it. About the second year of the Civil War, 1862, he established himself on "East Anderton," the Thomas family homestead, a fertile farm, which he purchased, and where he devoted himself to agriculture and to literary pursuits. Having been made President of the County School Board, and Superintendent of Public Schools in Talbot County, under the school system inaugurated in 1864, by the Republican party, of which he was an ardent advocate, he removed to Easton. He performed the important duties of this office with indefatigable industry and well directed intelligence, putting into his work his heart as well as his great abilities and untiring zeal.

The change in the school system under the Constitution of 1867 legislated him out of office. After a residence of about nine years in Easton, he removed to his attractive country seat, "Woodstock," three miles from Easton on a branch of Miles river which he had recently purchased. Here he resided with his family for about seventeen years. For a few years prior to his death he resided at "Foxley Hall," Easton, the residence of his son-in-law, Oswald Tilghman, where he died on the 29th day of May, 1890, in his 68th year.

His hospitable country home was always open to his friends, and his fluency in conversation made him ever a congenial com-

panion of rare qualities, in imparting to others knowledge which he himself never tired of gaining. He was thoroughly imbued with a spirit of kindly consideration for the feelings of his fellowman, with whom he was brought in daily contact. His heart ever went out to the weak, and his every effort was bent towards the education and enlightenment of the ignorant and illiterate who lived about him. His vision was not, however, circumscribed by the horizon of things about him, its range extended far beyond it. His delight was in holding communion with the departed great and good, by uniting research and study of local history, thereby bringing their presence home to the minds of the living.

Doctor Harrison possessed a great historical mind, stored with a knowledge of all the important events and traditions of this favored section. Of almost servile industry his pen was never quiet. For many years he was at his desk long before the faintest glimmer in the East told of the rising of the sun, and often he burned the midnight oil, putting into phrase and sentence facts and incidents of early local history which he has left as literary legacies of great value both to his County and State. Several of his historical papers were read by him before the Maryland Historical Society, of which he was long an active member, and have been published by this society in pamphlet form. In his will he very wisely bequeathed all of his valuable manuscripts and scrap books, the literary labors of a lifetime to the Maryland Historical Society. His voluminous writings comprise a concise and critical history of Talbot County, and necessarily, of the early history of that territory now comprising Queen Anne's County and the western half of Caroline County, which was, originally, a part of Talbot County covering a period of two centuries. They include the civil, military, social, industrial, educational, ecclesiastical and agricultural history of this highly favored and earliest settled section of the Eastern shore of Maryland. These papers have been carefully collated, revised and edited, and much historical data added thereto, since the demise of their author in 1890, by his son-in-law, Oswald Tilghman, who proposes publishing

them in his forthcoming History of Talbot County, which will be issued in two large volumes, to subscribers only.

Among the many historical manuscripts written by Dr. Harrison is a most voluminous and exhaustive "History of the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in Talbot," in his prefatory notes to which, he very modestly says, "It is right and proper that the compiler should at the outset, distinctly say that he is so largely indebted to the manuscript history of the parishes of the Eastern shore by Dr. Ethan Allen, and to the published papers of the same industrious historiographer, that he can justly claim small merit for its preparation, as Dr. Allen was the appointed and recognized historian of the church, as well as a devout member of the same, and was therefore in a certain sense its advocate, greater liberty in the statement of facts, and greater freedom of comment than he possessed are permitted to one who holds neither relation, but can only unworthily claim a birthright in her rich memories and a reverent admiration of her beneficent services in the assuagement of human suffering and in the promotion of human progress." Sentiments so modest, so chaste and so beautifully expresed, could only emanate from a refined and cultured mind such as Dr. Harrison possessed.

It has been truthfully said by that brilliant revolutionary hero and historian, Colonel Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," the father of General Robert E. Lee, in his preface to his "Memoirs of the War," of the American Revolution, that "In usefulness to society the degree is inconsiderable between the conduct of him who performs great achievements and of him who records them, for short must be the remembrance, circumscribed the influence of patriotic exertions and heroic exploits, unless the patient historian retrieves them from oblivion and holds them up conspicuously for future ages."

To the patient and untiring annalist who faithfully records the virtuous actions and noble deeds of those of his countrymen who have worthily preceded him, is due, from an appreciative posterity, a meed of praise, which they can only in a measure

repay by awarding to his memory respectful homage and veneration. The many descendants of the early "Worthies of Talbot," who are now scattered far and wide throughout this broad continent, when reading these memoirs of their honored ancestors may well exclaim as did Alexander the Great, when viewing the tomb of Achilles, "O, fortunate youth! You who have a Homer to record your deeds of valor."

Those who follow closely the scholarly paragraphs of Doctor Harrison's facile pen will find a literary treat awaiting them. His "Memoirs" are not merely historical sketches and bare biographies of certain characters whose lives have contributed, some to the founding, and others to the upbuilding of Talbot County in every avenue of her advancemnt, but they are rare gems of literature as well. Among them may be found rich historical data, gleaned from every reliable source, by the patient labor and deep research of a local annalist whose whole heart was in his work, and whose sole reward was the satisfaction of having accomplished a task for which his literary talents so peculiarly fitted him.

More than two decades have elapsed since death cut short the literary labors of Doctor Harrison, and but few of his contemporaries now survive to bear testimony to his many lovable traits and to his great literary accomplishments.

He has reared for himself a monument more lasting and enduring than the massive granite slab that filial affection has placed upon his grave.

"How well do they deserve who memorize,
And leave in books for all posterities
The names of Worthies and their virtuous deeds."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETING

February 9th, 1914. The regular meeting for the month of February was held at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Rev. J. St. Clair Neal, D. D., was elected to active membership and Mrs. William Smith Hille was elected to associate membership.

A letter was read from Leroy S. Boyd, 604 Howard St., N. W., Washington, D. C., which related to Gustavus Hesselius's painting, "The Last Supper," which was said to have been painted for St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1721. The letter stated that a long time ago the painting had disappeared from the old church and for seventy-five years had been in the possession of the Muncaster family, Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and that efforts had been made to secure its return to the church. Mr. Boyd suggested that the Maryland Historical Society assist in the efforts to secure the return of the painting to the Church. Action on this communication was postponed.

Under the heading of miscellaneous business, Mr. Clayton C. Hall proposed the following amendment to article 7 of the Constitution:

> "Amend by striking out after the word 'shall' in the seventh line, the words 'state that amendments to the Constitution will be then before the meeting for its action'—and substitute therefor the words 'include therewith a copy of the proposed amendments to the Constitution upon which action is to be taken.'"

This proposed amendment was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

On motion the Society adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 9th, 1914. The annual meeting was held at 9 o'clock, following the adjournment of the stated monthly meeting.

The following nominations which had been made at the meeting on January 12th, 1914, in accordance with the provision of Article 3, Section 3, of the Constitution relating to annual elections, were then read:

For President.

EDWIN WARFIELD.

For Vice-Presidents.

W. HALL HARRIS, MICHAEL JENKINS,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

For Corresponding Secretary.

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

For Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

For Trustees of Athenaeum.

MICHAEL A. MULLIN, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES C. HOMER, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,

J. APPLETON WILSON.

For Committee on the Gallery.

MILES WHITE, JR., *Chairman.*

J. WILSON LEAKIN, RUXTON M. RIDGELY,
FARIS C. PITT, JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

For Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS, FREDERICK W. STORY,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, H. OLIVER THOMPSON,
EDWARD B. MATHEWS, MOSES R. WALTER.

For Committee on Finance.

R. Brent Keyser, *Chairman.*

Robert Garrett, Douglas H. Thomas.

For Committee on Publications.

Clayton C. Hall, *Chairman.*

Samuel K. Dennis, Bernard C. Steiner.

For Committee on Membership.

McHenry Howard, *Chairman.*

James D. Iglehart, J. Hall Pleasants,
William H. Lytle, DeCourcy W. Thom,
Isaac T. Norris, Henry Williams.

For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

Thomas E. Sears, *Chairman.*

Kirk Brown, Wm. M. Hayden,
B. Bernard Browne, Christopher Johnston,
William J. McClellan.

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

Andrew C. Trippe, *Chairman.*

William M. Pegram, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Messrs. Edward Ingle and Ruxton M. Ridgely were appointed tellers and judges of election. Upon their report that nominations for all the offices to be filled had been duly made, but that there was no contest for any office, the Recording Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for the candidates as nominated. This the Recording Secretary did, whereupon President Warfield announced that those nominated for the offices as stated above had been duly elected to their respective offices.

The report of the Council to the Society was then read by President Warfield.

Report of Council.

In compliance with the By-Laws and by the instructions of the Council, I report the activities of the Society during the year 1913.

The Library has been open throughout the entire year; the vacations of the employes having been arranged so to alternate as not to involve a closing of our doors.

The gallery was closed to the public on July 1st, 1911, and has remained closed since then through motives of economy.

The receipts of the Society proper for 1913 amounted to $4,565.60, the details of which together with the disbursements, appear from statements submitted.

The publication by the State of the Archives of Maryland has continued as heretofore under the supervision of the Society, Volume XXXIII of the series having been issued and distributed in October, 1913, to those entitled to receive it. As Volumes XXXII and XXXIII contain so much data of public interest the Council directed that I embrace in this statement the report made to the General Assembly, viz.:

"Since the session of the General Assembly held in 1912 two volumes of Archives have been completed and issued as follows:

Volume XXXII containing Proceedings of the Council from 1761 to 1770; Minutes of the Board of Revenue, 1768 to 1775; Legal Opinions on the Regulation of Officers' Fees; and Instructions to Governor Eden, dated March 2, 1773.

Volume XXXIII containing Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly from May 1717 to April 1720.

In Volume XXXII is completed the publication of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council so far as the records have been preserved. These proceedings from 1636 to 1770 have now been printed, and the wide distribution of the published volumes precludes the possibility of future loss. The record of the Council Proceedings during the last few years of Governor Eden's administration—those immediately preceding the Revolutionary War—have not been found though diligent search has been made for them on both sides of the Atlantic.

In this volume is contained an interesting account of the transactions with the Nanticoke Indians who in 1767 determined to leave Maryland and join their Iroquois kinsmen at Ossimingo on the Susquehannah River. The Maryland autho-

rities told them that they were free to depart and that they would be paid for the lands that they relinquished. The incident shows that at this late date the treatment of the Indians by the Maryland authorities continued to be friendly, fair and liberal, as it was at the time of the first settlement of the Province in 1634.

The Minutes of the Board of Revenue throw valuable light on the financial affairs and administration of the Province, and the opinions of eminent English lawyers on the regulation of officers' fees illuminates a question which greatly agitated the Province in 1770. The letter of instructions to Governor Eden relates to the accession of Henry Harford, a minor, as Proprietary of the Province, upon the death of Frederick, the sixth and last Lord Baltimore.

In Volume XXXIII the publication of the journals of the Upper and Lower Houses is resumed at the point to which it was brought in Volume XXX and is continued to the close of the session held in April 1720, the last one held during the somewhat stormy administration of Governor John Hart. The antagonism between the adherents of the House of Hanover, intent upon the preservation of the Protestant succession to the throne of Great Britain, on the one side, and the sympathizers with the Stuart claimant of the crown on the other, were strongly marked, and the legislation of this period shows the determination of those in power to secure the control of Maryland for the "Protestant interest." The culmination was reached in an Act of the Session of 1718 whereby Roman Catholics were deprived of the right to vote at elections for delegates to the General Assembly.

An important piece of legislation during this period was the enactment of a law imposing an additional duty on exports of tobacco, which was accepted by the Proprietary in lieu of the quit rents reserved in the land grants throughout the Province. This measure which was negotiated and advocated by Governor Hart afforded much relief to the poorer planters and land holders.

The question of licensing Ordinaries,—Inns and Taverns—led to a dispute between the Proprietary and the Lower House of Assembly on the subject of authority. The struggle between prerogative and privilege had begun. The question of the regulation of the fees charged by public officers was already another cause of difference, in which the Upper House, composed of members of the Council, sided with the Proprietary. At this period the increased importation of convict servants and the introduction of this lawless element into the Province led to efforts for the restriction of the traffic in convict labor by imposing special obligations and responsibilities upon the masters of vessels and employers of convicts.

In certain cases where the original journals of the Houses of Assembly belonging to the State were either missing or defective, the deficiencies have been supplied from the duplicate copies made for the use of the Lord Proprietary and now owned by the Maryland Historical Society, in its collection of Calvert Papers purchased in 1888.

It may be said in conclusion that the interest of these historic records of the Province is undiminished, and their value in unfolding the original sources of information upon the public affairs of the period is well recognized and appreciated. It is the purpose of the Society to continue the publication of the Proceedings and Acts of Assembly, and it is believed that when it is completed, the State will possess, and will have contributed to the world a record of colonial history in America unsurpassed for interest and completeness."

The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been maintained as usual. Volume VIII was completed by the issue of the number for December last. The cost of its publication and distribution for the year has aggregated $1,184.00. Its receipts from sale and advertising have amounted to $303.25.

The membership of the Society, at the close of 1913, is as follows:

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	1912	1913
Honorary	2	2
Corresponding	63	52
Active	506	528
Associate	34	32
	605	614
Net Increase		9
		605

It is gratifying to note that there is an increase of 22 active members.

The report of each committee will show the activities during the year 1913.

Our monthly meetings have been interesting both from the character of the business transacted and the instructive papers which have been read. A brief account of the proceedings of our meetings has been printed in each issue of the *Magazine,* and so have some of the papers which were read. A list of these papers will be found in the report of the Committee on Literary Entertainments and Addresses.

The Library Committee to whom the Society referred the work of having the portrait of our former President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, painted in oil, has had the work executed by Mr. Thomas C. Corner, and it is now in our Library. The Library Committee has also had many old volumes of newspapers bound during the year.

The Acting Librarian has given faithful attention to his duties as usual, during the past year, but the increased demands upon the Society for research and other work, raises the question whether the Society should not be placed on its legitimate plane by the employment of a trained librarian, under whose supervision the scattered archives of the Society might be properly classified, filed and indexed, and the entire administration transformed into an harmonious and effective system.

The movement for a new home for the Society has been held

in abeyance because of unsettled financial condition during the past year. An address to the people of Maryland, asking support, has been prepared and signed by one hundred and thirty of the leading members of the Society. The Council is awaiting an opportune time for publishing the same and beginning the campaign to raise the necessary funds.

The following letter and report from the Treasurer was read by the Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Cash on hand January 1, 1913		$ 217 34
Recepits for the year 1913.		
Current Dues	$ 2,387 00	
Dues in Arrears	90 00	
Dues in Advance	5 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc	303 25	
Sales of Publications	16 65	
Investigations and Researches	68 70	
Use of Basement	567 00	
Income of Peabody Fund*	863 00	
Interest other than Peabody Fund	240 00	
Unclaimed Deposits	15 00	
	$ 4,565 60	
Appropriation from Guarantee Fund	700 00	
		5,265 60
		$ 5,483 44

* The income of the Peabody Fund differs from the past few years on account of the fact that I have for the past year collected the exact amount due this fund whereas that has not been the case in past years, and also in regard to the amount received for the use of the basement (Hibernian School), is for eighteen months as the payment for the six months ending December 31st, 1912, was not paid until *after* January 1st, 1913.

Expenditures for the Year 1913.

General Expenses	$ 3,295 05	
Use of Basement, Janitor's Service	68 40	
Collecting Dues	6 00	
Magazine Account	1,184 00	
Committee on Library	238 26	
Investigations and Researches	1 75	
Committee on Publications	50	
		4,793 90
Balance on hand January 1, 1914, General Acct		$ 689 48

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

President Warfield appointed the following committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts:

Messrs. Edward Ingle, Ruxton M. Ridgely and Wm. M. Pegram.

No reports were submitted by the Trustees of the Athenaeum, or the Committees on the Gallery and on Heraldry, respectively. Mr. Howard, of the Committee on Membership, stated that this was the first year since he had been chairman of that Committee that no formal report had been submitted by him. The reason for this he stated was due to the fact that the report showing the condition of the membership of the Society and such other data as had usually been included in the report of the Committee on Membership had already been presented to the Society in the report of the Council.

The report of the Committee on the Library was read by the Corresponding Secretary, as follows:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the Library.

There have been purchased books, manuscripts, current newspapers and magazines to the cost of $130.04 and the binding

and rebinding of seventy-four volumes at the cost of $68.22 has been authorized.

The total disbursements as authorized amounted to $198.26.

In accordance with the resolution of the Society of February 10, authorizing the Library Committee to arrange for the painting of the portrait of our former president, Mr. Mendes Cohen, your Committee supervised the arrangements under which this portrait was painted by Mr. Thomas C. Corner and subsequently presented to the Society on October 13, 1913.

The Committee would call attention to the receipt by gift of the following: 51 volumes, 294 pamphlets, 32 magazines, 1 map.

The Society also received as donations to the Cabinet several photographs, including a view of the city of Baltimore from Fairmont; family bibles containing the Docwra, Simmons and Vonkapf family records: a large number of autograph letters and documents, badges, checks on the Bank of the United States, bearing signatures of prominent persons and one genealogical chart; also family jewelry, etc., from F. W. Story, executor of the estate of Sarah M. Bargar which originally belonged in the Docwra family.

The Library has been used by approximatetly 5,000 persons, who have consulted during the year approximately 40,000 volumes. 366 persons have visited the rooms as sightseers or in search of special information.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
Secretary of the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

The report of the Committee on Publications was read by Mr. Clayton C. Hall. The report of the Committee was as follows:

The Committee on Publications respectfully reports that the eighth volume of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been completed with the issue of the number for December 1912.

Dr.

Paid for copying	$ 89 17	
" " printing, December 1912	301 70	
" " printing, March, June and Sept. 1913.	671 50	
" " commissions	25 50	
" " postage and distribution	96 13	
		$ 1,184 00

Cr.

Received from sales	$ 63 05	
" " subscriptions	80 45	
" " advertisements	159 75	
		303 25
Debit Balance of Account, December 31, 1913		$880 75

In addition to the above there remained unpaid the following items:

On account for editing Volume VIII	$150 00
On account for printing number for December 1913	187 40

Including these items the total cost of the *Magazine* is shown to have been reduced to a sum about $200 less than that of the preceding volumes.

In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee made in its report last year the sum of $400 was transferred from the income of the Peabody Fund to the credit of the Magazine Fund. This credit was made in accordance with the authority given to the Committee by resolution of the Society, January 3, 1867, and in compliance with the terms of Mr. Peabody's gift.

The Committee now respectfully recommends that in order to close the account on the ledger a like sum of $400 be transferred from the credit of the Committee on Publications to the

credit of the Magazine Fund, and that the remainder of the account, $480.75, be charged off through the general accounts of the Society; and that a resolution be adopted directing that the Magazine Account be so closed.

In order to avoid the recurrence of such delay as accompanied the issue of the *Magazine* for December 1913, the Committee has entered into a new arrangement with the printer which it is believed will ensure the prompt issue of the *Magazine* for the future.

Volume XXXIII of the Archives, comprising the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly from 1717 to 1720, was issued during the past year. Volume XXXIV, in which will be continued the publication of the Assembly Proceedings, is in course of preparation, and a portion of the manuscript is now in the hands of the printer.

A copy of the statement of the disposition during the past two years of the State's appropriation for the publication of the Archives, as submitted in the Society's report to the Legislature, is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAYTON C. HALL.
BERNARD C. STEINER.
SAMUEL K. DENNIS.

STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

Publication of the Archives of Maryland.

Cr.

Balance on hand December 31, 1911		$ 83 16
Received from State appropriation in 1912		2,000 00
" "	Interest on balances in bank	10 02
" "	Sales of Archives (1912)	255 00
" "	State appropriation in 1913	2,000 00
" "	Interest on balances in bank	34 03
" "	Sales of Archives and postage refunded in 1913	356 86
		$4,739.07

Dr.

Paid for Editing Volume 32	$ 500 00	
" " Printing Volume 32 (522 pages)	1,281 41	
" " Copying manuscripts (1912)	281 58	
" " Sundries, stationery, etc.,	17 89	
" " Editing Volume 33	500 00	
" " Printing Volume 33 (662 pages)	1,665 68	
" " Binding 250 volumes of back numbers	93 75	
" " Copying manuscript (1913)	301 50	
" " Sundries, stationery, etc	20 02	
		4,661 83
Balance on hand December 31, 1913		$ 77 24

The report was thereupon ordered to be filed. A motion by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Norris, was passed, providing that $400 be transferred from the credit of the Committee on Publications to the credit of the Magazine Fund, and that the remainder of the account $480.75, be charged off through the general accounts of the Society.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Finance, which was as follows:

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee begs to report that there has been no change in the securities belonging to the Society during the past fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

R. Brent Keyser,
Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Literary Entertainments and Addresses was also read by the Corresponding Secretary. The report was as follows:

At stated meetings of the Society papers were presented and read as follows:

Jan. 6.—"Kent County Court, 1657-1661." By Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, a member of the Society.

Mar. 4.—"A Swiss Traveller in Maryland, 1816." By Dr. John M. Vincent, a member of the Society.

April 7.—"Reminiscences of Dr. Jacob Hall." By Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, a member of the Society.

May 5.—"Colonial History of Catonsville." By Dr. George C. Keidel, a member of the Society.

Nov. 3.—"A Voyage to Shetland via the Orkneys, 1910." By Mr. Wm. B. Marye, a member of the Society.

Dec. 2.—"Thoams Cresap: A Maryland Pioneer." Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, a member of the Society.

A. C. Trippe, Chairman.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

March 9th, 1914. The regular meeting for the month of March was held at 8.15 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Messrs. Isaac H. Ford, Wilmer R. Gill, Rev. Wm. E. Starr, Richard Johnson Duvall, Richard H. Bayard and Mrs. Roberta B. Henry were elected to active membership.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Whitridge for the wax silhouette of Joseph Camp, a Maryland soldier in the War of 1812, with letters pertaining to the same.

President Warfield presented a photograph of a silhouette of George Washington and visiting cards of Mr. Macomb, Mr. Richard Yates, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Ph. Livingston, all of Philadelphia, an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Morris to Mr. and Mrs. Miller to dine dated October 22nd, 1791 and a passport given Mr. George Miller at Charleston, 22nd of June, 1785.

The President gave an interesting account as to how he has obtained these relics while in Scotland, and read the history of the silhouette written by the owner who placed it in the old book shop for sale in the City of Edinburgh. Mr. Spencer moved

that the letter be spread upon the minutes and a vote of thanks tendered President Warfield for the collection. The letter is as follows:

"My mother and her only sister, Mrs. Gilbert Kerr of Stodrig (i. e. Kateshaw), formed a friendship at school in Edinburgh with Miss Anne Hill of Dumfries which lasted thro life and descended to me.

"She married Mr. George Miller, sent out at the close of the American War as 'Counsul General to the Southern Provinces of America,' on the onerous task of reconciling interests and tempers so opposed, that, altho successful beyond hope, the toil and harrassment of that work cut him off in the prime of his days mourned by all.

"It was in 1791 that he and Mrs. Miller made a progress thro those states and waited on 'The President' at New York, where they each received from him, or I think from his lady, a shade of himself done from an original shadow.

"I also possess a ribbon bearing in gold letters 'Long Live the President,' worn by Mrs. Miller in her headdress at a grand gala on occasion of his birthday, or also in honor of the British Consul, I am not sure which. Strange! to look at those things by the light of the present hour.

"I have also Mrs. Washington's visiting card, and a homely bit of pasteboard it is compared with the beautiful textures of the time.

"Mr. Miller came home and died at Kensington in 1795 and his lady ended her life in Edinburgh in 1831, leaving in trust to me, to burn, a wide and very valuable correspondence. Among these papers she had placed those two shades, one of which I gave to my niece, Mrs. William Jordan.

M. Wilson."

Under the heading "Reports of Committees," the Secretary read the following:

"Your Committee to audit the annual report of Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer of the Society, met in the home of the Society on February 18, 1914, and after examining the vouchers, found them all correct; and the balance on hand as shown in the statement.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. M. Pegram,
Ruxton M. Ridgely,
Edward Ingle."

The President reported the Council had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Ridgely, Duvall and Wilson, to arrange for general cleaning up of premises, etc. Also a committee of three had been appointed to consider what action the Society should take in regard to the Star Spangled Banner Celebration to be held next fall. Those appointed on this last named committee were Messrs. Hayden, Harris and Duvall.

It was announced that the Council had arranged that the Library should be kept open until 6 p. m. daily, except Sundays.

The Secretary then read the amendment to Article 7 of the Constitution which had been proposed by Mr. Clayton C. Hall, as follows:

> "Amend by striking out after the word 'shall' in the 7th line, the words 'state that amendments to the Constitution will be then before the meeting for its action'—and substitute therefor the words 'include therewith a copy of the proposed amendments to the Constitution upon which action is to be taken.'"

The amendment was thereupon adopted.

The paper of the evening was then read by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, entitled "Colonel George Talbott." The account was given in a most interesting and graphic manner. At its conclusion, General Trippe spoke in a reminiscent mood of a lec-

ture on Talbott and Talbott's Cave which had been given at the Maryland Institute between 1850 and 1860 by J. H. B. Latrobe. The thanks of the Society were tendered Dr. Steiner for his interesting paper.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of April 15, 1914.—The regular meeting for the month of April was held tonight at the home of the Society at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. Robert G. Hogan,
William Hugh Harris,
William B. Rayner,
Charles W. Heuisler,
John Douglass Freeman.

Following a discussion on the records of the American Colonization Society and the Maryland Colonization Society Mr. Harris offered the following motion, which was duly passed:

> "That the Society have compiled a calendar of the contents of the Colonization Case and the same be submitted to the Council for consideration as to presenting duplicates to the University of Chicago."

The report of the Special Committee on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Society was then read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

Baltimore, Md., April 13, 1914.

To the Maryland Historical Society.

Gentlemen:—

The Special Committee appointed May 12, 1913, to which was referred for consideration and report, certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, concerning the creation of new classes of members begs leave respectfully to submit the following report.

That after mature consideration it recommends the adoption of the following amendments:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

That Section I of Article 2, of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "consist of" in the first line of said Section, so that the said Article will read, as follows:

"The Society shall consist of life, active, associate, corresponding, and honorary members."

That a new Section, to be known as Section I^{a}, be added to said Article 2, as follows:

"A life member shall be one who, by the contribution of a sum not less than one hundred dollars to the Endowment Fund, shall be entitled to all the privileges of an active member, and be thenceforth exempt from the payment of annual dues."

That Section I of Article 5, of the Conctitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "candidates for," in the second line of said Section, so that the said Article will read as follows:

"At any stated meeting of the Society a ballot may be held for those candidates for life, active, associate or corresponding membership, whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been, by the recording Secretary, announced at a previous stated meeting."

The Committee further recommends that the consideration of the other proposed amendments be, for the present, postponed.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. SPENCER, *Chairman.*
A. C. TRIPPE,
MENDES COHEN,
W. HALL HARRIS,
CLAYTON C. HALL,
WM. W. PEGRAM.

The report was accepted and it was ordered that the proposed amendments be duly published.

The report of the Committee on the 1914 Celebration was read as follows:

Baltimore, April 6, 1914.

To the President and Council
of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Gentlemen:

The Undersigned, appointed a sub-committee to consider the propriety and practicability of this Society extending to some of the persons probably visiting the city in September, 1914, the hospitality of the Society, and an opportunity to view such portions of its collections as are of interest in connection with the War of 1812, begs to report:

It recommends that an exhaustive calendar be prepared of all books, pictures, prints, maps, relics and other matter in the possession of the Society, bearing upon the War of 1812-14 and more especially upon those incidents directly connected with the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland.

That from this calendar there be selected by an appropriate committee, to be appointed by the President, those items which are susceptible and worthy of display and that during the whole of the month of September they be placed on exhibition in the Society's rooms.

That the rooms of the Society and its gallery of paintings be placed in proper condition to be visited by strangers.

That such committee as shall be placed in charge of the matter, extend invitations in the name of the Society to such persons as they shall deem worthy to receive that consideration and extend to them the privileges of the Society's rooms and gallery during their stay.

W. M. Hayden, *Chairman.*
Richard M. Duvall.
W. Hall Harris.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Harris then moved:

"That the Maryland Historical Society extend its invitation to the officers, delegates, wives and friends of the General Society of the Society of the Cincinnati on their visit to Baltimore on May 13th, 14th and 15th."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Ridgely and was carried.

The President then stated that the following resolution had passed the Council and had been referred to the Society:

> "Resolved, That the Council report to the Society that it has been constrained, for the preservation of the property of the Society, to incur indebtedness which it is not, at the moment, in funds to discharge, and that the Council, therefore, requests the authority of the Society to make its promissory note, by its President, or a Vice-President and its Treasurer, for an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars for one year, or less, to meet this unavoidable emergency."

The matter being put to a vote, was duly carried.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mr. James Teackle Dennis, entitled "Recovered History from Egyptian Explorations."

NOTES

Stansbury Family.—Mr. Thomas E. Bond sends the following correction:

I note in the March issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine in re* "Stansbury Family," p. 83. "Rebecca Stansbury, daughter of Capt. Tobias, married Thomas E. Bond."

This is an error. Rebecca married (1770) *Thomas Bond,* and had two sons, (Rev.) John W. Bond, and Thomas E. Bond who m. Christiana Birckhead.

The leading article in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* is "Organization of the Provisional Army of the U. S. in the anticipated War with France, 1798-1800" by Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey. The Ninth Regiment of Infantry was made up principally of Marylanders most of whom were veterans of the Revolution.

In the same issue of the *Magazine* there appears a bill against William Penn, including this item:

"1735 April 17 To 2 copys of Ld. Baltimore's Petition /16"

The following unpublished Washington letter is in the possession of Miss Ada Rawlings Cresap, 219½ E. North Ave., through whose courtesy the copy was made for the *Magazine*.

Philadelphia, 12 Dec. 1781.

Sir:—

I received your favor of the 2d inst. by Col. Thomas.

The Secretary of War Major Genl Lincoln under whose orders the prisoners of War now more immediately fall, convinced that a strict hand will be necessary over the British in particular, is about removing all those to Lancaster and to this City where they will be closely confined under Continental Guards. The Foreigners who are more tractable will be left in the Frontier Towns.

General Lincoln will write to you by Col. North on the subject of assisting in the removal of the British prisoners.

You will oblige me by giving every aid in your power.

I am Sir

Your most obt Servt

Col. [Moses] Rawlings. Geo. Washington.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

OFFICERS.

President.
EDWIN WARFIELD.

Vice-Presidents.
W. HALL HARRIS, MICHAEL JENKINS,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.
RICHARD H. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary.
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.
HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

THE COUNCIL.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS

AND

J. APPLETON WILSON, CLINTON L. RIGGS,
BERNARD C. STEINER, McHENRY HOWARD,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, ANDREW C. TRIPPE,
WM. M. HAYDEN, R. BRENT KEYSER.

MENDES COHEN, *Ex-President.*

BENEFACTORS OF THE SOCIETY.

1866.	GEORGE PEABODY, ...	Gift, ...	$20,000
1892.	J. HENRY STICKNEY, ...	Bequest, ...	1,000
1909.	ISAAC F. NICHOLSON, ...	Gift, ...	1,000

FORM OF LEGACY.

"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of .....dollars."

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Committee on Publications.

CLAYTON C. HALL,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, BERNARD C. STEINER.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,

Editor.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. IX. SEPTEMBER, 1914. No. 3.

GENERAL JOHN STRICKER.

JOHN STRICKER, JR.[1]

General John Stricker, descended from Swiss ancestors, was the son of Colonel George Stricker of the Revolutionary Army, and was born at Frederick Town in the State of Maryland, on the 15th day of February, 1759.

At the commencement, or perhaps in anticipation, of the war of independence, his father, earnest in the cause of the country, raised a company comprising many of the . . . youth of his neighborhood which went soon into active service. From an orderly book now in the possession of one of his descendants,[2] he appears to have commanded under Smallwood, and to have been for some time stationed at Annapolis in 1776. The fate of his company was disastrous; at the battle of Long Island so great was the havoc in its ranks, in the conflict and during the retreat, that scarcely one of its members escaped death or a wound. Meanwhile the Captain had been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the German Battalion; and continued in

[1] Written by John Stricker, Jr. (son of Genl. Stricker), Nov. 23d, 1837; the manuscript in possession of General Stricker's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Robert F. Brent.

[2] Endorsed "Orderly Book of Smallwood's Regiment in 1776; found among the papers of Col. George Stricker, Captain in that Corps" (Smallwood's Battalion).

that corps until the death of the Colonel;[3] when, conceiving himself injured by the appointment of a German (Baron Arendt) it is believed he left the Army.[4]

His son, the subject of this notice, had been for some time with him, and served as a cadet[5] until commissioned as an officer of Proctor's Artillery—17 years of age; in which service, before the termination of the war, he rose to the rank of Captain. Portions of his regiment were frequently detached to the Armies in different quarters, and partook largely of the dangers of the Revolution. In the important battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, German Town, Monmouth, Springfield and others not now recollected, he was personally engaged and also accompanied General Sullivan on the expedition against [the Iroquois] Indians. Reluctant at all times to speak of himself, nothing more than is here stated, is known of his services,[6] during the trying contest which led to his country's emancipation, and which, beneficently affecting the destinies of millions, as well in the old as in the new world, should ensure to the humblest individual sharing its perils, not merely the lasting gratitude of his countrymen but the homage of the patriot everywhere.

At the close of the war Capt. Strieker remained some months

[3] Weltner.

[4] The writer of this sketch distinctly remembers to have heard from Col. Bentalou, a friend of his father, and a distinguished officer of Pulaski's Legion, that the denial of the command to Col. Strieker was by many deemed unjust as well as irregular; but that the influence of Washington's name was such as to stifle all complaint. Before joining the horse Col. Bentalou served as Lieutenant in the German Battalion. The Colonel further said that the foreign commander was not long in shewing himself unworthy of the trust to which he had been raised as stated. The Congress, about this time, had clothed the commander-in-chief with a power at pleasure to displace or appoint officers below the rank of brigadier —— see Jour'l 1776.

[5] He was a cadet I think in Capt. Keeport's Comp'y in the German Battalion of which his father, Col. Geo. Strieker was Lieutenant-Colonel. Genl. John Strieker served during *the whole* Revolutionary War.

[6] He was sent from the Jerseys, with the Hessians taken prisoners at Trenton, under his care and charge to Fredericktown, Md. He was present, within a few paces of the spot at the execution of Major Andre.

in Philadelphia, and there married a daughter of Gunning Bedford, Esquire;[7] with whose family the late gallant Commodore Barney had about the same time in a like manner connected himself. Proceeding to Baltimore soon after their marriage the two officers were associated in Commerce. This town, though even then in a flourishing state, had as yet given no promise of the splendid fortunes which have since awaited it. The Captain was however pleased with his reception and prospects and determined to make it the place of his permanent abode. In a long commercial career, not without painful vicissitudes, he was ultimately successful, and realised a competent if not affluent estate.

The military spirit of Baltimore, whose infant patriotism in the Revolution was worthy of all praise, had not subsided with the war. Townsmen organised companies of Volunteer Militia, and availing themselves of the skill and experience of such native and other officers as had served in the regular army and were then living among them, the citizen forces were soon brought to a state of subordination and discipline, which attracted general admiration, and which afterwards made their daring courage effectual when resisting for more than an hour in an open field the choicest veterans of Wellington. Soon after his arrival in Baltimore Captain Stricker formed and disciplined one of the earliest Corps; and advanced in due course of promotion to the command of a Brigade. It is certain that, with others, he was greatly instrumental in bringing the Militia to the efficient condition which distinguished it. Accustomed to the life of a soldier he may be supposed to have

[7] The father of the gentleman of the same name, who signed the Constitution of the United States, as one of the representatives in the Convention from Delaware, and who afterwards shone as a lawyer, and sat with credit as a Federal Judge. Another of this name and family appears, from the journals of Congress 1776, to have been Muster Master General of the forces, and was since Governor of Delaware. Jos. Bedford accompanied his brother in law Barney in the gallant exploit, the capture of the *General Monk*, was like the rest brave and useful, and is said to have been something of a wit, dying (as the bulk of that tribe) with little or no property. The family was originally from England, where Barney found his wife's relations high in rank and of large fortune.

gone into this service with zeal and pleasure, and could certainly have desired no richer reward for his devotion to it, than that which he derived from the determined conduct of the troops generally when at a subsequent period it was his good fortunes to claim and secure for them the honor of being first in danger.[8]

The opposition to internal taxes having led in 1794 to acts of violence in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, President Washington issued a proclamation calling large portions of the Militia to arms. A considerable force was draughted from Baltimore, and Col. Stricker, then at the head of the 5th Regt. accompanied Genl. Samuel Smith as second in command. Their march, however was soon arrested by intelligence that the insurgents had submitted.

In 1801 Col. Stricker received an appointment to the Naval Agency for the Port of Baltimore, and continued in that office nearly ten years; fulfilling its duties to the entire satisfaction of the government, and securing the lasting esteem and friendship of many of the Commanders.

In the political divisions of the Country, he had generally thought with the Democratic Party; and in 1812, when partizanship was at its height and Baltimore was the scene of disgraceful violence he became, from the course he pursued as Commander of the Militia, an object of particular resentment and embittered censure, from many of those whose principles in politics were opposed to his own. An inquiry into the justice of this reproach would demand more space than we can spare, and indeed it is probable that now, when the party passions of the period, have in great measure yielded to time and reason, vindication is unnecessary.

The British army having in August 1814 successfully attacked Washington, and destroyed the National buildings and other property re-embarked on board the Fleet in Patuxent, and Admiral Cochrane, passing up the Chesapeake, appeared

[8] See the Genl. order of Genl. S. Smith, and his letter to the Secretary of War in Sept. 1814. Published in newspapers of the day, and in Niles' Register.

at the mouth of Patapsco. Anticipating a debarkation of troops at North Point, General Smith commanding at Baltimore, detached General Stricker, with the greater part of his Brigade to meet and check them.[9]

The loss of the American army at North Point was in killed, wounded and prisoners 212.[10] That of the enemy as acknowledged was much greater.[11]

In the dispatch of the commanding General to the War Dept. the conduct of Genl. Stricker is most cordially, and in terms of high praise approved. He is there said to have gallantly maintained his ground against a greater superiority of numbers, during the space of an hour and twenty minutes, and to have entirely confirmed the confidence which had been reposed in him as a brave and skillful leader.

In the language of Division orders, "every praise was due to him; the city being threatened, it became the duty of the citizens to be foremost in its defence. He claimed the honor, and the brave officers and men under his command hailed with delight the opportunity of meeting the enemys' attack," etc., etc.

The grand depository of the hostile spirit of the United States against England, a title with which her enemy had honored her, Baltimore, had she fallen, would in all likelihood have been terribly punished. Besides, in the ruffian destruction of the Capitol she might well see a presage of the calamities which

[9] The writer has understood that many, particularly of the 5th were offended at the high praise bestowed in this dispatch upon the 27th Regiment. That corps, however is only spoken of as unsurpassed, not as pre-eminent. Perhaps the offence may have been induced by the Division order of the Commander in Chief, where, in reference to Genl. Stricker's report, the 27th is erroneously said to have been in a particular manner distinguished; and whence it may be inferred that that corps surpassed the rest.

[10] Killed 24, wounded 139, prisoners 49: 212.

[11] The admitted loss was 345; but there is little doubt that the admission might have been considerably extended. The entire British loss, in the attack on Balto., is stated in Niles' Register to have been 500, as nearly correct.

awaited her should the foe succeed. Preparing herself accordingly, the English demonstration, as it was called was completely baffled and the gloom of the American people, at a most ill-omened crisis, dispelled. In this latter view the repulse from Baltimore was of transcendent value, and gave to her brave defenders peculiar and unquestionable claims to the Nation's gratitude.

Soon after the withdrawal of the British forces, General —— of the Regular army was directed to take the command of the district of which Baltimore forms a part and General Smith resigned. To the vacant Major Generalship, General Stricker to say nothing of revolutionary and recent services, was by seniority entitled. The party opposed to him, however, then controlling the State appointments, his claims were disregarded, and the commission given to a gentleman [12] distinguished it is true and whose conduct during the invasion deserved and met with applause, but who held at the time no post in the military, and who had never attained a higher grade than that of Captain. Adopting the course which as we have seen was on a like occasion taken by his father Genl. Stricker addressed the Executive the following letter resigning his command.

"To his Exc'y, Levin Winder, Annap.

"Your Excellency & the Council having withheld from me that commission [13] to which by rank and seniority I am entitled, I owe it to myself to retire from Militia service, and though this course is at the present crisis adopted with great reluctance, it is imposed upon me by a sense of duty, and under a full conviction, that it will receive the approbation as well of the brave men I have so long had the honor to command, as of those of my fellow citizens whose esteem ought to be valued by a Military character; you will accordingly consider this letter as

[12] Mr. Robt. Goodloe Harper.
[13] Should be "Promotion."

the resignation of my commission as Brigadier General of the 3rd Brigade, Md. Militia.

Your Obedt. Servant

Baltimore, John Stricker." [14]

Novem. 10, 1814.

In the following order, valuable from its source, and justly prized by the General, his resignation was elegantly and with evident feeling announced to the Division.[15]

Adjt. Genls. Office Headquarters,
Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1814.

"It is with much regret that Major Genl. Scott has to announce to the troops under his command the resignation of Brig. General John Stricker late commander of the 3rd Maryland Brigade now in the service of the United States. This regret is unfeignedly expressed, from the high sense . . . of the Military and meritorious services rendered by the late Brigadier, as well during our Revolutionary struggle, as on a late important and trying occasion, when at the head of his gallant and disciplined Brigade he met the enemy in the neighborhood of this City. *Baltimore will long recollect what is due to her gallant defender, and in him the Nation will recognise a public Benefactor.*

"Brigadier Genl. Stricker will please accept the thanks of the commanding General for his strict observance of General Orders, and for the unwearied attention to duty and discipline which has so highly characterised the Brigadier and the Brigade since they came under the orders of the Major Genl. Commanding.

By order Maj. Genl. Scott,
R. G. Hite,
Asst. Adj. Genl."

[14] . . . Many, even of the Federal Party, I am advised, disapproved the appointment of General Harper to the prejudice of General Stricker.

[15] More properly the whole Military Dist.

The high sense entertained of the General's services by the Corporate authorities of Baltimore, is shown in the subjoined correspondence. Accompanying the Mayor's letter was a resolution of the Councils, expressive of thanks, and requesting the General to sit for his portrait to be placed in the Chamber of the First Branch.

"Dr. Sr. I have the honor to transmit to you a resolve of the City Council, passed at their late session, in testimony of the high respect in which they hold the . . . services rendered by you to our City in the hour of her distress and trouble and hope you will afford me an early opportunity of carrying the same fully into effect. I have the honor, &c.

Edward Johnson."

Genl. Stricker.[16]

"Baltimore, Apl. 18, 1816.

"Sir

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a resolve of the City Council, approbatory of my services, and those of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 3rd Brigade M. M. during the campaign of 1814. I feel with great sensibility this very distinguished and flattering testimony of approbation from the City of Baltimore, and I receive it with additional satisfaction, as the resolve embraces a very just tribute of praise to the brave officers and soldiers of the Brigade whom I have had the honor to command during that trying period, and whose patriotism and zeal cannot fail to afford a laudable example should our City ever again be placed in a similar situation. Your request to afford you an early opportunity of carrying the resolve of the Council into effect, is duly appreciated and I hold myself

[16] A similar letter was directed to General Smith, and to Col. Armistead, Defender of the Fort McHenry. The Council had before authorized the Mayor to employ skilful artists upon two superb paintings of the Battle of North Point, and Bombardment of the Fort. This resolve was not executed; for what reason I know not.

prepared to give my personal attendance whenever I shall be requested."

With sentiments, etc. etc.,

John Stricker."

Edwd. Johnson Esq.,
Mayor of Baltimore."

In 1820 Genl. Stricker was chosen by the Electoral College to a seat in the Senate of Maryland; but distrusting his capacity for usefulness in a situation new to him, he withstood the persuasions of his friends, and declined. To a similar feeling may be ascribed his reluctance to accept the Mayoralty and other offices to which in all probability he might without opposition have been chosen.

In 1824, on the approach of La Fayette, the Genl. though greatly enfeebled by disease, was among the foremost in welcoming the friend and guest of the Republic. Entertaining his brethren of the Cincinnati at breakfast in the morning of the 7th Octo., he accompanied them to Fort McHenry, and there made part of one of the most imposing scenes this Country has witnessed; sharing in the tears of grief, gratitude and joy shed in the tent of Washington.[17]

On the death of General Harper in 1825, the Major Generalship was immediately tendered to him, but was in consequence of ill health declined. On this occasion the citizen soldiers were sincerely anxious that he should resume the command, and so decided was the sense of the injustice of the treatment he had met from the Executive in 1814, that the officers most nearly affected by his restoration to the command, would doubtless have been among the sincerest in welcoming his return.

He had during the four or five last years of his life suffered

[17] As a member of the Cincinnati, I witnessed this scene, and can imagine nothing of that nature more affecting. It was altogether a scene for the mighty genius of a Tacitus or Scott. The remaining officers of the Revolution were collected from all parts of the State and among them Col. Bruce of a most advanced age and great infirmities. This officer was enlisted by Col. George Stricker, was afterwards promoted, and was known in the army as "Ugly Jack Bruce," a title to which he seemed to have had a very honest claim.

greatly from a dropsical affection of the breast. In the Summer preceding his death the Bedford Spring greatly relieved him and in 1825, he was about to revisit it, when he was most suddenly summoned from this world. Returning from the bank (23rd June) of which he was Prest., where he had been all the morning engaged, and perhaps in anticipation of his absence, fatigued himself, he desired one of his daughters to hasten dinner. She left the room for that purpose and though absent but a few moments, was shocked at her return to find that he had fallen, and was as she too truly imagined, dead.

His death it is probable was instantaneous.

He was interred with civic and military honors.[18] In person he was singularly handsome and commanding; with a strong practical understanding, he joined the greatest suavity of disposition and manners. Of inflexible integrity, and active industry, as a merchant he was honored and useful. Faithful as their Defender, and conspicuous for many of the social virtues, he enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and love of his fellow-citizens of Baltimore, and it may with truth be said of him that he has left his name strongly written in their history.

THE PROVINCIAL FLAG OF MARYLAND.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER

The question has often been asked what was the Provincial Flag of Maryland. What was it composed of?

The colors of Maryland, both as a Province and as a State, have always been and still are those of the Calverts, but the armorial bearings [1] and colors composing the flag of the Pro-

[18] His bones have since been removed to the family vault recently built in the ground of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Green Street and W. Fayette St.

[1] During the third Crusade under Richard Coeur de Lion, (1189-1192), coats of arms were usually borne by all the great nobles. Their banners were embroidered or painted with their armorial bearings.

vince were different from those composing the flag of the State of Maryland.

The original exemplification of arms issued 3 December, 1622, to the Honorable Sir George Calvert, Knight, (afterwards First Lord Baltimore), by Sir Richard George, Knight, "Norroy Kinge of Arms of the North parts of the Realme of England from the River of Trent Northward," is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. In it, the Norroy King of Arms certifies the ancient arms of the Calvert family, emblazoned in colors, to be "paley of Sixe peices, or and Sables, a bend counterchanged." That is, six vertical stripes, alternately gold (or) and black (sable) crossed by a diagonal stripe running from the upper corner to the observer's left, on which stripe the colors are reversed, being black where it crosses the gold and gold where it crosses the black.

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, died 15 April, 1632, before receiving a Charter from Charles I, which was the grant of a territory in North America to an individual, and "contained provision for the transmission, whole and unimpaired, of almost all the peculiarities of the British Constitution, not excepting the feudal system itself." It was left to his son, Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore, to carry out the plan of colonization which his father had conceived, and upon receiving the Charter 20 June, 1632, to certain territory north of the Potomac river, to be holden by the tenure of fealty only, yielding and paying therefor to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the rental of "two *Indian* Arrowes,[2] of those parts, to be delivered at the Castle of *Windsor,* every yeere on the Tuesday in *Easter* weeke, and also the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore, within the limits aforesaid, which shall from time to time happen to be found." He called it Maryland, in honor of Queen

[2] The receipt for the first year's rent dated Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1633, signed by W. Thomas, keeper of his Majesty's wardrobe; as also the receipts for the years 1634, 1636-1638, 1640-1643, 1655-1658, 1660-1663, 1671-1677, 1736, 1738-1740, 1743-1751, and 1765, are among the interesting and valuable historical manuscripts belonging to the Maryland Historical Society.

Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, and daughter of Henry IV, of France.

In 1633, Cecilius Calvert sent his brother Leonard Calvert, with a party of twenty gentlemen, three Jesuit priests, and about two hundred others, adventurers, mechanics and indentured servants, in two vessels, the *Ark* and the *Dove,* to colonize his new possessions.

The use of flags is of great antiquity. In the Bible [3] the standards of the various tribes are referred to in the arrangement of the camp of the Israelites in the Wilderness of Sinai, B. C. 1490. The Assyrian, Greek and Roman armies had their distinctive flags. In Bede's description of the interview, A. D. 597, between the heathen King Ethelbert and the Roman Missionary Augustine, the followers of the latter are said to have borne banners on which silver crosses were displayed.

After the Crusades the cross (the symbol which has found its way into the flag of Maryland) seems to have taken a very prominent and important place on the banners and standards of European nations. During the Middle Ages, the war-cry of the English was the name of their patron saint, St. George, and his banner argent, a cross gules, its national ensign. It was borne as one of the English banners at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300, and during all their wars in France under the Black Prince, the English used a white flag with a red cross, as it is borne today in the flags of the British navy.

"Thys blessyd and holy marter saynte George is patrone of this royame of englond, and the crye of men of warre. In the worshyp of whome is founded the noble ordre of the garter," we read in the *Golden Legend;*[4] and Spenser in his *Fairie Queene,* Book I, Canto 10, says:

[3] "And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts." *Numbers,* Chap. i, Verse 52.

"Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house." *Numbers,* Chap. ii, Verse 2.

[4] The *Golden Legend* was written by Giacomo de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa (1230-1298), translated and published by William Caxton, the first English printer, in 1483.

"For thou emongst those Saints, whom thou doest see,
Shalt be a Saint, and thine owne nations frend
And patrone: thou Saint *George* shalt called bee,
Saint *George* of mery England the signe of victoree."

The cross of St. Andrew, from the time of the early crusaders, was also held in high esteem as the patron saint of Scotland, and his banner azure, a saltire argent, the national ensign.

In 1603, at the accession of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, he assumed the title of King of Great Britain, being King of both England and Scotland, and as "the English and Scotch vessels were constantly contending, each claiming that her flag was the older," James I. on 12 April, 1606, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, some differences hath arisen between our subjects of South and North Britain, travelling by sea, about the bearing of their flags; for the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter, we have, with the advice of our Council, ordered, from henceforth, *all* our subjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Great Britain, and the members thereof, shall bear in their maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together, according to a form made by our Herald's, and sent by us to our Admiral to be published to our said subjects; and in their foretop, our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain, in their foretop the White Cross only, as they were accustomed."

This combination of the crosses of the two kingdoms, in one field, was known as the Union, sometimes called the Union Jack as signifying the sovereignty of James I. (Jacobus) over both English and Scotch.

The *Ark* and the *Dove* when they sailed from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 22 November, 1633, with the first colony under Leonard Calvert, flew the St. George's Cross from the foretop, as it was the common ensign of English ships of that period, and possibly the Union flag [5] from the maintop, as required by the King's Proclamation of 1606.[6]

[5] It is positively known that Union flags were afterwards used in the

Father Andrew White, in *A Relation of Maryland,* published in London, September 8, 1635, after describing the arrival of Governor Leonard Calvert and the Colonists at "a River on the North-side of *Patomeck* River, within 4 or 5 leagues from the mouth thereof, which they called *Saint George's* River," says: "They went up this river about 4 leagues, and anchored at the Towne of *Yoacomaco*. . . . The Governor determined to make the first Colony there, . . . and thus upon the 27 day of *March, Anno Domini,* 1634, the Governour tooke possession of the place, and named the Towne Saint *Maries*. . . . They had not beene there many dayes before *Sir John Harvie,* the governor of *Virginia* came thither to visit them: . . . After they had finished the storehouse, and unladed the ship, the Governour thought fit to bring the Colours on shore, which were attended by all the Gentlemen, and the rest of the servants in armes; who received the Colours with a volley of shot, which was answered by the Ordnance from the ships; At this Ceremony were present, the *Werowances* of *Patuxent,* and the *Yoacomaco,* with many other Indians."

There is nothing on record to show what the "Colours" were, but Cecilius Calvert being granted by his Charter absolute ownership of his Province, the armorial bearings of the Proprietor, black and gold (mistakenly called black and yellow), were the colors of the Province and borne on its ensign, and it may have been included among the "Colours" before mentioned.

In 1638, Governor Leonard Calvert made his expedition to Kent Island for the purpose of reducing the Claiborne force to subjection, when he and his armed men marched, as he writes to his brother the Proprietor, 25 April, 1638, "with your Ensigne [7] displayed."

In the famous battle of the Severn, in 1655, between the

Province, for in May, 1696, two Union flags were received from London for the use of the Province of Maryland. *Maryland Archives,* Vol. xx, pp. 446-447. Also Vol. xxiv, page 14.

[6] See Calvert Papers, Art. 3, p. 37 (*Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub. No.* 35).

[7] Calvert Papers, No. 1, page 185.

forces of Lord Baltimore and the Parliamentary party, the former marched "in battle array, with Lord Baltimore's colours [8] displayed," fighting "against the Lord Protector's government and people, yea to shoot against his Highness's colours, killing the ensign-bearer."

In the proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, 2 June, 1740, the Colours are mentioned, but not described. In the proceedings, however, of the Lower House of Assembly, 26 October, 1742, is the following record: "Invoice of Goods, Shipp'd on Board the *Baltimore, Jern(ingham) Bigg,* Master, for *Maryland,* on the proper Account and Risque of the Province of *Maryland:* and goes consigned to Mr. *Charles Hammond,* Treasurer of the Western Shore in said Province, and charged as advised, viz:

"Mr Samuel Hyde, *Bought* of Samuel Roberts, February 10, 1741-2. A Black and Yellow Flag, 83 yards at 10 d: £ 3.9.2."

And in the Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly, 14 May, 1750, is this record,

"The Governor communicates to Mr Speaker the following Accounts, and the following Copy of an Order of Council, viz:

By the Governor and Council, January 17, 1749.

Ordered. That the Honourable Col. *Charles Hammond,* Treasurer of the Western Shore, send to the Executors of Mr *Joseph Adams,* late Merchant in *London,* for the following Arms and Ammunition:

15 Great Guns, Four Pounders, double fortified, of the new Model;
12 Drums, and 12 Pair of Sticks;
12 Trumpets, and Mouth pieces to each Trumpet;

[8] Roger Heamans, Commander of the ship *Golden Lyon,* then at anchor, in Severn River, in Providence (now Annapolis), and who participated in the battle, in his *Narrative,* published in 1655, a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, London, says: "The colours were black and yellow—appointed by the L. Br."

Thurloe's *State Papers,* Vol. v, page 487; *Bozman's History of Maryland,* page 697. *Md. Hist. Magazine,* Vol. iv, page 148.

A black and yellow Flag;
20 Half-Barrels of Best Gunpowder," etc.

At a Council [9] held at the City of Annapolis, Tuesday, the 6th day of August, in the fourth year of his Lordship's Dominion, Annoq Domini, 1755.

Present

His Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq^{r}. Governor.
The honble Benj^{a} Tasker, Esq^{r}. Benedict Calvert, Esq^{r}.

"Ordered that the honourable Col. Charles Hammond, Treasurer of the Western Shoar, send to M^{r} Silvanus Grove, Merchant in London, for Twenty half Barrels of Gunpowder, a Black & Yellow Flagg 24 feet long and 16 feet broad, with the Union in One Corner, and a Barrel of Flints," etc.

This flag was not the Provincial Flag of Maryland, but it was one probably intended for use in his Majesty's service in the war against the French, for Braddock's defeat, the month before, had aroused the Province, and it was made in compliance with the Proclamation of Queen Anne, 28 July, 1707, when the complete or legislative union of Great Britain, including England, Wales and Scotland, was established by treaty and the first Union Parliament assembled. This proclamation provided and required "that the ensigns armorial of our Kingdom of Great Britain," shall be "the crosses of St George and St Andrew conjoined, to be used *in all* flags, banners, standards and ensigns, both at *sea* and *land.*"

The flag [10] thus prescribed and confirmed was called the Union and it became the National flag of Great Britain. It was very often used in the canton by the American colonies in connection with other devices, until the rupture with the mother-country. The flag of the United Colonies in January, 1776, was composed of thirteen stripes alternately red and white, with the Union in one corner.

[9] *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, page 46.

[10] *Our Flag*, Preble, 1872; *The Flags of the World*, Hulme, 1897; *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1903; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th Ed. 1910.

After the War of the Revolution, by common consent, the Maryland State Flag was composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts and Crosslands (the latter bearing a cross in brilliantly contrasted colors of silver and red), quartered, as displayed on the escutcheon of the Great Seal, for, no design was ever formally adopted for the official flag of the State of Maryland, until during Governor Warfield's administration, when the General Assembly of Maryland passed "An Act to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland Flag." Chap. 48. Approved March 9, 1904.

But the preamble to this Act is incorrect and misleading, as it states, "that the flag designed and used as the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, and which is still known as the Maryland Flag, has never been formally adopted by Maryland as a State, its use having been continued by common consent only," and which "from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland."

There is no Provincial Flag of Maryland in existence, as far as known, and there is nothing on record to warrant the assumption that the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, *was ever at any time* the same as is the Flag of the State of Maryland of today, which is composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts and Crosslands, quartered, as displayed on the escutcheon of the Great Seal.[11]

It would thus appear, and it is undoubtedly the fact, that the Provincial Flag of Maryland was composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts *only,* black and gold.

[11] Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, derived the Crossland Arms from his grandmother Alicia Crossland, and while he and his successors in the title Baron of Baltimore appear frequently to have used their paternal coat of arms separately, for the Great Seal of Maryland, a province in which as Absolute Lord and Proprietary he had the rank of a count palatine, Cecilius prescribed the quarterly coat, and thus made the provincial arms distinctive. The quarterly coat of arms is shown in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry,* and appears upon various old prints. For a full description of the Great Seal see *Md. Hist Soc. Fund Pub. No.* 23 (1896).

"THE RICH NECK"
A PROMINENT MANOR IN THE DAYS OF THE COLONY

JOSEPH B. SETH

(Read before the Society May 11, 1914.)

My paper covers three generations in time. The holdings of three gentlemen of eminent distinction:

Capt. James Murphy, 1684-1698; General Matthew Tilghman Ward, 1701-1741; Colonel Matthew Tilghman, 1741-1790.

Of all the Colonial Manors of Maryland few maintained a position of greater prominence and importance during the days of the Colony than "The Rich Neck." This tract of land, which occupies a peninsula lying between the Eastern branch of the Chesapeake Bay and St. Michael's River, with Tilghman's Creek, making in from St. Michael's River on the South, and furnishing one of the finest land-locked harbors on the bay. It is southeast from Kent Island and, from the character of its soil, well deserves its name, as there are few tracts of land in this State which today can boast of soil more fertile.

A glance at a map of the State will show the social and political advantages of this situation. The waterways were exclusively the public highways. Across St. Michael's River to the East and at the mouth of Wye River was Doncaster, the county seat of Talbot County. In full view from the Rich Neck to the West across Eastern Bay was the seat of government for the Isle of Kent; and beyond that across the bay proper was Annapolis, the capital of the colony after 1692.

This tract of land was surveyed and laid out for Captain William Mitchell in 1649 by Robert Clark, Surveyor-General, and contained two thousand acres of land. Capt. Mitchell never occupied this land, but made his home at St. Thomas, in St. Mary's County.

Capt. Mitchell came into the province under circumstances of great distinction, bringing with him a letter from the Lord Proprietor to the Privy Council,[1] commending him specially to the council and at the same time appointing him a member of the council; also appointing him one of the justices and commissioners for the conservation of the peace within the province.

From this high recommendation it was to have been expected that his career in the colony would have been a notable one. It was a notable career, but one which was anything else than creditable. He was duly sworn as a member of the council on the 8th day of January, 1650, at a court held at St. Mary's City, but I do not find from the records that he ever sat in the council. The records of the courts, however, showed his misdeeds, and he seems to have been guilty of every imaginable crime. I am glad for "The Rich Neck" that he never occupied the land.

On March 4, 1650, we find this entry:

"William Mitchell, Esq. demandeth 2200 acres of land for transportation of twenty-two servants into this Province."

Later on William Mitchell, by assignment, transferred this grant to Phillip Land, who was then the High Sheriff of St. Mary's County, and Land transferred one-half thereof to Gregory Fox.

On the 20th day of October, 1651, a patent was issued to Phillip Land and Gregory Fox for the land assigned to them by William Mitchell, containing all that tract of land lying on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay called "The Rich Neck." This property was subsequently inherited by Henry Fox, who, on the 6th day of June, 1684, conveyed the said tract of land to Capt. James Murphy, who was at that time one of the justices of Talbot County.

The conveyance recites in part as follows:

"This deed made this last day of May, A. D., 1684, between Henry Fox and Hester Fox, his wife, of St. Michael's River, in the County of Talbot, in the said Province of Maryland,

[1] *Md. Arch.*, v. 3: 250.

planter, of the one part, and James Murphy, of the County and Province aforesaid, gentlemen, of the other part.

"Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of one hundred and four pounds lawful money of England and also the full and just quantity of 23,000 pounds of good tobacco to him in hand paid by the said James Murphy, as also for and in the further consideration of two several tracts of land, one tract whereof containing 500 acres of land lying and being in a certain creek called Sassafras Creek and called or known by the name of Mount Pleasant, and the other tract, containing one thousand acres of land, called and known by the name of "Level Ridge," lying and being at the head of the river of Sassafras in the County of Cecil, of the province aforesaid, doth grant and convey unto the said James Murphy the tract of land called 'The Rich Neck,' &c., together with all buildings, gardens, orchards, houses, ways, waterways, &c."

James Murphy, who was at that time captain of militia and one of the justices of the county, and who continued, by reappointments, to occupy that position until his death in 1697, at which time he was the President of the Quorum, was one of the important men and strong characters of the county.

We can judge of his position when we find on June 1 an order that New Commissions issue out of the Secretary's Office to the several Counties of the Province for holding the Provincial Courts, &c., and that the following persons be commissioned accordingly:

For Talbot County, James Murphy, Edward Lloyd, William Hemsley, Richard Tilghman, Gentlemen of the Quorum; Richard Carter, Robert Macklin, Hugh Sherwood, Thomas Hobbins, Jr., John Coppidge, Matthew Smith, Gentlemen Justices. It certainly was a high compliment to be the first named among a body of gentlemen such as these.

Vincent Lowe, who was a fellow justice with him, and a brother-in-law of the Lord Proprietor, and a holder of extensive lands, embracing probably in all 20,000 acres, appointed him a trustee for the sale and disposition of his land. Capt. Murphy

married Mabel Dawson, a daughter of Capt. Ralph Dawson, and by his will bequeathed this entire property to his widow, who was reputed to have been the beauty of the colony. The importance of the position occupied by "The Rich Neck" can be well understood when we consider the adjacent waters and the places of interest at and during the time covered by this holding. Talbot County was the first county laid out on the Eastern Shore and the first political division after the Isle of Kent. The bounds of Talbot County are not definitely known, but it is certain that it went from the wading place at what is now Kent Narrows, which divides Kent Island from the main land, and that it took in all of the Eastern Shore except the upper portion that had been included two years before in Baltimore County. Talbot was first founded in 1661 and the first county seat of the county was at Doncaster, at the mouth of Wye River, which is a branch of St. Michael's River; west from "The Rich Neck" was the Island of Kent, which then was a considerable settlement, having been the first land settled within the borders of the State, and seven years in advance of the settlement of St. Mary's City. Just across the bay from Kent Island at the mouth of the Severn River was a settlement which subsequently became the capital of the colony. At that time, as now, the bay was the great highway, so that the convenience politically and socially of the situation at Rich Neck, together with the character of the soil, made it a very desirable place.

Mabel Murphy, the widow of James Murphy, married Matthew Tilghman Ward, and died in 1702, leaving one child, Mary Ward, who died at the age of twenty years. Matthew Tilghman Ward subsequently married Margaret Lloyd, a daughter of Philemon Lloyd, and he, like James Murphy, soon became one of the Justices of the Court, and later on was appointed Speaker of the Assembly, a member of the Council, and Lieutenant-General of the Militia of the Colony; in fact, he held for twenty years the highest political positions within the gift of the colony outside of the office of Governor. Matthew Tilghman Ward left no descendants, and by his will gave his

property, which was large, to his widow Margaret during her life, and at her death to his cousin, Matthew Tilghman, who resided with him, and who, upon the death of Mrs. Ward, came into full possession of the property and resided upon it until his death, in 1790. Matthew Tilghman, like his two predecessors, held a high social position and filled the important political offices in the colony. He was Speaker of the Assembly which appointed the delegates in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, which signed the Declaration of Independence and made the appointments of the delegates, himself being the chairman of the delegation. He attended the sittings of the Congress, but was later called home to preside over the first Constitutional Convention that was held, and which subsequently made the first constitution of the State, and was not at Philadelphia at the time the Declaration was signed, and did not appreciate the importance that was afterward given to a signature to that instrument. During the days of the Revolution he was such an important man that our historian McMahon, in speaking of him, said he was the "Patriarch of the Colony." He was a member of the Committee of Safety for the Eastern Shore and its chairman, was a member of the committee which drafted the Maryland protest against the Stamp Act; President of the Provincial Congress until the colony became a State; in fact, at this time he was the practical Governor of the State and Rich Neck the seat of government. The Provincial Council was in accord with the patriots while the Governor, Robert Eden, and his adherents were not. He married Ann Lloyd, a daughter of Philemon Lloyd, and left two sons and two daughters. His oldest daughter Margaret married Charles Carroll, the barrister, whose home was at the Manor Mount Clair, which is now Carroll Park, Baltimore. Her body is buried on the north side of St. Anne's Church, in Annapolis, and covered by a marble tomb.

The second daughter, Anna Maria, married Colonel Tench Tilghman, who was a member of General Washington's staff, and the messenger that rode from York Town to Philadelphia

to bear the dispatch to Congress from General Washington announcing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army. A descendant of Matthew Tilghman, General Lloyd Tilghman, of the Confederate Army, was killed in battle at Baker's Station before Vicksburg. He was born at "The Rich Neck." The citizens of Paducah, Kentucky, have placed a very handsome marble monument at their county seat in memory of the regiment of which General Tilghman was colonel that went into service from that county and which was afterward in the brigade commanded by General Tilghman, and a handsome bronze heroic statue for General Tilghman surmounts it, the statue itself costing $12,000, was presented by his two sons, Frederick B. and Sedell Tilghman, of New York City. From 1684 to 1790 there was, as I have said, three generations in time, and three successive owners lie buried in the burying ground on the old manor where they so long dispensed justice and extended the hospitality of that day which we rarely find now, but I am pleased to say that The Rich Neck is more fortunate today than most of the old manors. It is owned by a gentleman, who, with his wife, reside upon this property and dispense as genuine hospitality as can be found anywhere. The old mansion and ground are kept in excellent condition and the old grave yard, which is enclosed by a stone wall four feet high, is kept in order and is an object of interest to all visitors. It is a great comfort to me, and I know would be to all persons who love the history of their State, to see one of these old manors maintained in its integrity, and here we have just that thing.

The village of Claiborne, built upon this Manor, is the gateway to the Eastern Shore, and if any of the members of the society should have occasion to visit the Manor they will receive a cordial welcome, and will be impressed with the courtly manner and graceful modesty in which they will be entertained by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, Jr.

NOTE—I have given but a brief list of the many important places held by the gentlemen herein referred to, for the sake of brevity, and have perhaps not done them justice, particularly General Ward, and who from 1700 to 1741 was connected with all important political positions and generally at the head. He was on

April 16th, 1706, commissioned to locate lines for Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 26, page 622.

April 24th, 1716, Speaker of the Assembly. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 25, page 339.

August 18th, 1721, Member of Council. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 25, page 361.

September 25th, 1740, President of Council. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol 28, page 233.

January 2d, 1739, Commissioned Major-General. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 28, page 192.

Being President of the Council and Major-General of Militia, he stood next to the Governor.

LETTERS OF JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 67.)

For the Rev'd M^r. James at Arthurit, near Carlisle Cumberland

Paddington, 23^rd Oct'r 1776

Dear Sir,

I shou'd not so far have copied your Example, as to have deferr'd the answering your Letter a month or two, but that I have long hop'd to have had it in my Power to have told you something decisive from N. York. When it comes, you will probably learn all the *authentic* Particulars I can, from the Gazette: or, if I shou'd then think otherwise, it is only troubling you with another Letter. Did you advert to the Address of the cunning Yankees, in the Affair at Long Island, how well they contriv'd to have our Southern Fools principally concerned! But, even this will hardly open their Eyes, w'c I begin to fear now is not to be done, till they are closed in Death. I know most of the Gen'ls. One of 'em, & the Best, I think, is exceedingly like an old Landlord Messenger, at St. Bees, as Washington also is—not in Person only, but in Manners, Understand'g, &c. As my good old Friend is not likely to see this, I am the less fearful of offending him by a Comparison, which, I own, is rather degrading. One of these Heroes was caught in a Haystack with his Dram Bottle in his pocket all out, I guess, like Mackeath's: Another, in the Shed of an Hut. When I think of

the Men, & the Measures, I am astonished, when I think also of their success. I can account for it only by believing that it cuts a very different Figure in our News-Papers, from what it actually does, on the spot. Or, admit it really be so, it has been owing not so much to their good Management, as our ill Management: just as a deal of People I converse with are Patriots, not from any Affection to the Americans, but Disaffection to the Ministry. My poor Wife is in the greatest anxiety imaginable, lest an unhappy Bro'r of Hers, the only one She has, who had just wrote us of his hav'g enter'd into the Continental Service as a Maj'r or Col: shou'd have been in the Engagement on Long Island. It is impossible, as yet, to learn, with any Certainty, who were, or were not, there.

She begs your Pardron, ten thousand Times, for not having sent you the Burdock Seed. I spoke to two or three Cumberl'd Folks to look out for an Opportunity of conveying it to you; which, they tell me, they have not yet met with. And, when her Relation, Mr. Bacon, set out, She was on a short Visit into Hertfordshire, for the Benefit of (really) Country Air, and Exercise. This Place is reckoned very healthy, and, I believe, is so: but, some how or other, she has not thriven in it: I doubt, indeed, she suffers our Misfortunes too much to prey upon her Spirits, inwardly, tho' surely no one ever submitted to an heavy Blow of the Sort, with a more becoming Fortitude.

Since I last wrote, the Gov'r of Maryl'd, my chief Friend & Patron (& now S'r Rob't Eden) has, in his Turn also, been obliged to seek Shelter here. By Him, I had Acc'ts from my Friends and Family as late as the middle of June. They were then well, & doing better than I cou'd have expected. It seem'd likely then that my Curate wou'd soon accomplish his wishes, & obtain from the new Government an Appointment to my Living. This I do not much regard, tho' doubtless it vexes me; if I cou'd but rely that the fictitious sale I had made a Part of my Estate, & the complete One my Att'o there was about to make, wou'd shelter it from their Madness. My poor slaves & Serv'ts have been true and trusty to Me beyond Example: &

their Conduct, when they saw their hapless Master hang'd & shot (in Effigy, I thank God, only) last May, by a thousand or two of brave Sons of Liberty, has & shall endear them to me whilst I live. But, God knows, whether even I shall see them again, or not: that America will be reduc'd, must be, I cannot entertain a Doubt; but that it ever will be a Country for me again, is much to be doubted. The Wretches, who now rule there, have so exceedingly injur'd & insulted me, that it is not to be expected from human Nature they shou'd ever forgive me. And yet, alas! I see but little Likelihood of my obtaining any such Settlement in England, as can make it comfortable for me to indulge my Wishes & stay here. If S'r Rob't Eden sh'd go back, I think I too certainly will; as I may then, unsoliciting have anything that is to be had in America: but, He too had rather stay where He is. I trust, however, He will find some way or other of providing for me somewhere; as He certainly is desirous to do. Nor, indeed, have I any Reason to complain of the Ministry who have been far more attentive to me than so obscure & insignificant an Individual had any Right to expect. But then, if they do aught for me, it must be in America. I think myself lucky that, in the meanwhile, I picked up this Cure: it will help a little, tho, I fail'd in getting the Clerk's Place, which some of the Parishioners had given me Hopes of. It wou'd have added about £30 more to what I now receive, which will not fall much short of £100 p'r ann: I fail'd because I neither cou'd nor wou'd promise them to stay with them.

I have enquir'd of sundry Gentlemen . . . . . I thought likely to know, for the Character of the . . . Purpose. The Booksellers, even Dodsley himself . . . but dully. So many Coxcombs have lately figured in this Way, I find the very Attempt is in Danger of being thought disreputable. I mentioned your Son to a Merch't in the City, and Hosier, with whom I am acquainted, who advis'd his being on the Spot, as you did: but the Winter, & not the Spring, is the busy Season here. This Hosier is the most extraordinary Character I have

known. I do really think him as good a Scholar & Theologist, almost, as a Bishop. At my Instigation, he lately drew up a little smart Pamphlet, in Ans'r to a vile Whiggish, Republican, Rebel Sermon of a Dr Watson, Regius Profess'r of Divinity in Cambridge, preach'd before the University. It has occasioned no small stir amongst the Wits there, & has been confidently ascrib'd to some of the first Names among them. I heard Dr. Halifax own he never felt Himself under so strong a Tempta'n to bely Himself, as he did to confess Himself the Author of it, when it was charg'd on Him by the A'pp. I wish I knew how to send you any such little things without putting you to such a confounded deal of Expence.

I am

Y'rs &c.

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington 21st Nov'r 1776

My dear Sir,

I am resolved to cherish this Dawn of better Days: and, as you have now given Me some Hopes that, in Time, I may bring you to be a tolerably punctual Correspondent, I will be at some Pains to encourage you to go on. For this Purpose, I not only answer you on the Instant, but enclose you two or three Franks, that, from mere Motives of Frugality, you may make haste to write to Me; lest, as strange things sometimes happen to Me very suddenly, I should elope before you have us'd them. The last Intelligence from N. York is to the 10th or 12th ult: Nothing very decisive had then happened. There seem'd a Likelihood then, that the Rebels wou'd risque a general Engagem't. This I consider as good News, having persuaded myself that they would disperse in small Bodies, as in good Policy, they certainly ought. I think it impossible that the Issue of a Battle must not be against them. Cooper's College is not burn'd: that & one Church were happily extinguished. Has it been mentioned to you, that the Parts of the City destroyed were almost entirely such as belong'd to the Church and

Churchmen? Poor Trinity Church, long the Pride of the Church of Engl'd in America was set on fire in three Places: & Houses belonging to it, valued at £40,000 sterl'g. Not a single Meeting House &c was touch'd. This needs no Comment. I attribute their extremely ill Management both on N. York, & Long Island, to divided & distracted Counsels: & some Acc'ts of their own which I have seen in their own Papers, as far as One can possibly pick out a shred of Truth from their monstrous Publications, confirms this Conjecture. Our Maryland Fools suffered the most; many of my Parishioners & quondam Persecutors being knock'd in the Head: one, in particular, who had two Cart Loads of Stones carried to Church one Sunday to stone Me for having said, as 'twas alledged, that a Rifle-Man wou'd be no Match for a common Musqueteer in the Field. He was a Capt'n or Colonel of these Rifle-Men, who almost all fell, or were taken. Did you advert to another Particular, not incurious? The Day of the Defeat on Long-Island, the 27th Aug't, was the Day appointed for a solemn Fast, when, as the ordinance ran, they were to *implore success to their Arms* & to *Patriotism*. I give you the express Word.

I have infinite Fears for the Howes about negotiating: they, assuredly, are no Match for the Men they will there meet with in that Way. It is most providential, that they were so infatuated as to reject every Overture of this Sort. I hope they will still have just & liberal Terms given them: but not till their Rebel Armament is effectually demolish'd & the Leaders of it exemplarily punished. Because, till that is done, it is absurd to expect any Accommodation that can last much longer than it is a-making.

It might, for aught I know, be, as you guess, under some Skiey Influence, that I told you of my despairing now to obtain an Establishment in England: but, tho' the Fogs are now dispersed, & the Atmosphere tolerably serene, I am sorry to tell you, this Influence still continues. When I first came I was caress'd & attended to by Men who, I knew, had the Power to serve Me, & who said they had the Inclination: This still con-

tinues. But, after more than a year's Experience of Noth'g being done, or Noth'g of any considerable Moment (you know that I have rec'd some pecuniary assistances—not from the Subscription—but immediately from Administration; but this *tibi Soli*) what shou'd a Man less sanguin, & more patient than I Pretend to be, infer from it? It is little, very little, I have written for the publick Eye; but I have done a deal in other Ways, and, certainly, I deserve something, if it be only for my unwearied Endeavours to be serviceable. But, I am, I have long been, weary of being a publick Man—if I may so call myself: & sigh—oh how I do sigh for some little decent snug Retreat, not quite without your Vortex. Ah, my friend, why did you touch upon that String: 'twas almost too much for Me. At present I am busy on a very laborious, & most difficult Enquiry: an attempt to delineate a Plan for the Future Governm't of ye Colonies. I know not, that ever I shall have either Leisure, or Ability even to finish my Outlines: but, this I know, that it has cost Me an infinite deal of thinking & Investigation. If ever I get it lick'd into any decent Form, I intend it for Administration, as my last Arrow: and, if they will then do any thing for Me, So, if not, 'tis high Time I knew it. I will not attempt to express to you what I felt on the possible Hope You give Me of seeing You anywhere, even in London. Perhaps, I am too much interested to give any Opinion about it: else I shou'd tell you, that you certainly are right. And why not Mrs. James also? Don't you remember, I press'd you to this a year ago? Will you permit Me now, after seconding the Motion, humbly to propose a small Amendment? Suppose, you were, previously, to send up the young Man, to my Care, that I might, for one Winter at least be to Him what, for nearly twenty you have been to Me—a Father. He shall have Bed & Board with Me, which, to cut short any objections on that Score, I tell you I can afford; and, if nothing else shou'd turn up, we will at least, I suppose, rub off some of the Cumberland Rusticity, & teach Him, w't, by the Bye, I never can be taught, to make a Bow. Seriously, if you can think such a step advisable, permit Me to flatter myself, that it is needless to assure you,

that I wou'd be & do every thing to Him you wou'd have Me. I have already told you, that I do not much like this drudging beggarly way that Cumberland Lads, I find, commonly set out in; & which I remember once to have long'd for, as the Sum of my Ambition. I mean the getting to be Clerks in Counting Houses, & Assistants in Shops. There are Ways of getting them put Apprentices, with assurances of being taken into Partnership, at the Expiration of three or four years, which, I think, I shou'd prefer: but, for this, Money will be requisite, & for that Reason, your own Presence, & your own Judgment. In the mean Time, if you direct Me so to do, I will make Enquiries in that Way.

With Respect to this plaguy Blencogo, I am vex'd in the Extreme, that you shou'd for ever & ever be so plagued with it. Do however, as you have done—what you think right: only, I must entreat that you do not, finally, give the Lease to any other. I have not a Heart to bear that, be the Consequences what they may: indeed, I think, I cou'd better bear to give it to them altogether, as I would if I cou'd believe, that they deserv'd it, & that it wou'd really do them Good. I wrote yesterday to them pretty soundly: insisting on a fair, & full Acc't of the Reasons, why they manage & and thrive so ill in the World. It is hard on you that I shou'd continue to press you to be urgent with them, when at the same Time, I cannot permit you to take, perhaps the only step, that wou'd really make them what they ought to be. Nelly sent you a Canister of American Burdock Seed, bro't Home by the Gov'r that grew on my Planta'n since we came away. It was forwarded by a young Man to Aspatria. She will give you Directions hereafter. Adieu &c. &c.

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington, 25th Jan'ry 1777

My dear Sir,

I forget how particular I was in advising you about the Renewal of the Lease to my foolish Brother in Law. But, I meant, however, that, whatever you might think, they should

not finally be turned away. This may be wrong: but, forgive Me in it; I cannot bear the Idea of doing otherwise: and, poor as I am, I had rather they should have it all, than that I shou'd be suspected only of being capable of doing anything harsh to a Sister, more unfortunate, than she is even unworthy.

They wrote to Me, as I suppose I wou'd tell you, a long incoherent Tale, about their Inability to pay their Rent; I answered by insisting that they should; at the same Time promising them to pay twenty Pounds in part of my Sister's Legacy; which Promise I now fulfill by remitting to them a Bill for that Sum. I insisted on this, both because I was asham'd any longer to be perpetually encroaching on you; and also, because I thought it would be for their Good to be put a little on their Metal. The twenty pounds I pay them is to enable them to buy Stock &c for an additional Farm which they told Me they were about taking. I wou'd fain have them, if any Encouragement of Mine would do it, put in a Way of doing somewhat better for themselves, that they may not continue this life mean & beggarly. I beg to hear from you, when they have paid off their Arrears (which, I hope, they will not do by Means of this Bill) & you have renewed their lease; and that you will be so good as then to tell Me the Balance I shall then owe you, as well as what Mrs. C. does. To be sure, this is no very apt Season for Me to be advancing Money: but, asham'd as I am still to be anagging at & dunning you, I must desire you to draw on Me for £20, or thereabouts, at thirty Days Sight. For, as I am not yet quite hopeless, that Maryland Property may again be of Value, I am unwilling, as long as it can be avoided, that the poor Orphans shou'd be quite forlorn and left to earn their Bread by becoming merely labouring Servants.

I have, at length, brought to a Close the Pamphlet I some time ago told you, I was engaged in. You cannot conceive what Trouble it has cost me: and, after all, I am afraid to no other Purpose, than to vex Me. There are so many People, of so many Opinions, to be consulted, that it is endless: and if, at last, it is thought advisable to publish it, I foresee that it will

be in such a mutilated and mangled Manner as to spoil it. It is now in the Hands of Sr. Grey Cooper, whose Judgment on it is to be decisive. God help the poor Man, that is dependent on Great Men: I am weary of it. If I can only manage so, as to make Them pay me somewhat handsomely, I shall grumble the less: but, I doubt Them. If it be printed, I will certainly send you a Copy, Meanwhile, all this, of course, is a profound secret. Indeed, circumstanced as I am, it very essentially imports Me, that it should remain so.

The last Gazette is somewhat flattering: but still, there hangs a dark cloud over that unfortunate Hemisphere. Things are carried on in so strange a Manner, that it is impossible for a Bystander to see any thing like System or Design in their Conduct. Clinton, as Gen'l Gage had done before, issued a Proclamation in Carolina, offer'g Pardon to such as would return to their Allegiance, exceptis Excipiendis. When lo, the Howes, just after advantages gain'd, as Themselves boast, far beyond their most sanguin Hopes, proclaim a gen'l Pardon to all who will come in within 60 days. This is unaccountable: and, it is this timid, dastardly, irresolute, shilly-shally way of going on which, more than any thing else, encourages the Leaders of the Revolt. It is true that a whole Regim't of N: Jersey Rebels have come over to the King's Troops, & are very useful; as some New York Volunteers before were. This is an horrid Business at Bristol: the Suspicions universally fall on Americans & Patriots; but, I hope, unjustly. It is too horrid to think any Men capable of: thus much only may be credited, that if there be any Men living capable of acting over again a Gunpowder Plot, it is the Fanatical Republicans, who have kindled up this Rebellion.

I hear of nothing in the Literary way of capital Moment. The late Bp. of Rochester's commentary, promised more than, I fear, it is likely to perform. It is learned, & elaborate often: but, it is queer often &, I think, unreasonably fond of Novelty & Singularity. Besides, it is far from being sufficiently full and decisive. Bp. Hurd's new Vol: of Sermons are excellent; tho' I have read but one of them: but, ex Pede, Hercules.

Have you rec'd yr. Burdock seed? I believe, I have already given you the Directions how to use it. When do you set out hitherwards with your Son? because, I have almost half agreed to accompany my Relation, Mrs. Thomlinson, to Carlisle in the Spring. But this will depend on my Luck with the Treatise.

Nelly begs her aff't Compt's to Mrs. James & Y'rself may be joined to those of, my Dr Sir,

Yr faithful & infinitely obliged

Jona'n Boucher.

PROVISIONING THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

The following correspondence, from a letter book in the possession of Mr. Ruxton M. Ridgely, gives an interesting light on some of the troublous days of 1780. The Commissioners whose correspondence is here set out, were appointed by Chapter 32 of the Acts of Assembly, November session, 1779, the preamble of which reads as follows: "Whereas it is reported to this General Assembly, that the army of the United States is in very great distress for an immediate supply of flour and forage, and it is deemed absolutely necessary to make the most speedy and vigorous exertions to procure those articles for the present relief of the army, and to convey the same by land, the water communication in great measure being unexpectedly interrupted by the ice."

The act provided that "three active, prudent, sensible and discreet persons, be appointed in each county of the state and in the town of Baltimore" who should be empowered "to make the most diligent search and enquiry for all wheat, wheat flour, rye and Indian corn, be the same in the houses of merchants, traders, farmers, planters, or others"; and the Commissioners were authorized to enter and seize all such stores, upon giving the owners certificates, expressing the time, quantity and price of the articles seized, and leaving the owner a sufficient supply for the use of his family for four months. The Commissioners named for Baltimore Town were John M'Clelland, Richard Lemmon and Isaac Griest; for Baltimore County, Andrew Buchanan, Joshua Sherman, and John Moale.

The act against "forestalling and engrossing" mentioned in the letters, was Chapter 17 of the Acts, July session, 1779, in which special committees were named for the enforcement of the prohibition against speculation.

The letters and memoranda are all dated in January and February, 1780, Governor Lee having declared the law in effect under his proclamation of 29 December, 1779.

This is to inform your Exeelleney that we have sent of two Brigades of waggons loaded with flour the whole amount is Nine and twenty waggons whieh Carried 247 Barrels of flour we Hope to Send one other Brigade the 15th of this instant we have been hard put to get them. Oblige to send out a good way in the Country to press or hire as we do Both, the Country Complies with the Law submissively, tho I fear that we will [have] a good deal to do in town as your Exeellency will observe by the inelosed deposition. we have seized Barrels of flour the Chief part of it is Called Mr. Wm. Smith's and about 3000 Bushels of wheat and has not got near through his Stores yet, neither shall we he says we waited on him for the key of one of his stores sundry times which he would not give us we reasoned with him in the mildest manner to try to get him to Comply with the Law, all to no Effeet, he still was obstinate we Called on the Majestrates who seemed not to be quite Clear in what we looked on there duty, whieh was to Come and keep the peace while we with the sherriffs and Constables together with the People whieh we ordered to be summoned, to open the Store house agreeable to Act of Assembly the[y] observed that Entering a house was not to foree the door open, but some Easier method, tho the law is so Expressive we would begg your Exeelleney's opinion on the subject for their satisfaetion we were under some Difficulty respeeting the sherriffs as the people say we have none and some would not obey their summons. Now there was a party of men Come to gather to the store I will begg leave to refer you to the Deposition for their Behaviour, as our persons were threatened and some of the men summoned to assist said the[y] would not suffer the Law to be exeeuted. Mr. Wm Smith deelared to the publie that we eould not press waggons out of town we told him the law supported us in it and we produeed the law, we Likewise informed him the Honorable Couneell was of the same opinion as Mr. Lemmon asked their adviee he said their opinion or instruetion was no better than his and intimated we should be proseeuted for it. we Reed a letter from the Commissary of issues whieh we inelose your Excelleney. Mr.

Smith raised a great clamour among the people that we will starve them by seizing their provisions, we Considering the Law in a different Light. we have not Entered any private seller or house yet. likewise says we will perrish the town for want of fire wood tho we have taken but few of the wood waggons which Supply the town. we use every prudent means not to distress the inhabitants. he uses Every Effort to irritate the minds of the people we are of opinion, we would request of your Excellency to inform us whether Mr. Wm. Smith had licence to purchase wheat as well as flour for the use of the french which if no Priviledge we would request that your Excellency would give us your opinion whether his wheat Does not Come under the ingrosing Law. we have sent of all Robt. Buckhannon's Flour he told us that he had 370 Bbls of flour but on the Delivery we have got ownly 165. we should have proceeded to open the Store house of Mr. Smith by violence ownly we were apprehensive that some fatal Consequence might Ensue as our persons were threatned with violence by Mr. Smith and a few poor people which we understood was miss lead we supposed would have joyned against us which people a prosecution against would have ruined their families and if not Encouraged by some of our great men, will be good subjects so thought it most prudent to acquaint your Excellency and receive your Instructions how to Act before we proceed farther against said Smith's flour we would request of your Excellency to take the Deposition of the bearer Aquilla Johns who was one of the under sherriffs who Can inform you of the people or part of them who was opposing the Law.

There is a number of Evidences which we will produce if necessary.

We are your Excellency's most obedient Humbl sarvnt

Baltimore Town Jany 14 1780.

Baltimore town 15th Jany 1780.

Gentlemen we are badly of for waggons to carry flour forward for the use of the army and as you have but very little

in your district or will till you get it Manufactured four or five good teams is Sufficient to Supply at the Mills about with wheat as fast as the can grind it we would be glad you would pitch upon Such as you chuse and give them a note to that purpose So that our waggon Masters May know who they are as it Seems Many of them Make the Excuse that you have Ingaged them to hall for you we have Sent of thirty waggons and are to be Excused when they return untill it Comes to their turn to go again Shall be glad you would Encourage your good neighbours to Send in their waggons as here is a large quantity of public flour in town we are Gent^{m}

You Obed^{t} Humb^{l} Servt^{s}

To Messrs Andrew Buckhannon
John Moal
Joshua Stephenson Esq

Baltimore Town 16th Janur^{y} 1780.

Sir, the Commissioners for this Town wrote your Excellency Last Friday By Aquilla Johns One of the Subsheriefs but his Horse taking Sick by the way & not being able to Procure another he says he gave the Packett to the Post who returnd this Day but Brought us no Letter. Perhaps he Did not De liver Ourrs. we want much to heare from your Excellency Concerning Mr. Wm. Smith's flour & wheat, as he seems to bid Defiance to the Late Act of Assembly notwithstanding all the Solicitations of the Commissioners. we would be Glad your Excellency would Instruct us how we are to Pay the wagons and other Expences as the Certificates we have Rec^{d} Mention Only Provisions for which only they will Suit unless they are altred & Defaced and some of the wagons are Returned. we should be Glad to Pay them as soon as Possable, the Second Brigade of wagons is Returned from Susquehannah this Evening they Go & Come in four Days. We sent away a small Brigade Last Evening. We are hard put to it to procure Wagons & if we are not Tollerated to procure them in Other Counties, we shall not be able to make up above two Brigades

more as the People Murmur to make two Trips in Less than three weeks, and as there is more flour in this District than in all the other Districks below Harford on the western shore, with your Excellency's approbation should be Glad to Send it forward as fast as possable it will not take Half the number of Wagons to Suply the mills with as much Wheat as the can Manufacture in a resonable time as to Hall the public flour This Place. Mr. Robr^{t} Long was with us this Evening & says he can if Permitted to Go into the adjasent Counties to Impress Suply us with as many wagons as we shall want and as he is well a Quainted with the Country wagons and Horses we think him a very proper person for the Business. Our Wagons are not so well Serv^{d} with Hay as they Aught to be, what Little they get is Exceeding bad Concerning all which Should be Glad of your instructions I cannot inform you of the particular Quantity of flour sent away as I have not the Acct^{s} with me at home the Opertunity of writing your Excellency being unExpected & late at night, we Expect to Send away ten or twelve big Loads of flour tomorrow if the Weather permitts.

I. Griest.

His Excellency Tho^{s} Sim Lee.

These are to Certify whom it may Concern that we have Sez^{d} A Quantity of wheat in Mr. Wm. Spear's Warehouse which wheat Mr. Benjamin Griffith is take to his Mill to Manufacture for the Use of Our Army—the said Mr. Griffith is to Deliver the flour made out of all Wheat, which he may Manufacture Sez^{d} By us, to us Or our Order.
17th Jan^{y} 1780.

John McClellan.
Rich^{d} Lemmon.
I Griest.
Commrs for B. Town.

Baltimore Town 25th January 1780 Sez^{d} Eighty Six Bbls Flour in the Possession of Coll° Samuel Smith Quantity One

hundred fifty Eight hundred one Quarter & twenty seven Pounds Nett as p. Invoice Deliverd me, the said Flour was Valued a fifty pounds p. Hundred, and Coll° Sm[l] Smith Refused a Certificate agreeable to Law in such cases.

I. Griest Comms[r] for B. Town.

Memorandum of flour sent forward & from whom taken.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sez[d] of Geo. Mathews .	103	Sent forward . .	79
Ditto David Moore . .	20	Do Do . . .	20
Do Rob[t] Buck[n] . .	165		165
Do Jno Gwin . .	100		92
Do Jacob Lem[n] . .	4		4
Do Wm Smith's at Johns	326		329
Do Coll Sm[l] Smith .	86		86
			775
Do Sm[l] Worthington .	47		40
			815

Baltimore, 31st January, 1780.

Sr

We had the Honour of receiving Two Letters from The Hon[ble] the President, of the 14th and 22d Inst., and proceeded to execute the Law agreeable to the Instructions therein given, after repeated applications to Mr. William Smith in the most friendly manner for the Keys of his Warehouses, and as repeated refusals, on Thursday last we proceeded to force open three warehouses where considerable quantities of Flour belonging to Mr. Smith were, and upon removal of it, Mr. Smith not allowing it to remain in his stores, He, his son Robert, and Coll Saml. Smith made opposition which would have been attended with very disagreeable Circumstances had not the Magistrates interfered and an Accident in the first onset broke one of Mr. W. Smith's fingers which proved a very seasonable check to their illegal violence.

We should have sent the flour to Annapolis agreeable to instruction but did not know Mr. Bullen's Waggon was in town till it was gone. Mr. Grist wrote y^r^ Excell^y^ of the difficulty we are under respecting certificates for Wagoners &c. Those which have come to hand being adapted only to grain & flour and not fit for the above purposes unless defaced. We therefore wish for others that may be suitable as soon as might be as the Wagoners want them to pay their assessments which are daily collecting, and we are very desirous to keep them in a good humour as they have in general attended the service in a manner deserve^g^ praise. We have forwarded 800 Barrels to Susquehanna. As we have been obliged to take flour from different Stores which were hired, and being called upon by the Proprietors of the Stores for the rent, we would request your instruction whether we shall make Allow^ce^ for the rents incured for the Storage prior to our Seizing the flour or not. As the Issuing Commissary's Stores of flour is expended, we would be glad to have your direction as to the propriety of our furnishing him with the necessary supplies and also how we shall be supplied with forage for our Waggons employed in transporting the flour to Susquehanna as the Quartermaster declines Acting from this day. We have seized 3000 Barrels of flour and are confident there is a considerable quantity more. We are &c.

John McClelland.
Richd Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 1st Febr. 1780.

Sirs

We are sorry to be under the necessity of giving your Excellency and their Honours Such repeated trouble, but as we wish to Conduct ourselves in the most unexceptionable Manner, Especially as we have Manny Enemies, we hope you will Excuse us. We have seized a quantity of Indian Corn in the hands of Mr. Will^m^ Spear, perhaps 3 or 400 Hundred Bushels. Mr. Spear aledged he purchased it for Mr. Weston, and would have

us to Consider it as Mr. Weston's, tho it has not been delivered, but intended to be delivered in consideration of a former contract between them, as it is alleged by Mr. Spear that it was imported from Virginia, we are somewhat doubtful in what manner to proceed, Especially as the laws of the last session of assembly have not yet come up. we would farther beg your patience in informing us whether wheat and other grain which we have found or May find in Warehouses is Subject to Seisure, or whether it is to be taken in the proportion Mentioned in the law for Supplying the Army. We are at a loss to Judge whether grean found as above will fall under the ingrosing law, and Consequently Subject the whole to Seisure or not, we hope in a few days to furnish your Excellency & their Honors with a particular accompt of Seisures, and disbursement, by us, in the Mean time Must request your order for £3000 More in order to Inable us to proceed Effectually, the contents of your first order being nearly expended. We are your Ex &c.

J. McClelland,
R. Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 4 Febr 1780.

Srs

In 5000 bushels of wheat which we have seised there is 4000 of Mr. Wm. Smith's Said to be purchased for the french we have it under our care and Subject to pay the Storage. Should be Glad to know whether we Should have it Manufactured or not, we have Seised 5000 Bbls flour 4500 of which is Mr. Smith's, a part of which we had sent away before we rec^{d} your instruction to the Contrary; So that we have ownly a few Bbls of anny other but the French flour, and have not forwarded more than a load or two since. we are much at a loss for the Certificates Still the waggoners daily calling for them.

We are your Excel^{s} and their Honors Very Humb Servt

J. McClelland,
R. Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 11th Feb^{y} 1780.

Sir

We request your Excell^{y} when in Council will advert to our Letters and let us have an ans^{r} to them as soon as convenient. We wish you to remember our request for an order for more money as we are under a Necessity of advancing Cash to the Necessitous employed in the service who depend upon their daily Labour for their support, and therefore cannot get the business done without money.

We rem^{n} &c.

Jno. McClelland.

P. S. We are considerably in debt at present to the above class of men.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CROWN POINT.

[Gilmor Papers.]

By the Honorable James DeLancey

Esq^{r} his Majesty's Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories Depending thereon in America.

To William Johnson Esq^{r} Greeting.

Whereas by my Commission dated this day under my seal at arms I have appointed you to be Major General & Commander in Chief of the Forces now Raised by this Government, and by the Governments of the Massachusets bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, for an Expedition against the French Incroachments at Crown Point, and upon the Lake Champlain as also of such Indians as shall assist in the service of the said Expedition: I do hereby give you the following Instructions & orders for the Regulation of your Conduct.

1st. You are to engage as soon as possible as many of the Indians of the Six Nations, as you can in the aforesaid Service, upon the Incouragements proposed to be given them by the aforesaid Colonies, as also those ordered by his Excellency Major General Braddock to be given them in his Majesties Name; and you are to appoint such officers to lead and Conduct the said Indians as you shall Judge for his majesties Service.

2dly. When you shall have finished your aforesaid Business with the Indians, you are to repair to the City of Albany, and there wait the arrival of the Forces to be employed in the aforesaid Expedition; and as soon as such a Number of them shall arrive there as you shall Judge sufficient for that Service, you are to proceed with the Train of Artillery and ordnance Stores provided for the Expedition, under their Convoy to Crownpoint, clearing as you pass along a practicable road for the Transportation of them and the other Stores, and to cause such strong houses and places of security to be Erected as shall be requisite to serve for Magazines of Stores, places of shelter for the Men in their March and return to and from the City of Albany; and you are to leave the Necessary orders for such of the said Forces as shall not be arrived at the time of your departure from Albany to follow you to Crown point as soon as may be.

3dly. Upon your arrival at Crown point you are to Cause one or more Battery's to be Erected upon the Rockey Eminence nigh Fort St. Frederick or as near as may be to the said Fort upon the most advantageous Ground for Commanding the same, and to point the said Battery or Batteries against the said Fort, and in Case you shall meet with any Resistance in the Erecting the said Battery or Batteries from the garrison of Fort St. Frederick, you are to attack the same, and use your utmost efforts to dislodge the French and to take Possession thereof.

4thly. In Case you shall not be Interrupted or annoyed by the French in Erecting the said Batteries, then as soon as you shall have finished the same, you are to send a sum-

mons to the Commandant of Fort S^{t}. Frederick, requiring him forthwith to retire with the Garrison under his Command, from the same as being an Incroachment upon his Majesties Territories, within the Country belonging to the Indians of the six nations, and erected Contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht made between the Crowns of Great Brittain and France, whereby the Indians of the then Five Nations are Expressly declared to be subject to the Crown of Great Brittain; and in Case the said Commandant shall upon Such summons refuse or Neglect to Evacuate the same, you are to Compell him to it, by force of Arms, & to break up all the French Settlements which you shall find near the said Fort or upon the Lake Champlain.

5^{thly}. If you should succeed in your attempt against Fort S^{t}. Frederick, you are Immediately upon your becoming Master of it, to strengthen yourself therein, and erect such Works as with the advice of a Councill of Warr, which you shall summons for that purpose, you shall think necessary to preserve that Important post, and you are to put into it such a Garrison as you shall Judge sufficient to maintain the same; but as the said Fort may not be Situated in the most Convenient or advantageous place, for securing the Possession of that Country to his Majesty, you are by yourself and your officers to survey and Examine the several places upon the Lake Champlain, and to find out such other place as you and a Councill of Warr, shall Judge best to answer that Purpose, of which you are to give me Immediate notice with your & the Councils Reasons for making Choice of the place, you shall agree upon.

6^{thly}. You are to give me a Regular and Constant Account from time to time of what you do in discharge of the Trust reposed in you, which you are to Transmitt by Express to Albany to be forwarded to me or the Commander in Chief.

7^{thly}. You are by means of the Indians, or by any other means, to procure the best Intelligence you can, of the designs and motions of the French, the number of any body of Troops, they may Employ, to oppose you, or any other of the Kings

Forces, all which you are to Communicate to me or the Commander in Chief from time to time.

8thly. You are to acquaint the Indians of the Six Nations, if you shall Judge it, from the Temper you find them in, proper so to do, with his Majesties design to Recover their Lands at Niagara, and upon the River Ohio, out of the hands of the French, and to protect them against future Incroachments for the benefitt of their Tribes: and to Engage some of them to meet his Excellency Governour Shirley at Oswego, in order to assist him therein upon Such services as he shall order them to go upon, assuring them of his good Disposition towards their several Castles, and that they will be generously Entertained by him.

Lastly. As to all other Matters concerning which you have no particular Instruction herein given you, you are to use your Discretion therein for the Good of his Majesties Service always Consulting thereupon with a Councill of Warr to Consist at least of the Commanding Officer of the Troops of each Province engaged in the Expedition, acquainting me or the Commander in Chief of this Province with your Proceedings as soon as may be.

Given under my hand at New York the sixteenth—day of April—One Thousand seven hundred and fifty five.

James De Lancey.

[Original endorsement]

N. York April 16th, 1755. Govr. Delanceys Instructions to Mr. William Johnson.

[Endorsement by Mr. Gilmor]

Given to R. Gilmor in 1831 by the Revd. W. B. Spurgen of Albany. See in J. K. Pauling's novel of the Dutchman's fireside an interesting anecdote of the appointmt. of Col. Johnson to the expedition against Crown Point, on account of his superior acquaintance with Indian Warfare & claiming from superior officers obedience to his orders.

R. G.

VAN BUREN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS—(PART II).

BERNARD C. STEINER

Among Van Buren's other Maryland letters, we find one from John Nelson to Louis McLane, dated Frederick, February 7, 1829. Nelson cannot come to Washington and through friendship wished to suggest the future course of the Jackson party. Maryland had no claims to prefer for cabinet place, though Taney's name had been suggested and "no selection could be made more flattering to his numerous friends or more useful and creditable to the country. We are well aware that his designation may not consist with those considerations of convenience, which in all political arrangements must be consulted." Wirt is "regarded and treated as a political opponent" and Nelson feared his re-appointment as Attorney-General, which would be "unacceptable and unjust" to the party in Maryland. Nelson rejoiced that there were so many Democrats in the Senate and wished that McLane were in the Cabinet. The Crawford men should not be overlooked; but there should be shown "freedom from contracted intolerance on the one hand and firm decisiveness of political purpose on the other." Jackson was expected soon to arrive in Frederick and would be received without parade.

It was a matter of great importance that the Senate appropriate money to improve the road between Frederick and Rockville, which is often impassable in February and the mail is therefore vexatiously delayed. Nelson has often found it necessary to go by way of Baltimore to the seat of government. The country through which the road goes is so poor that private subscription cannot improve it.

Samuel Hollingsworth, on June 22, 1829, filed with Van Buren a claim against France for the loss of the schooner, Two

Brothers with cargo, fired upon when coming out of Basse Terre on a moonlight night.

On February 13, 1834, Littleton Dennis Teackle sent Van Buren from Annapolis, a strong Jacksonian letter, enclosing a broadside of his composition, signed, A Citizen of Maryland, which contained a scheme "to avert further accumulation of distress" by establishing a new United States Bank, with a capital of $55,000,000, of which $7,000,000 should be held by the United States, $28,000,000 by private stockholders, and $21,000,000 by the States, "in the ratio of their electoral votes."

When the nineteen Van Buren electors bolted from the electoral college for the Senate of Maryland, Isaac McKim wrote Van Buren, on September 23, 1836, from Baltimore, telling him of the event and that the Whig electors remained in session, in the hope that they might be joined by three of the minority and thus the constitutional quorum of twenty-four be secured. A public town meeting had been held in Monument Square at 2 p. m. on the preceding Saturday. McKim had been asked to become one of the Vice-Presidents, but declined because his health would not permit his attending and he feared that resolutions might be offered to which he could not agree. Though in favor of reform, he wished it effected according to law. There was a good deal of alarm and uncertainty as to the outcome, but McKim thought the trouble would "strengthen the Republican ranks." "General Harrison arrived here yesterday and went with his friends in a procession from one end of the city to the other." McKim heard the procession was "not very strong." A letter from William Stuart to Robert Mills, dated April 6, 1837, and forwarded to Van Buren, informs us that in Baltimore, bricklayers were paid two dollars ($2.00) for a day of ten hours, laborers one dollar and twelve and a half cents, and stone cutters one dollar and seventy-five cents for the same time, and that Mr. Williams was willing to have the iron railing of the Washington Monument put up.

On April 15, 1837, a committee from a convention of delegates from the different wards of Baltimore, comprised of John

C. LeGrand, Robert Howard, Robert M. Welch, David C. Springer, and Isaac M. Denson, wrote a most delicious letter favoring the spoils system. These zealous Democrats, who ask an answer to their letter, laid before the new President the "importance of the republican doctrine of rotation in office as one of the principles upon which the present state national administration went into power." The Democrats in Maryland have had for ten years to contend against State patronage, which rendered their success difficult and now their "strength diminishes, because friends are dissatisfied with the forbearing course of the national government, in not removing all those who hold offices under the general government in this State of opposite politics." The Committee believe that Van Buren, "ever since you have been active as a politician, considered it as a fundamental principle and ingredient of Democracy" to have rotation in office. All Democrats have "been removed from State offices, with becoming respect for their friends and supporters" (i. e., the Whigs). The Committee men wish no office and "only act for the preservation of the party, which they are morally certain will be broken up, unless the step herein proposed is taken."

On June 23, 1837, Mr. Henry R. Warfield wrote a remarkable letter from Frederick. He recalled happy memories of the "mess room in Gergetown," where he formerly met Van Buren, and hoped to call on the President "as an old friend, in a coming visit to Colonel Contee in Prince George's County. In the presidential campaign, Warfield supported Van Buren with "acknowledged zeal and with some ability and effect." "My family connections in the State are numerous and, in point of high character, wealth and respectability, inferior to none in any State of the Union. Maryland has been the home of my ancestors for generations past, and in her struggle for independence received essential services from the distinguished acts they performed." Warfield had retired from politics, but in 1836 "resolved once again to buckle on those shining arms with which in the bygone days of other years, I had acquired considerable fame and reputation as a *stump orator* and forthwith marched to the battle ground, striking the opposing foe with

terror and dismay." Clay in Baltimore publicly declared Warfield "vastly his superior." Frank Thomas and Warfield have law offices together. Thomas's enemies are trying to defeat him in the fall.

On August 25, 1837, Thomas W. Griffith sends Van Buren a broadside containing a few short queries on the state of the money market, thinking them "likely to interest you and every patriot of the Country since the shock given to it by the banks."

Van Buren wrote Jackson on April 29, 1838, that "we have lost the election in Baltimore," through over-confidence, "the absence of our friends, the fishermen," and the "supreme activity and means of the opposition."

Theodorick Bland, on March 18, 1839, wrote Van Buren, since he heard that one of his family connections, Mr. Skinner, the postmaster at Baltimore, was to be removed from office. He had been postmaster for many years and his removal would be attended with "most serious embarrassment." Bland asks as to the truth of the report. "I would not allow myself to interfere with any policy which it may have been determined by the executive should be carried out, especially where I approve of all the leading principles and measures of the administration as highly and cordially, as I do of yours." He asked forbearance and kindness towards "a friend and connection against whom no just cause of complaint can be made." If a change is to be made, Bland asked Van Buren to give Skinner time to look about for his self-support.

On the next day, Van Buren replied: There was a rule of the executive department not to explain through correspondence appointments and remarks; but to leave the course of the President in such matters to be inferred from his acts. "I cannot, however, suffer a letter from an old friend, whose public and personal character I hold in such high and deserved estimation, to pass without notice. The change will be made, 'but not because of unfriendly feelings towards Skinner.'" Van Buren wishes to wound his feelings as little as possible and to give him time to prepare for the change.

On September 25, 1840, H. G. S. Key wrote from Leonardtown to Major William F. Scott, "We are doing well here, considering the extreme activity and expenditure of money, but few changes against us, for the floating vote they always have the advantage. Indeed, our discussions seem to go off triumphantly. My tour of Calvert with Jenifer and Sollers, I hear, has left a good impression, and our friends say we will fully hold our own. Mitchell and myself met them at Piscataway last Saturday. Many seem to think they will have no more feasts at that place." Key intended to look about this neighborhood and to go to Calvert again. "From all we hear, we are safe in Maryland. Among themselves, they want to quarrel about Bishop England's letter. I wish the Pope had not been mentioned in Mr. Forsythe's excellent letter." The Whigs were in high spirits over accounts from Maine.

Reverdy Johnson wrote from Baltimore to Van Buren on September 29, 1840. Johnson had been said to have used, concerning Van Buren, in a speech made on September 15, at Lynn, Mass., "terms so gross and ungentlemanly, that I forbear even to repeat them." (See the Baltimore Republican for September 23.) The statement was a "malicious misrepresentation." Johnson felt it was unnecessary to make a public denial, but the terms of "social intimacy" between the two men led Johnson to write that he had not acted so as to "outrage all the obligations of that relation and trample upon all the decencies of private life. However decided my opposition to your administration of the Government is, and has been," Johnson "has never been so lost to self-respect to deal in terms personally harsh towards yourself." On October 3, 1840, Johnson wrote again, as Van Buren had not answered the former letter, and asked whether it was received. He only wrote to gratify personal feeling and had told no one of the letter.

B. C. Howard wrote to Van Buren on October 11, 1840, that it took some philosophy to bear with patience, the recent defeat in Maryland. Howard was surprised and disappointed. The Democratic party organization was not good, and the prospect of State direct taxation to pay the interest on the canal and

other loans, with the chance of escape from it through Clay's land bill had some effect on the voters. Unfortunately the mayorality election would come next week. "If we had carried the State, the intervention of this corporation election would have been of service to the main cause," but now its coming worried Howard. "The present Whig incumbent was very active, fifteen months ago, in protecting a Convent of Nuns from popular violence, and the Catholics have a strong lurking disposition to continue him in office on that account. Thus far, however, this feeling has been suppressed by strong party excitement, but in the existing state of things, I have some apprehension that it will peep out. We have had a severe fight in the city. The composition of the Whig party gives them a great advantage over us; because, from their great private patronage and wealth, it is rather of service to a mechanic or tradesman to take an active participation in the strife. On our side, it is certain hazard and sometimes ruin. Here is the great secret of their strength."

George Bancroft, on January 12, 1843, wrote from Boston to Van Buren that, in Baltimore, he found Governor Thomas a strong friend to Van Buren. In Maryland, Calhoun has friends, but the mass is for Van Buren.

F. P. Blair, from Silver Spring, wrote to "My dear Martin," on October 16, 1849, that President Taylor went to the Baltimore cattle show, and Blair sat next to him in the cars. He was very gracious, and showed he wanted a re-election. Governor Branch, of Florida, told Blair that Taylor wished, like George Washington, to be an eight-year president.

On January 26, 1860, Reverdy Johnson wrote to Van Buren that he considered the country to be in serious peril. "Prudent and patriotic men must unite, South as well as North, to disperse it." The Debaters in Washington were likely to increase the danger. If the Democratic party is prudent and does not assume grounds totally uncalled for, for the protection of the South, they may and probably will elect the President. Otherwise, defeat is certain and disunion is to be feared, "that most

awful of all the calamities that can now befall social man." Johnson sent Van Buren a pamphlet, which tried to correct the errors of Buchanan and his Attorney-General, errors which threatened the loss of every one of the free States. He had tried to stop controversy between Buchanan and Douglas. J. Nelson was dead after a short illness. The letter closed with an expression of good wishes to Van Buren and a statement that Johnson expected to go to Washington on Saturday to stay there through the Supreme Court session.

From Baltimore, on July 14, 1860, Johnson wrote Van Buren, expressing gratification at the thanks for his speech, which Van Buren had sent. Johnson's confidence that he was right was made absolute by your approval. He was also gratified at the interest which "gentlemen of statesmenship and possessing patrotism are taking in the present distracting state of the country." The result was doubtful. United democracy could easily win.

"The repeal of the Missouri compromise, I decidedly disapproved at the time, and have seen no reason since to change my opinion." In advocating the report, Douglas was wrong; but the moment he refused to bind himself to the sanction of the Kansas fraud, he was again to be followed. Johnson found "more to apprehend from Southern leaders than from the crazed abolitionists of the free States. In these States there is general intelligence and patriotism and force of numbers to render their efforts harmless." Under these circumstances, Douglas's election, "besides its immediate effect on the condition of the country, would be a great moral triumph."

Johnson was on the point of going to California on professional engagements, going first to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City, and then sailing for Panama. He blamed Buchanan, "whose firmness gives way under Southern pressure." The administration's "failure is so signal and has involved us in all the trouble which surrounds the country."

On January 14, 1861, Johnson wrote Van Buren, enclosing a speech in Baltimore, made in order to answer Benjamin, and added, "I greatly fear the worst."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[From the Society's Collection.]

[The manuscript from which the following list is taken, is a book of 109 pages which apparently, was made up for the Committee on Accounts of the General Assembly of Maryland. It is undated but on page 28 of the MSS. is the entry "To Capt. Elias Delashmut's Muster Roll, August 13th 1757"; and further on there is an account for services in 1758. It will be noted that this is a *record of actual services.* The first seven pages are given over to the claims of those on whom soldiers were quartered, while the remainder is devoted almost exclusively to muster rolls.—ED.]

A LIST OF ACCOUNTS FOR QUARTERING SOLDIERS, &C.

To Samuel Howard	(Annapolis)	No. 1	67.. 1..—
To Nathan Waters	ditto	2	14..11..—
To John Hammond	ditto	3	—..18..—
To John Hammond (son of Thomas John)	ditto	4	1..—..—
To William Reynolds	ditto	5	74..17.. 6
To Elizabeth Bennett	ditto	6	4..17.. 8
To Robert Swan	ditto	7	12.. 7.. 3
To Henry Woodward	ditto	8	9..14.. 4
To William Roberts	ditto	9	21..14.. 5
To ditto ditto	ditto	10	2..19.. 8½
To John Ross	ditto	10	2.. 4.. 9½
To Richard Tootell	ditto	10	11..19.. 9
To Nicholas Minskey	ditto	11	5..19.. 3
To John Thompson	ditto	12	14..17..—
To John Thompson Jnr.	ditto	13	6.. 6.. 9
To Richard Dorsey	ditto	14	10.. 1..—
To Walter Batt	ditto	15	2..14..—
To Thomas Williamson	ditto	16	19..11.. 6
To James Chailmers	ditto	17	104.. 6.. 7
To William Holland	ditto	18	5..—..—
To William Wilkins	ditto	19	25.. 9..—
To Ann Rait	ditto	20	18..—..—
To John Kirkpatrick	Cecil	21	34..10..—
To William Thornton	ditto	22	23..15.. 6
To John Wilkinson	ditto	23	2..10.. 9
To Nathaniel Adams	Annapolis	24	27.. 7.. 6

To William Rasin	(of Kent)	25	165..14.. 3
To Cornelius Garretson	Annapolis	26	26..—..—
To John Hynson Jnr.	(of Kent)	27	6..17..11
To Henry Simmons	(of Kent)	28	20..—..—
To John Anderson's Exrs.	(Annapolis)	29	61..14..—
To Thomas Birk	(of Kent)	30	5..10..
To Ann Pearce	(of Kent)	31	6..—..—
To George Johnson's Exrs.	(Annapolis)	32	8..17..—
To Allen Quinn	ditto	33	4..13..—
To Joseph Evitt	ditto	34	17.. 2..—
To John Evitt	ditto	35	14.. 1..—
To John Brice	ditto	36	4.. 4.. 9
To ditto ditto in Account with Lanct. Jacques			4.. 3.. 1¾
To Jonas Green	Annapolis	38	25.. 9.. 6
To John Golder	ditto	39	66..16..—
To Andrew Thompson	ditto	40	16..18.. 6
To John Chailmers	ditto	41	50.. 2..—
To John Smith his Exrs.	ditto	42	5..15.. 6
To Henritta Maria Dulany	ditto	43	4..11..—
To William Yeldell	ditto	44	47..19.. 9
To ditto ditto	ditto	44	6..—..—
To Edward Dorsey's Adms.	ditto	45	16.. 8.. 7
To William Carter	ditto	46	5..17..—
To Thomas Williamson	Annapolis	47	4..14.. 6
To Charles Wallace	ditto	48	5..17..10
To Samuel Middleton	ditto	49	97.. 4.. 6
To James Dick	ditto	50	8..19.. 2¾
To ditto in Account with Bordley	ditto	51	2..17.. 6¾
To Patrick Creagh's Exrs.	ditto	52	43..19.. 1½
To George Laborn	of Kent	53	0.. 5..—
To David Crain	ditto	54	14..13.. 4
To Bedingfield Hands	ditto	55	5.. 4..—
To James Smith	ditto	56	6.. 8..—
To John Williamson	of Kent	57	2..—..—
To John Hynson	ditto	58	17.. 1..11
To Thomas Ringgold	ditto	59	25.. 9..11
To William Ringgold	ditto	60	59..19..—
To John Sewell	ditto assigned to Mr. Thos. Ringgold	61	20..—..—
The Visitors (of Kent County) school		62	6..—..—
To the Exrs. of Thomas Jennings	Annapolis	63	3.. 3.. 0
To William Simpson	ditto	64	5..17.. 0
To Edward Peaton	ditto	65	8.. 3.. 6
To Charles Briant	ditto	66	5..15.. 6
To Helian Tootell	ditto	67	6..14.. 6
To Samuel Gaither	ditto	68	45.. 3..—

To John Butten	ditto	69	23..16.. 8
To Cathn. Jennings	ditto	70	4..16..—
To Andrew Mills	(Talbott)	71	31.. 2.. 6
To Robert Couden	(Annapolis)	72	9.. 3.. 3
To Richard Maccubbin	ditto	73	4..15.. 9
To Thomas Pecker	ditto	74	17..11..—
To Walter Dulany	ditto	75	8..16.. 9¾
To Daniel Wolstenholme	ditto	76	9..12.. 6
To Andrew Buchannan	ditto	77	14..17.. 0
To Lancelott Jacques (& others)	ditto	78	8..15.. 2¾
To James Johnson (his Exrs.)	ditto	79	2..13.. 2¼
To Nicholas McCubbin	(Annapolis)	80	38..16..10
To Benjamin Benson		81	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Smith		82	77..10.. 6
To John Inch his Exrs.		83	68.. 8.. 6
To Charles Digges		84	0..15.. 0
To Henry Baker		85	30.. 0.. 0
To Thomas Hyde		86	10..19.. 7
To George Steuart		87	10.. 0.. 0
To Charles Carroll Jr.		89	13.. 1.. 0
To Charles Carroll Esqr.		90	25..12.. 6
To John Sewell	(Kent)	91	3.. 0.. 0
To Benjamin Tasker Esqr. & Compy.		92	74..19..11
To James McCubbin		93	15..10.. 5
To Thomas Ringgold Taken of the Journal			102.. 9..10
To Thomas Garnett ditto	ditto		15.. 8.. 0
To the Exrs. of Philip Hammond		94	164..10.. 0
To Patrick Creagh's Exrs.		95	38..12.. 6
To John Campbell		96	56..11.. 0
To Margaret Cummins		97	10.. 0.. 0
To Joseph Smith		98	30.. 0.. 0
To Daniel Dulaney Esqr.		99	13.. 6.. 7
			2438.. 1.. 7½
Error in Cornelius Garretson in No. 26—add to his acct.			40
			2478.. 1.. 7½
To Michael Macnemara Esqr.		100	14..11.. 0

To Capt. Elias Delashmut Muster Roll Viz:					@ 12/6 Per Ct		
To the Above Capt. for 30 days Service		1000	1/5	ded	800	5.. 0.. 0	
To Ensign Thomas Hawkins,	ditto	600	1/5	ded	480	3.. 0.. 0	
To Sergeant Joseph Ray	ditto	400	1/5	ded	320	2.. 0.. 0	
To Sergeant Nathan Petticoat	ditto	400	1/5	ded	320	2.. 0.. 0	
To Corpl. Thomas Crampton	ditto	400	1/5	ded	320	2.. 0.. 0	
To Corpl. William Marshall	ditto	400	1/5	ded	320	2.. 0.. 0	
To Arthur Nelson Clk.					240	1..10.. 0	
To Thomas Ray (Soldier)	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0	

To John Hill	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To James Guttridge	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Carlton Tannihill	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Calib Greenwood	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Smoote	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Richard Norwood	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Padgett	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Mathew Mackland	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To William Carter	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
				32..10.. 0
To Christopher Thomas	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Tauser	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Hill	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Josiah Padgett	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Ferrell	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Toone	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Notley Thomas	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Taylor	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Watkins	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Ashmet Jinkins	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To William Graves	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To William Tucker	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John WilCoxson	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Hill	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Thomas	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Felty Thomas	ditto	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
				56..10.. 0
To Erasmus Heldprund		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Silor		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Fatney		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Woolf		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Quien		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Eason		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Elias Delashmutt Jr.		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Radford		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Johnson		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Nicholson		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Tennelly		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Coleman		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To James Allin		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To George Easter		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Thomas		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Butler		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Wells		ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
				82.. 0.. 0

To William Thomas Jr.	ditto	300 1/5 ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Lane	ditto	300 1/5 ded	240	1..10.. 0

Capt. John White's Muster Roll Viz:

To the above Capt. for 6 days	Service	@ 12/6	160	1..—..—
To Leut Henry Snevely	ditto		112	0..14.. 0
To Ensn. Peter White	ditto		96	0..12.. 0
To Sergt. James Wollen Jr.	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To Sergt. Leonard White	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Archibald MacCoy	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. George Keler	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Adam Erllewine	ditto		64	0. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Andrew Grim	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Stull Clk.	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Pedmore	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Winder	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Carr	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Woollen	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Mong	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Samuel Carar	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Lazer	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Lettinger	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
				92.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Snidtor	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Baker	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Rorar	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Goodhert Thursel	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Hersman	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Bond	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Starnorder	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rinehart	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Rudy Ashby	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Bowman	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Hersman	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Rise	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Hooks	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Shanefelt	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob French	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Judy	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Toil	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Wiles	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jeremiah Yourk	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Daniel Maccoy	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
				98.. 8.. 0

To Tevolt Shaver	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Wallen	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Cagg	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Flintom	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Baker	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bard	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Winter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Baker	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Coon	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Paul Roat	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Link	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Coraflow	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rorar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Reter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Martin Snider	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Snider	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
			103..16.. 0
To George Kissinger	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rench	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter French	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Wiles	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Bard	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Webb	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Kilty	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Crosby	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Brathet	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Delashmutt Walling	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Wall	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Watson	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Cole	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Hover	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christopher Purgate	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Poo	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bumgarmer	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
			109.. 4.. 0
To Michael Rape	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Darby	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Walhatter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Brimstatar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Saml. Patterson	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Kephart	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Lambert	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Peter Skin		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Jonas		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Martin Jacobs		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Shuler		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Letsinger		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Perssing		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Trugate		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Hartly		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Duglas		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
				114.. 0.. 0
To Henry Fry		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Pastian Merch		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Hall		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Ludwick Tamab		ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

Capt. Peter Butlers Muster Roll Viz:

To the above Capt. for 34 days Service			906	5..13.. 3
To Lieut. Thomas Schley	ditto	ditto	634	3..19.. 3
To Ensign Conrad Grosh	ditto	ditto	544	3.. 8.. 0
To Sergt. Casper Schaff	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To do. Adam Mong	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To John Fergason	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Thomas Price	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Nicholas Hiseler Corpl.	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Joseph Price ditto	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Valentine Black ditto	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Joseph Burnsten ditto	ditto	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
				146.. 6.. 6
To William Kimble (Drummer)		ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Robert Wood Clk			272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Allen		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Adams		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Bare		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Barger		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Charles Beatty		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Beatty		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Philip Bargar		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Christopher Barger		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Godfry Brown		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Arthur Chalten		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Chalten		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Cary		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Crosh		ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Cumper		ditto	272	1..14.. 0

To Philip Coonce	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Chanywoolf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			177.. 9.. 9
To Henry Caufman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Francis Cook	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Daniel Davis	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Dorney	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Christopher Edelen	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Evartt	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Englas	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Fox	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph George	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Gardinhover	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hoover (Taylor)	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Hardman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Huffman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Huffman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Combe	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Hite	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hoover (Carpenter)	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To William House	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			208.. 1.. 9
To George Isenpeck	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Jesserang	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Kipps	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Kinkley	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Barnard Keslar	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Kinsell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Linginfelter	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Linginfelter	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Judah Longbottom	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Sampson Lazures	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Luxenberger	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Mance	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Casper Mance	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Thcobald Martz	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Missell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Daniel Maccrory	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Lazuras	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Bostain Orchard	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Poore	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Praigg	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			242.. 1.. 9

To Balser Paugh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Quser	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Bedford	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Clement Rule	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Ripeligh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Rudolph Rhoar	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Seamer	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Sunfrank	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Snowdagle	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Paul Sharp	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Stumpf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Shover	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Stoner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Shrioner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Mathias Spangler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Smith	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Charles Shell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Conrad Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			274.. 7.. 9
To Michael Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Shessler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Simon Slim	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Skinn	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Strifler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Summer	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Mathias Shrioner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Tegan	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Turnwoolf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To William Waugh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Wehaun	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Whitmore	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Bastian Wychel	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Wise	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Wortenbaker	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Martin Whitsall	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Wychel	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			303.. 5.. 9
To Lodowick Young	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Anthony Zerick	ditto	272	1..14.. 0

To Capt. Elias Delashmut's Muster Roll August 13th 1757

To the Above Capt. for 52 days Service		1386	8..13.. 3
To Lieut. Thomas Hawkins	ditto	970	6.. 1.. 3
To Joseph Ray Sergt.	ditto	554	3.. 9.. 3

To Thomas Tennely (Corpl)	ditto		554	3.. 9.. 3
To Mathews Sharp	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Peter Hackett	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To George Athy	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Terrel	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Johnson Jr.	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Elias Delashmutt	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Ashman Jenkins	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Fudar	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To James Brown	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Quin	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
				353..18.. 6
To Christopher Thomas	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Uzza Posey	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To William Groddu	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Benjamin Brown	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Smoote	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Daniel Davis	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Richard Norwood	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Abraham Fansey	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Edward Fansey	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Francis Awbry	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Hill	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Lewis Kemp	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Peter Pickapah	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Andrew Fanchill	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Thomas Pack	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To David Jones	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Edward Butler	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
				398.. 2.. 6
To Delashmutt Walling	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Francis Miller	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Joseph Wilson	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Robert Blackburn	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Daniel Smith	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Brown	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Capt. William Luckett Muster Roll				
To the Above Capt. 30 days Service			800	5.. 0.. 0
To Lieut. Joshua Hickman	ditto		560	3..10.. 0
To Ensign John Flitchall	ditto		480	3.. 0.. 0
To Sergt. Samuel Ellis	ditto		320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto John Dowden	ditto		320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto Ezekiel Gosling	ditto		320	2.. 0.. 0
To Henry Hickman	ditto		320	2.. 0.. 0

To Corpl. William Galford	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto James Gore	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto Charles Coats	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto William Shelton	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
			441.. 4.. 6
To Samuel Luckett Clk.		240	1..10.. 0
To William Luckett Jr.	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathan Neighbours	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Mackall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Harris	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Thompson	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Molton	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Zachariah Davis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Handy	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Kelly	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Cotterall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To David Hickman	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Cornelius Howard	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Green	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Drapier	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Bryan	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Jones	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Vears	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Marmen Gore	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Simon Case	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Charles Nesbit	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
			472..14.. 6
To William Ellis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Seare	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Cotterall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Samuel Walter	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Gatton	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Groves	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Isaac Baker	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Talbutt	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Clement Gore	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Silvester Clearnten	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Reasin Howard	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Ephraim Davis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Benjamin Harris	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Cotteral Jr.	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael A. Dowden	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Beall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Charles Collier	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To James Fyfe		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Riggs		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
				501.. 4.. 6
To Josiah Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Josiah Davis		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Dowden		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Neatch		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Wright		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Cotteral		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Zachariah Ellis	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Charles Horkinson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Walter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Masters		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Hill		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Baxter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Stephen Hickman		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Beaton		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Stokes	23	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To Henry Allison		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Locker		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jeremiah Stokes	23	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
				529..13.. 6
To Samuel Frederick		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Solomon Hickman	24	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Osburn	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Edmund Riggs	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Richard Talbutt	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Jacob Baker	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To James Burris	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Griffith Merrick	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To James Riggs Jr.	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Samuel Bowman	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Daniel Walter	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Adam Burnes	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Thomas Gore	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Saml. Wallace	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To David Walter	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To William Osburn	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Rudolph Elting	15	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joshua Hickman Jr.	30	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
				551.. 8.. 6

To Capt. John Middaugh Muster Roll

To The Above Capt. for	30	days	service	800	5.. 0.. 0
To John Kimball Lieut.		ditto	do	560	3..10.. 0
To Thomas Beatty Jr. Ensg,	30	ditto	do	480	3.. 0.. 0
To Charles Springer	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Benjamin Martin Sergt.	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Black	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Cornelius Carmack	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Frederick Clabough Corpl	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Carmack do	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Isaac Harlin do	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To John Matthews ditto	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Philip Smith (Drummer)	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Robert Whitmall Clk	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Stephen Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To William Wilson	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Barton	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To John Beatty	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To John Middaugh Jr	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To David Burk	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Flick	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Semon Bowman	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Barrick	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
					598..18.. 6
To William Barrick		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Heronimers Hildebrand		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Crosse		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Crepell		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Valentine Creagar		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Dayley		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Daniel		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Christian Pelser		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Conrad Whetstone		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Martin Grimes		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Allasbough		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Graves		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Hendrick		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Halts		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Hoover		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Hoover		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Huff		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Laurence Huff		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Keller		ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Jonas Luts	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Loyd	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Samuel Mathews	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Maxel	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Reubin Philips	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Prapps	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
				636.. 8.. 6
To Henry Ross	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Benjamin Ridge	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Reynolds	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Reynolds Jr.	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Reed	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Mathias Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Stull	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To David Short	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Garet Taylor	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Taylor (son Garret)	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Taylor ditto	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Simon Shover	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Sickler	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Teal	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Mathias Taxer	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Walter	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Valentine Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Veast	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Paul Wolfe	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
				673..18.. 6
To James Stevens	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Gose	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Winrod	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Michael	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Harlins	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Frederick Preal	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Vandle Frush	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Egleton	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Road	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Pringle	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Barnett Lingenfelter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Conrad Creagar			ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Luts			ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Hinkle	1		ditto	8	0.. 1.. 0
To George Bostian	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To John Barraek	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Barraek	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Handle Barrack	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Nicholas Hartsock	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To George Hartsoek	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Jacob Cramer	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Peter Dorr	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Smith	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
					701.. 2.. 6
To Samuel Teal	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To David Roxell	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To George Cramer	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Henry Snoke	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Gilbert Crum Jr.	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Henry Chance	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christopher Kiteman	17		ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Simon Shewmaker	26		ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Capt. Joseph Chapline's Muster Roll					
To the Above Capt. for	62	days	service	1653	10.. 6.. 7½
To Moses Chapline Lieut	53	ditto		989	6.. 3.. 7½
To John Perrin (Ensign)	60	ditto		960	6.. 0.. 0
To Evan Shelby Sergt	62	ditto		661	4.. 2.. 7½
To John Harwood do	59	ditto		629	3..18.. 7½
To Silvesten Tipton Corpl	20	ditto		213	1.. 6.. 7½
To William Anderson ditto	57	ditto		608	3..16.. 0
To Thomas Johnson ditto	25	ditto		267	1..13.. 4½
To Robinson Lucas	30	ditto		240	1..10.. 0
					747.. 5.. 0
To John Marshall	30	days	serviee	240	1..10.. 0
To John Lawrenee	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To William Deane	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To Anthony Mahone	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Booth	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Spurgens	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Vandiver	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John George	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Riehard Paisfield	37	ditto	ditto	296	1..17.. 0
To Adam Henthorn	47	ditto	ditto	376	2.. 7.. 0
To John Sprugens	54	ditto	ditto	432	2..14.. 0

To Rees Price	20	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To John Perren Jr.	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Peter Castle	33	ditto	ditto	263	1..13.. 0
To Zebulon Moore	16	ditto	ditto	128	0..16.. 0
To Zachariah Cheney	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Greenberry Cheney	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Nicholas Aldridge	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Forster	29	ditto	ditto	232	1.. 9.. 0
To John Johnson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
					784.. 6.. 0
To William Mcfaden	53	days	ditto	424	2..13.. 0
To John Baily Jr.	10	ditto	ditto	80	0..10.. 0
To Joseph Tomlinson	31	ditto	ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Thomas Wilkins Jr.	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To William Norris	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Jacob Cline Jr.	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To John Stullwell	57	ditto	ditto	456	2..17.. 0
To Francis Reynolds	59	ditto	ditto	473	2..19.. 1½
To Jacob Pack	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Taylor	50	ditto	ditto	400	2..10.. 0
To John Leverston	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To James Martin	57	ditto	ditto	456	2..17.. 0
To Edward Ricketts	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Thomas Smith	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To John Smith	14	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Elijah Mason	52	ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Forshe	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Abraham Enochs	52	ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Enochs	51	ditto	ditto	408	2..11.. 0
To George Kisner	40	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To George Rittnor	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
					830..19.. 1½
To George Read	49	days	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Peter Whetstone	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Nicholas Peace	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Earnest Baker	44	ditto	ditto	352	2.. 4.. 0
To Amos Nicholls	40	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To John Roberts	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Thomas Dean	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Samuel Sprugens	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To William Spurgens	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To Samuel Simpson	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To John Brown	43	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To John Reator	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Adam Wilson	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0

To Henry Creamer	45	ditto	ditto	360	2.. 5.. 0
To Adam Hoofman	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Joseph Smith	45	ditto	ditto	360	2.. 5.. 0
To Frederick Hickson	37	ditto	ditto	296	1..17.. 0
To William Bailey	14	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Conrad Kisner	26	ditto	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Zachariah Hurley	29	ditto	ditto	232	1.. 9.. 0
To Zachariah Walker	32	ditto	ditto	256	1..12.. 0
To William Skiles	48	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0
					870..12.. 1½
To George Davis	26	days	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Nicholas Woolf	31	ditto	ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Brice Hook	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To John Woolf	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To Adam Hook	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Rodolph Aspership	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Joseph Johnson	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To John Wolgomott	18	ditto	ditto	144	0..18.. 0
To Thomas Wiggens Jr	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Hallam Dorson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To John Powell	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To William Lynn	12	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To William Brown	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Conrade Samuel	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Robert Edmondson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To Joseph Leasure	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Thomas Applegate	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Jeremiah Wells	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Edward Dorson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Solden	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Thompson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Nicholls	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
					890.. 5.. 1½
To Gabriel Friend	4	days	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To James Wilson	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Capt. Joseph Chapline	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Edward Perren (Ensg.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Evan Shelby (Sergt.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Harrod (Corpl.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Perren Jr. (private)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Adam Henthorn	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Brown	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Hallan Dorson	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To William Skill	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0

To Conrad Samuel Jr	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Abraham Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Enoch Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Mathias Nicholls	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Amos Nicholls	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Sprugens	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To George Reed	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Nicholas Pearce	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Henry Creamer	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Charles Prather	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To George Watson	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
					897.. 9.. 1½
To Capt. Joseph Chapline for	9	days	service	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Moses Chapline	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Daniel Keley	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Edward Reckett	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Brown	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Evan Shelby Jr.	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Perren Jr.	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Mathias Nicholas	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Spurgens	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Thomas Kiley	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Ezekiel Chany	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Chany	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Swearingen	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Marshall	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Jerome York	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To William Anderson Cube	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Nicholls	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Richard Deane	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To George Robenett	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To James Black	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Joseph Pack	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Jacob Pack	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
					905..19.. 1½
To Capt. Joseph Chapline's Muster Roll					
To the Above Capt. for	11	days	service	293	1..16.. 7½
To Richard Prather Lieut.	13	ditto	ditto	242	1..10.. 3
To James Dorson Quart'r Master	5	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To Ezekiel Chaney Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To William Anderson Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Adam Henthorn corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Sprugen	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Thomas Swearingen Jr.	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0

To Aaron Moore	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Harman Gratehouse	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Richard Lucas	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Samuel Lucas	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Jerome Wells	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To George Moore Jr.	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To John Moore the 3d	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Ezekiel Moore	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Richard Carter	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Edward Dorson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Mcfaden	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To John Cheany	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Dorson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To James Prather	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
					916.. 0.. 0
To John Swan	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Simion Moore	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Chany Ricketts	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Robert Jackson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Chapline	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Richard Chany	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Powel Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas South	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Charles Swearengen	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Brice Blair	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Flint	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Isaac Lemaster	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Epherem Bilderback	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Providence Mounts	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Anderson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Williams	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Richard Harrison	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Kiley	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Black	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To David Brown	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Moses Williamson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
					922..15.. 0
To John Shapeard	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To William Norris	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Joseph Norris	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Francis Reynolds	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Christopher Carpenter	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Hallam Dorson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Kisinger	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To James Evens	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0

To John Waller	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Harison	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Frederick Founder	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Ezekiel Rhodes	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Rutter	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Daniel Smithson	2	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 2.. 0
To Timothy Downing	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Thomas Wilkens	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Forster	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Mcfaden	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Samuel Hissell	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Hugh Jackson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Henthorn	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Watson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Benjamin Wells	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Melott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
					930.. 6.. 0
To Gabriel Wilkins	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christian Eversoal	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Downing	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Capt. Jonathan Hager Muster Roll					
To the Above Capt. for	6	days	service	160	1.. 0.. 0
To Martin Casner Lieut	6	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To James White Ensign	6	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To John Casner Sergeant	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Casner Sergeant	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To David Jones Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Woolf Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To James Nicholls Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To David Long Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 6
To Leonard Snavely (private	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Casener ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Honecal Shaver ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Reter ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Speck ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Stump ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Wells ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
					938.. 0.. 0
To John Enochs	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Ridenar	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Phillipy	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Ott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Barnett	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Wolf	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Mathias Ridenar	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Boyer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Laurence Swobe	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Edleman	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Weed	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Woolf	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Cutliss Rode	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Butterbough	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Flenner	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rough	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Smeagler	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Conrad Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Holm	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Miller Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Unselt	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Volgamott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christian Snider	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
					945.. 4.. 0

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 169.)

At a Vestry held, September 3, 1751. Present The Rev^{d} M^{r} Malcolm, Rector. M^{r} Thomas Worthington, D^{r} Alexander Hamilton, M^{r} Charles Griffith, Vestrymen. M^{r} Robert Davidge, Church-Warden.

M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield, Jun^{r} appeared, and was qualified as a Vestryman according to Law.

The Vestry proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons for Inspectors for the year ensuing viz:

M^{r} Augustine Gambrill, M^{r} Francis Davis, M^{r} Joseph Sewell, M^{r} John Hall for the Inspection at the Head of Severn. M^{r} Rich^{d} Maccubbin, M^{r} John Mercer, M^{r} John Hammond, M^{r} Moses Mackubin, for the Inspection at Annapolis.

At a Meeting of the Vestry in Novemb. Ordered That Application be made to the County Court for an Assessment of 5 ℔ Poll, for Parochial Charges.

March 30, 1752 being Easter Monday. Present, The Revd Mr Malcolm, Rector. Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Richard Dorsey, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr Richard Warfield Junr Vestrymen.

Mr John Thompson, Church Warden.

And Sundry other of the Parishioners, Who make Choice of Dr Richard Tootell, and of Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey to be Church-Wardens in the room of Messrs. Thompson and Davidge, who are discharged from that Office.

And of Mr William Reynolds and Mr Thomas Baldwin, to be Vestrymen, in the room of Mr Thomas Worthington and Dr Alexander Hamilton, who are discharged from that Office.

Dr Tootell and Mr Reynolds, were qualified for their respective Offices, according to Law.

At a Vestry held Sept. 19, 1752. Present, Mr Richard Dorsey, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr Wm Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Vestrymen. Dr Richard Tootell, Church-Warden.

Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, appeared and was qualified as a Church warden, according to Law.

[p. 306] Then Messrs. Reynolds, Baldwin, Tootell, and Dorsey took the Oath prescribed by the Inspection Law relating to the nominating and recommending Inspectors, and proceeded to nominate and recommend, Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr John Hull, for the Inspection at Indian Landing. Mr Richard Mackubin, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Arthur Charlton, Mr John Hammond, for the Inspection at Ananpolis.

At a Vestry held Novemb. 21, 1752. Present, The Revd Mr Malcolm, Rector, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr Wm Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Vestrymen, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Tho: Beale Dorsey, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That Application be made to the Justices of Anne Arundel County Court, for an Assessment of 10 per Poll, to defray Parochial Charges.

Ordered, That the old cracked Bell be taken down and sent to England, to be new cast, with the Addition of 200 w^{t} of Metal.

M^{r} George Johnson was chosen Sexton of the Parish in the room of M^{r} Thomas King, Deceased.

M^{r} Patrick's Creagh's Account £ 7..12..6½ was Allowed.

April 23, 1753. Being Easter Monday, Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Malcolm, Retcor, M^{r} Richard Dorsey, M^{r} Richard Warfield Junr, Mr W^{m} Reynolds, Vestrymen. D^{r} Richard Tootell, Church-Warden. And sundry of the Parishioners, Who make choice of D^{r} Richard Tootell, and M^{r} Thomas Beale Dorsey to be Vestrymen in the Room of M^{r} Richard Dorsey and Capt. Charles Griffith, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of M^{r} Robert Swan, and M^{r} Brice Thomas Beale Worthington to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing in the room of Dr. Tootell and M^{r} Thomas Beale Dorsey, who are Discharged from that Office.

D^{r} Tootell and M^{r} Swan, took the Oaths required by Law, to qualify them for their respective Offices.

At a Vestry, held Septemb. 4, 1753. Present, M^{r} Richard Warfield Jun^{r}, M^{r} Walter Dulany, M^{r} W^{m} Reynolds, Vestrymen. M^{r} Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Elected last Easter Monday as a Church Warden, appeared this Day (being the first Day of the Vestry's meeting since that Day) and took [p. 308] the Oath required by Law to qualify him for that Office, And likewise, as well as M^{r} Swan, took the Oath required by the Inspection Law, relating to Inspectors, and Then they proceeded to nominate and recommend M^{r} Richard Mackubin, M^{r} Moses Mackubin, M^{r} Arthur Charlton, M^{r} Samuel Howard for the Inspection at Annapolis. M^{r} Augustine Gambrill, M^{r} Francis Davis, M^{r} Joseph Sewall, M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield son of Rich^{d} for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

[p. 309] At a Vestry held, Nov. 12, 1753. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Alexander Malcolm, Rector, M^{r} Richard Warfield, M^{r} W^{m} Reynolds, D^{r} Richard Tootell, M^{r} Thomas Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen. M^{r} Robert Swan, M^{r} Brice T. B. Worthington, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That if the Journal should not Pass this Session of Assembly, that the Register apply to the County Court for an Assessment of Ten per Poll in this Parish, for defraying Parochial Charges; but if it should Pass, that then he apply to them for an Assessment of Five per Poll, only.

At a Vestry held, Nov. 29, 1753. Present, The Rev. M^{r} Alexander Malcolm, Rector, M^{r} Thomas Baldwin, M^{r} Thomas Beale Dorsey, D^{r} Richard Tootell, Vestrymen. M^{r} Brice L. B. Worthington, Church warden. Who proceeded to nominate and Recommend, the following Persons to be Inspectors, viz:

M^{r} Moses Maccubbin, M^{r} John Hammond for the Inspection at Annapolis, M^{r} Augustine Gambrill, M^{r} Francis Davis, M^{r} Joseph Sewell and M^{r} Rich^{d} Warfield son of Rich^{d} for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

Ordered, That the old Bellfry be sold and taken down. Mem. It sold to M^{r} Roberts for £ 1..11..0.

[p. 310] At a Vestry held, May 2, 1754. Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Alexander Malcolm, Retcor, M^{r} William Reynolds, M^{r} Thomas Baldwin, D^{r} Richard Tootell, M^{r} Tho: Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen.

Who make choice of M^{r} Daniel Wolstenholme, and M^{r} James Maccubbin, to be Church-Wardens, in the Room of M^{r} Robert Swan, and M^{r} Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, who are discharged from that Office.

And of M^{r} Robert Swan and M^{r} Brice L. B. Worthington, to be Vestryman, in the Room of M^{r} Richard Warfield and M^{r} Walter Dulany, who are discharged from that Office.

At a Vestry held, May 6, 1754, Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r} Alexander Malcolm, Rector, M^{r} W^{m} Reynolds, M^{r} Tho. Baldwin, D^{r} Richard Tootell, M^{r} Tho. Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen.

Appeared Messrs. Robert Swan, and Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, lately chosen Vestrymen; and Messrs. Daniel Wolstenholme and James Maccubbin, who were at the same time chosen Church Wardens, who were qualified for their respective Offices, by taking the Oaths prescribed by Law.

[p. 311] At a Vestry held, May 27, 1754, Present, Mr William Reynolds, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Robert Swan, Vestrymen, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Wardens.

The Revd Mr John Myers produced to the Vestry, the following Induction, Viz:

Maryland Ss.

(SEAL) Horatio Sharpe Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Reverend John Myers sendeth Greeting.

I do hereby Constitute and Appoint you the said John Myers, to be Rector of the Church in St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel County, To have, hold and enjoy the said Church, together with all the Rights, Profits and Advantages whatsoever appertaining to a Minister of the said Parish. And I do hereby require the Church wardens, Vestrymen, and all others the Parishioners of the said Parish, to receive acknowledge and assist you the said John Meyers in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at the City of Annapolis this 18th Day of April in the third year of his Lordships Dominion. Annoq Domini 1754.

The Reverend Mr Myers also produced the following Certificate viz:

I hereby certify that on the twenty seventh Day of May Anno. Dom. Seventeen hundred and fifty four, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland, Personally appeared the Revd John Myers Rector of St. Ann's Parish, who took the several Oaths [p. 312] appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to the Government repeated the Test, and subscribed the Oath of

Abjuration and Test, and also took the Oath of a Vestryman as directed by Act of Assembly.

John Brice.

At a Vestry held Sept. 4, 1754. Present, Mr Wm Reynolds, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr James Maccubbin, Church warden. Who proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons to be Inspectors, Viz:

Mr Moses Maccubbin, Mr Richard Maccubbin for the Inspection at Annapolis. Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewell and Mr John Hall for the Inspection at Indian Landing. . . .

Likewise Ordered, That Mr John Duckett be allowed the sum of Fifteen Pounds Currency for serving as Clerk the ensuing year; and that an Application be made to the Inhabitants for subscriptions to make up the overplus of the common [p. 313] Allowance given by the Incumbent, by way of Gratuity, to be continued at their Pleasure, and that George Johnson, Sexton to the Parish, do carry the subscription Paper to the Inhabitants.

At a Vestry Held, Sept. 11, 1754. Present, Mr Wm Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Surplice be mended, and a new Collar be put to it.

The Vestry adjourn'd to the 13th Instant.

At a Vestry held, Sept. 13, 1754. Present, Mr Reynolds, Dr Tootell, Mr Swan, Vestrymen, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register be allowed 800 Wt of Tobacco, for his last year's Salary, ending the 13th of June past. George Johnson, Sexton, produced an Account, for washing the Church Linen to November next, mending the Surplice, and for a Padlock for the Gate, amounting to £ 2..6..0 which was allowed.

Ordered, That the Register draw an Order on the Sheriff, payable to Mr James Maccubbin, for all the Vestry's Tobacco in his Hands.

[p. 314] Ordered, That Mr Maccubbin do purchase a good Bill of Exchange of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to be remitted to Mr Hanbury, merchant in London by the Register of the Parish, towards paying for the Parish Bell.

At a meeting of the Vestry, on March 31, 1755, Being Easter Monday, were Present, Mr William Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Vestrymen, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church wardens, And Sundry other Parishioners, Who make Choice of Mr James Maccubbin, and Mr William Roberts, to be Vestrymen in the Room of Messieurs Reynolds and Baldwin, who are discharged from that Office. And Of Mr William Thornton, and Mr Henry Woodward, to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing, in the room of Messieurs Wolstenholme and Maccubbin, who are discharged from that Office. Mr Maccubbin and Mr Roberts, were qualified by taking the several Oaths that the Law directs.

At a Vestry held April 14, 1755, Present Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Robert Swan, Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Mr James Mac-
[p. 315] cubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen.

Ordered, That the Offices of Clerk and Sexton, be joined together; but that Mr Johnson, the present Sexton shall have the Privilege of both Salaries, provided he will procure a Clerk to the satisfaction of the Majority of the Vestry, and pay him himself. This to continue only during the Absence of a regular Incumbent.

At a Vestry held May 6, 1755, Messieurs William Thornton and Henry Woodward (who were chosen Church Wardens on Easter Monday last) appeared, and were qualified according to Law. At this Vestry were present, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr Wm Thornton, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Wardens. The Vestry adjourn'd till Afternoon.

May 6, Post Meridiun. Present, The Same as in the morning, except Mr Worthington, Ordered, That the Register write to Mr Shipley, Deputy Surveyor of this County, to desire that he would, when he next comes to Town, come prepared to Run out and Ascertain the Limits of the Church Circle.

Ordered Likewise, That the Register, at the Expence of the Parish, obtain a Copy of an Act of Assembly, relating to Vestries, which was made since the Printing of the Body of Laws.

(Mem. After searching the Office, none such to be found.) [p. 316] The Revd Mr John MacPherson acquaints this Vestry, That he has officiated, as a Clergyman in this Parish, ever since the 20th of July past.

At a Vestry held, July 1, 1755, Present Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Warden.

Ordered, That a Petition be drawn and preferred to the General Assembly, to crave their Assistance in Building a Steeple or Belfry, wherein to hang the new Parish Bell.

The Vestry adjourn'd, till Monday next.

At a Vestry held Sept. 8, 1755, Present, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Warden.

The three last named Gentlemen, Qualified themselves according to Law, for the Nomination of Inspectors. Then the Vestry proceeded to Nominate and Recommend Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr Augustine Mariott and Mr John Hall for the Inspection at Indian Landing. Mr Moses Mackubin and Mr Richard Mackubin for the Inspection at Annapolis.

Ordered, That the Bell be hung up in the Church yard, as secure as may be, between two Posts. Mr Roberts undertakes it.

April 19, 1756 being Easter Monday. At the Parish Church met Dr Richard Tootell, Dr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert

Swan, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, And Sundry of the Parishioners. Who make Choice of Mr Lancelot Jacques, and Mr Richard Mackubin, to be Church-wardens in the Room of Messrs. Thornton and Woodward. And Also make Choice of Mr Alexander Warfield, son of Richard, and Dr George Steuart, to be Vestry-men, in the Room of Dr Tootell, and Mr Dorsey.

At a Vestry held May 4, 1756, Present, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen.

Appeared Mr Alexander Warfield, son of Richard, and Dr George Steuart, who were Elected Vestrymen on Easter Monday, and Qualified according to Law, in the Room of Dr Tootell and Mr Dorsey who are Discharged from that Office

July 13, 1756, At a meeting of the Vestry in the Parish Church, Present, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Mr Alexander Warfield, Dr George Steuart, Vestrymen, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Church Warden, Who all Qualified according to the late Law relating to the Taxing of Batchelors &c. And agreed to return the following List of the Batchelors in this Parish, viz.

[p. 320] Of 100£ and under 300£ Mr Joshua Frazier of Annapolis, Mr Richard Kirkwood at Mr Robert's in Annapolis, Dr Peter Buchanan of Annapolis, Mr John Charlotte, at Mr Cole's, Mr William Baker at Mr Carroll's, Mr Allen Quin at Mr Swan's, Mr Baldwin Lusby, at his Father's, Mr Robert Lusby, Mr Rezin Gaither, at Mrs Elizabeth Gaither's at the Head of Severn. Mr Emanuel Marriott, at his Father's, Mr Joseph Marriott, Mr Caleb Davis, at Mr Philip Hammond's. And Mr Richard Green, Sub-Sheriff. In all 11.

Of 300£ and upwards, Col. Benjamin Tasker, Mr James Johnson, Mr William Steuart, Mr David Long, Mr Stead Lowe, Mr Zachariah Hood, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Charles Carroll Esqr Barrister, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Charles Cole, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr William Thornton, Charles Carroll Esqr.,

Stephen Bordley Esq^{r}., D^{r} Upton Scott, M^{r} Robert Swan, M^{r} Robert Conden, M^{r} Benjamin Beall, John Ridout Esq^{r}., M^{r} John Bennett, M^{r} John Davis, Sub-Sheriff, M^{r} Beale Nicholson of Annapolis, M^{r} John Leadler, Waterman, M^{r} William Gaither at the Head of Severn, Major Chas. Hammond son of Philip, M^{r} John Griffith, at his Father's M^{r} Chas. Griffith's, M^{r} John Gilliss at his Mother's the widow Gilliss'. M^{r} Moses Mackubbin Inspector. In all 28.

The Vestry ordered, That the Register, in giving his List to the Sheriff, should likewise insert, that His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^{r} and the Rev^{d} M^{r} John MacPherson, were both Batchelors, but did not take upon themselves to determine whether they came within [p. 321] the Act or not.

The Vestry made Choice of M^{r} Robert Swan, for their Treasurer, to take into his Hands all the money belonging to the Vestry; Of which Office M^{r} Swan accepts.

At a Vestry held August 3, 1746, Present, M^{r} Robert Swan, M^{r} James Maccubbin, M^{r} Alexander Warfield, D^{r} George Steuart, Vestrymen, M^{r} Richard Maccubbin, M^{r} Lancelot Jacques, Church Warden.

M^{r} Benjamin Beall, finding himself aggrieved, by being deem'd among the Batchelors of 300£ and upwards; produced an Inventory, on Oath, of his Effects, which appear to be under 300£. the Register was ordered to give him a Certificate thereof, to produce to the Sheriff.

Ordered, That a House near the Chapel, for the Convenience of the Parishioners, be Built 20 Feet by 12 and that M^{r} Warfield do agree with some Person to Build the same, upon the best Terms he can.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p 182.)

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 291, 1657.]

Be it known unto all men by these presents that I Henry Pope of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland planter have bargained and Sold . . . unto Robert Kingsberry of the Same place aforesaid planter the one Moyety or half of my Deauenant of Land, lying and being in Putuxent aforesaid, which Moyety doth lye and adjoyne unto Robert Taylers land . . . Witness my hand and Seale th^e^. 17^th^. day of may in the year of our Lord God 1652.

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the
presence of us Signum
Robert R. T. Tayler
Daniell Barwick

Henry × Pope

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents that I Henry Pope of Putuxent planter have Lawfully Sold unto John Senclare of the S^d^ Putuxent planter a Seate of Land lying between Edward Basley and Robert Kingsberry on the North Side of Putuxent River, Wittness my hand this Eleventh day of August 1655 Wittness

Witness Cornelius Abraham Henry × Pope
Andrew Willcox

[p. 262] Know all men by these presents that we John Sutton and William Harper . . . do bargaine Sell and Sett over unto Arthur Wright, all & Singular the plantation that we now live upon, . . .

[John Suttons Bond Recorded]

The Condition of this obligation is Such that if the above bound John Sutton & William Harper their Ex-

ecutors or Assignes Shall truly pay or Cause to be paid unto Arthur Wright his Exeeutors or Assignes th^e^. full & Just Sūme of three thousand pounds of Choiee and good Tobaceo w^th^out Ground leaves at or upon the last of Novem^b^er next Ensuing the date of these presents then this obligaeon to be of no effeet, otherwayes the Same to remaine in full force & Effectuall in Law In Wittness whereof we have hereunto Sett our hands the 24^th^. of July 1657

Signed and Delivered in the presenee of
Thomas Turner
John B Bagley

John Sutton
William Harper

I Richard Preston doe hereby ingage my Self unto the above named Arthur Wright to See the abovesaid obligation performed, Wittness my hand the day above written

Riehard Preston.

[336] Memorandum That I Jane Green the now wife of Thomas Green of Eliz: River, in the County of Lower Norfoulke planter, do here testify freely before the Magistrate, That I the Said Jane was the Lawfull wife and widdow of Nicholas Harvey of Patuxent in the Provinee of Maryland planter late deceased, And doe freely aeknowledge and Confess, that the bargaine and Sale made (by my now husband Greene unto Edward Lloyd of Seaverne in the foresaid Provinee of Maryland) if my thirds and rights in and to my late Husband Harvies Plantation Commonly ealled and known by the Name of S^t^. Thomas his point lying and being in Patuxent in the foresaid Provinee of Maryland, was made and done by my motion and free Consent thereunto

Signum
Jane × Greene

Testified and Sworne before me
the 20^th^. day of August 1657
Edmond Bouman

[386] To all to whom these presents Shall Come We Henry Hooper of the Province of Maryland and Sarah his wife Send Greeting. Know ye that for a Valuable Consideration to us already paid by John Taylor and William Jones of the Said Province planters, We the Said Henry Hooper and Sarah Hooper . . . Assigne and Sett over unto the Said John Taylor and William Jones all our and either of our, right, Title, Interest Claim and Demand whatsoever, of in, and to one neck of Land in the tenure or occupation of the Said John Taylor and William Jones, Lying and being upon the North Side of Putuxent River Commonly Called and known by the Name of Toms Point adjoyning unto our own Plantation . . . Wittness whereof we have hereunto Sett our hands and Seales the 6^{t}. of January Anno Domini 1657

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of

Walter Censerfe — Henry × Hooper
Thomas Turner

[408] Cap^{t}. Mitchell his Warr^{t}. for Land

Whereas our Trusty & wellbeloved William Mitchell Esq hath Covenanted and undertaken to make his personall repaire with his family to that our Province of Maryland this next Summers Expedicon and to Carry over with him or otherwise to Convey and Send over thither within the Same time at his own Coste and Charges, So many as Shall make his family twenty persons at the least, divers of them being Artificers workmen and other very usefull persons and now Ready to be Transported, And hath also undertaken this Sumers Expedition next after to Cause to be Conveyed or Sent over at his own Coste & Charge, So many persons more as Shall make up the Number he now Carries with him & transports over Thirty persons in the whole, to reside and be with him there, for the making Settling, and Erecting of a Considerable plantacōn in our Said Province of Maryland, and for th^{t}. purpose hath been at great Charges in Provisions, And hath well stored himself with Amunition for the better defence of Such his plantation,

and Consequently of the Said Province, We having good reason to take Speciall Notice of him for the Same and Diverse other Considerable Causes to Esteem of him the Sd. William Mitchell, as a Speciall friend and wellwiller to us and the prosperity of our Colony in the Said Province And being willing to give him Encouragem^{t}. in these his Laudable intentions of transporting himself and family and Such a Number of persons at his own Charge thither as aforesaid, Have thought fitt and do hereby will and require you to Cause a Grant of three Thousand Acres, . . . to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province, unto the Said William Mitchell, the Said Land be Erected into a Mann^{r} . . . provided that he the Said William Mitchell, and Every person So to be transported as aforesaid (being of the age of Sixteen yeares or upwards Shall within one month after their Respective arrivalls within our Said Province take the oath of fidelity to us and our heirs which is incerted in our Said Last Conditions of Plantacon for that Province and is usually taken up by all of the age aforesaid for or in respect of whom any land is Granted by us . . . Given under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes the first day of January in the Eighteenth year of our Dominion over the S^{d}. Province Annoq Dōm 1649

We takeing into Serious Consideration the Good and faithfull Service of our trusty & well beloved Serg^{t}. James Lindsey and Richard Willan done to our Dear brother of Noble memory Leonard Calvert Esq^{r}. deceased our late Lieuten^{t}. of the Said Province and to us in the late trouble raised there, by that Pyrate Richard Ingle, Wherein they gave great & Eminent Testimony of their Valour & fidelity in defence of our Rights and Dominion there, And they having made humble Suit unto us to bestow upon them the Manno^{r}. of Snow Hill within that Province Consisting of 1000 Acres or thereabouts, although (as we are Informed) they have by our Conditions of Plantation Right only to 300 Acres, Which Manno^{r}. as we understand is Escheated or devolved unto us, In Case therefore that the S^{d}. Manno^{r} be Legally in our power to dispose of, These are to will & require you to Cause a Grant to be passed under

our Great Seale of the Said Province unto the Said James Lindsey and Richard Willan . . . And to incert the Consideration in the Said Grant to be for the faithfull Service done unto our Said Brother, and to us as aforesaid, takeing Notice therein also of their Singular & approved worth Courage and fidelity upon that occasion, to the end a memory of their meritt and of our Sence thereof, many Remain upon Record to the Hono^{r}. of them and their posterity for Ever, for which this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand and Greater Seale at Armes the 28th. day of August in the 18th. year of our Dominion over the Said Province Annoq Dom 1649

[A warr^{t}. on the behalf of Jarbo & Evans]

Whereas we are informed by a Lre from John Jarbo who Served our Dear brother of noble memory Leonard Calvert Esq our Late Lieu^{t}. there in the Late warr for the recovery of our Said Province, That our Said brother in recompence of the faithfull Service then done unto him and us by the Said John Jarbo & Lieu^{t}. William Evans did bestow upon them a plantation in the Isle of Kent heretofore belonging unto one John Abbott and forfeited to us by the Rebellion of the Said John Abbott (who as we are informed is Since Dead) and that after our Said brother Death although they had nothing to Shew under our Said brothers hand for the Same, Yet o^{r}. Lieutenant then of our Said Province for the time being was it Seems So well Satisfied of the truth thereof That he Granted it unto them upon Condition that they Should take it in Liew of four hundred Acres of Land, which was due otherwise unto them which they accepted and were thereupon possessed thereof, and payd the Rent due for the Same two yeares. Nevertheless as he the Said Jarbo Informeth us there hath been, or is Some intention there to take it away againe from them w^{ch} would redound much to our dishono^{r}. and Supposing the premisses to be truely informed, Wherefore in Case you find this Information to be true. We do hereby Authorize and require you to Cause a Grant to be passed in our Name under our Great Seale of the Said Province of the Said plan-

tation (formerly belonging to John Abbott in the Isle of Kent abovemcntioned) to the Said Lieuten^{t}. William Evans and John Jarbo and their heirs for Ever . . . [consideration as above to be inserted] Given at London under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes, the Eight & Twentieth of August in the Eighteenth year of our Dominion over the Said Province of Maryland Annoq Dōm 1649

Whereas our very worthy friend Edward Eltonhead Esq one of the masters of the high Court of Chancery in England, hath already in that our Province of Maryland an Adventure in partnership with our Trusty & well beloved William Eltonhead Esq now residcing thcre and hath undertaken in Some Short time to Send at his own Charge an hundred persons more of Brittish descent to make a plantation in the Said Provincc, We having divers Good Reasons much to Esteem of him the Said Edward Eltonhead as an Especiall friend and wellwiller to us and the prosperity of our Collony in the Said Province and being willing to give him Encouragement to proceed in his Laudable intentions of Sending at his own Charge thither Such a Number of persons as aforesaid, Have thought fitt and do hereby will and require you to Cause a Grant of ten Thousand acres of Land, within our Said Province of Maryland to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province unto the Said Edward Eltonhead . . . That in Case the Said Edward Eltonhead or his heirs or Assignes Shall not within two yeares and an half [1] after the date hereof Cause to be transported at his or their own Charges fiftic persons of Brittish descent into our Said Province of Maryland & fifty persons more of the Like descent within two yeares and an half next after that from Somc other place into our S^{d}. Province to inhabit upon Some part of the Land so to be Granted unto him as aforesaid. That then for Every person wanting of that Number & not transported according to the

[1] Time limit made seven years, under date 17 June, 1651, original folio 419, Lib. B., No. 3.

true intention hereof an hundred acres Shall be abated out of the proportion of Land So to be Granted unto him . . . Given under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes the Nine & twentieth day of Sep^{tr}. in the Eighteenth yeare of our Dominion over the S^{d}. Province Annoq Domini 1649

Intrat^{ry} 24°. January 1652

Whereas our Trusty and wellbeloved Robert Brooke Esq hath Covenanted and undertaken to make his personall repaire with his wife eight Sons and family to that our Province of Maryland this next Summers Expedition and Cary over with him or otherwise to Convey or Send over thither within the Same time at his owne Costs and Charges So many as shall make up his family forty persons of Brittish or Irish descent . . . do hereby will and require you for and in respect of Every Tenn Such persons (not Exceeding fifty in all) as he the Said Rob^{t}. Brooke Shall at his own Charges transport out of England or Elsewhere this yeare into our Said Province as aforesaid (himself & family to be part of the Said Number) To Cause a Grant of two Thousand acres of Land within our Said Province of Maryland . . . to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province unto the Said Rob^{t}. Brooke . . . And Every Such Allottm^{t}. of 2000 Acres or more also to Be together in a Square figure where the Same Shall be allotted, . . . And we farther will and require you that in the Said Grant So to be passed as aforesaid the Said Robert Brooke his heires and assignes may have Liberty at his and their will and pleasure to build and Erect Churches or Chappells upon any part of the Lands So to be allotted him or them as aforesaid, and he & they for Ever to have the Advouson, Donation and free presentation of all Such Churches and Chappells So by him or them to be Erected without any lett Disturbance or Interruption whatsoever, Given under our hand and greater Seale at Armes the first day of September in the 18th. yeare of our Dominion over the Said Province Annoq Domini 1649.

End of Land Notes.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, 1856–1914.

In the death of Dr. Christopher Johnston on June 26th, the Maryland Historical Society has suffered the loss of one of its most distinguished members and the *Magazine* one of its most valued contributors.

Born in Batimore in 1856, a son of Dr. Christopher Johnston, the eminent surgeon, he was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1876 as an A. B. and from the University of Maryland, in 1880, as a Doctor of Medicine. Being more interested in linguistics than in medicine, he entered the Johns Hopkins University as a special student in Assyriology and Semitic languages and became a Fellow in Semitics in 1889. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894 and was made Professor of Oriental History at the Hopkins in 1908.

Detailed accounts of his academic honors may be found elsewhere. Through the investigation of his own distinguished lineage, Dr. Johnston became interested in the study of genealogy and to it he devoted the painstaking accuracy and brilliancy of a mind trained in scientific research. He was a prolific contributor to various scientific journals and with the modesty of the real scholar invited and welcomed corrections and suggestions.

He was a contributor to the *Magazine* from its inception and his genealogical articles include the following families: Belt, Bladen, Blackistone, Brooke, Gist, Hall, Hungerford, Key, Lloyd, Lowndes, Neale, Sewall, Smith of Calvert Co., Sprigg, Stansbury, Tasker, Tilghman, and Todd.

During the last five years of his life he was an incurable invalid, yet with unflagging industry he produced article after article from a bed of pain. Only those who had the privilege of knowing him in this period can realize his indomitable bravery under physical conditions that would have discouraged absolutely the ordinary man. He was the bravest man I have ever known and he will be sorely missed.

THE TODD FAMILY OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

1. THOMAS TODD,[1] the immigrant ancestor of this family came to Maryland in 1651 and settled on the Severn River, near Annapolis, 8 July, 1651, a tract of 100 acres, called Todd, was surveyed for him on the South side of Severn River, and 27 October 1651 there was laid out for "Thomas Todd of Anne Arundel County, planter" 200 acres on the West side of Chesapeake Bay adjoining the land of Leonard Givins (L. O., A. B. & H., 258, 259). 23 July 1658, he demanded land, partly by his rights on record in Anne Arundel County, and partly for the transportation of certain persons whose names are given, and received a warrant for 1040 acres to be laid out in one or more parcels (L. O., Q., 73). It was doubtless part of this large warrant that formed the tract Todd's Range, containing 120 acres, surveyed for him, 18 Dec. 1662, on the South side of Severn River (Rent Roll). He also appears to have taken up land in Baltimore and Talbot Counties. Thomas Todd was commissioned, 12 July 1658, one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County (*Md. Arch.* iii, 348), and was again commissioned 14 June 1661 (*ibid.* 424). He was certainly living in 1662 when he took up Todd's Range, and he was certainly dead in 1671 when his son John was a minor under the guardianship of Lancelot Todd (John's brother) and Cornelius Howard. In all probability he died about 1669 or perhaps somewhat earlier. The name of his wife is unknown, but he had at least three sons, viz:—

2. i. THOMAS TODD,[2] d. 1677; m. Sarah —.
3. ii. LANCELOT TODD, d. 1691; m. Sarah Phelps.
4. iii. JOHN TODD, d. 1677.

2. THOMAS TODD[2] (*Thomas*[1]) was the eldest son of his father and died in 1677. According to the Rent Roll for Anne Arundel County, a tract of 120 acres, called Todd's Harbor was surveyed, 16 Dec. 1670, for Thomas Todd, on the South side of Severn River. There is a bare

chance that it was the elder, and not the younger Thomas, who took up this land, but it is extremely improbable. It was certainly the younger Thomas for whom was surveyed, 16 Nov. 1674, the tract Todd's Pasture (29 acres) "in Todd's Neck in the town of Annapolis" (Rent Roll). In 1713, Lancelot Todd, son and heir of the younger Thomas conveyed all the Todd tracts to Bordley and Larkins, and a law suit arose which was tried in Chancery in 1736. The testimony of the witnesses is extremely confused and contradictory, and only a few salient point can be picked out. Abraham Child, of Anne Arundel County, who gives his age as 90 years in 1736, and was therefore 31 years old at the death of the younger Thomas Todd in 1677, testifies that he did not know Thomas Todd Senior, but that he well remembers several of his children, and particularly one named Thomas (L. R. No. 3, 476). It is also in evidence that, by deed dated 1 May 1672, Robert Busby bought certain land from Thomas Todd *son* of Thomas Todd the patentee. Thomas Todd the younger died, as above stated, in 1677, leaving a widow Sarah who married, secondly, William Stafford. 18 April 1677, Sarah Todd of Anne Arundel County was granted administration on the estate of her husband, Thomas Todd late of said County, deceased (*Test. Proc.*, ix, 54). 24 Sept. 1678, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County files a petition alleging that his brother Thomas Todd left a widow Sarah who has since married William Stafford, who wastes the orphans' estate (*Test. Proc.* x, 282). Thomas Todd [2] and Sarah his wife had issue:—

5. i. Capt. Lancelot Todd,[3] b. c. 1674; d. 1735; Elizabeth Rockhold.
6. ii. Richard Todd, b. c. 1676; d. 1718; m. Margaret—

3. Lancelot Todd [2] (*Thomas* [1]) of Anne Arundel County was apparently the second son of Thomas, the immigrant, and was of age before 1671, when he was guardian to his brother John. 14 Sept. 1671, Lancelot and Cornelius Howard of Anne Arundel County, guardians to John Todd, brother to said Lancelot, convey to Thomas Furley of Talbot County, the tract Todd upon Darvan, containing 400 acres, on St. Michael's River (Talbot Co., i, 173). 15 April 1680, Lancelot Todd was a witness to the will of Cornelius Howard, to whom he seems to have been related in some way. In 1683, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel

County and Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Phelps (d. 1674), late of Anne Arundel County deceased, convey to Edward Philkes of said County, a tract of 150 acres called Wolf's Neck, on Gunpowder River (Balto. Co., R. M. No. H. S., 116). The will of "Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County, planter," dated 28 Feb'y 1690, was proved 10 Nov. 1691 (Annapolis, ii, 219). After providing for his wife Sarah, he leaves to his son John, at the age of 18 years, "the plantation I now live on and one half Philk's (*sic!*) Rest"—to his daughter Mary, the other half of Philk's Rest—Bequests to daughters Elizabeth and Eleanor. His wife Sarah and his friend John Hammond are appointed executors—Testator's kinsman, Lancelot Todd to be of age at 18 years—His daughter Mary to have the cow her aunt Elizabeth Howard gave her. Lancelot Todd [2] and Sarah (Phelps) his wife had issue:—

7. i. John Todd,[3] d. 11 July, 1733; m., 1710, Kath. Smith.
   ii. Mary Todd.
   iii. Elizabeth Todd.
   iv. Eleanor Todd.

4. John Todd [2] (*Thomas* [1]) first appears 25 Jan'y 1669 when with Cornelius Howard, he witnesses the will of John Minter of Anne Arundel Court. It is probable that, at this time his father was dead, and that he was under the guardianship of his brother Lancelot and of Cornelius Howard. This was certainly the case in 1671, as is proved by the Talbot County deed cited above. John Todd died in 1677 intestate and apparently unmarried. 8 Feb'y 1677, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County was granted administration on the estate of his brother John Todd deceased intestate and without issue (*Test. Proc.* ix, 457). 28 March 1678, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County, administrator of his brother John Todd, late of said County deceased, returned an inventory of his said brother's estate (*Test. Proc.*, x, 13).

5. Capt. Lancelot Todd [3] (*Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born about 1674, and died in 1735. His uncle Lancelot Todd, in his will dated 28 Feb'y 1690, directs that his "kinsman Lancelot Todd" shall be of age at 18 years, so that he must have been born after 1672. But his father died in

1677 and he had a younger brother Richard, and therefore, taking into consideration all the attendant circumstances, the date of his birth can be pretty confidently set down as 1674. In the year 1695, there is an allowance to his credit, in the public levy, of 600 lb. tobacco for building or repairing the Court House fence at Annapolis (*Md. Arch.,* xix, 201), and he was a Provincial grand juror in 1698 (*ibid.* xxiii, 530; xxv, 9). 12 April 1698, he conveyed to Samuel Norwood of Anne Arundel County, 100 acres part of Todd's Range (120 acres) on South side of Severn River (A. A. Co., W. H. No. 4, 42). This land, it will be observed, was taken up by Lancelot's grandfather Thomas, and he now disposes of it as heir at law. Soon after this he removed to Baltimore County and, 10 March 1713, Lancelot Todd of Baltimore County, Gent., conveys to Messrs. Thomas Bordley and Thomas Larkin of Anne Arundel County, Gents., the following tracts, viz:—Todd's Pasture 29 acres, Todd's Harbor 120 acres, Todd's Range 120 acres (except 100 acres sold to Samuel Norwood), and 100 acres surveyed 8 July 1651 for Thomas Todd, on the South side of Severn River (Anne Arundel Co. Rec.): All these tracts are conveyed by Lancelot as son and heir of Thomas Todd, and therefore this deed furnishes positive proof of his descent. Lancelot Todd was one of the Justices of Baltimore County 1719-1726 (Court Minutes), and, returning at this time to his native County, was a Justice of Anne Arundel County 1727-1832 (Commission Book). In 1723, and also later, he is styled "Captain" in the record, and doubtless held this rank in the Provincial militia. He married Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Rockhold of Anne Arundel County. John Rockhold made his will 17 Feb'y 1698 (Annapolis, vi, 20) and names in it his sons Thomas, Charles, and Jacob; his wife Mary, who is constituted executrix; and his cousins Stephen White and Wm. Hawkins Jr. Lancelot Todd is one of the witnesses. The will of Mary Rockhold, widow of John, is dated 2 March 1703, and was proved 15 May 1704 (Annapolis, iii, 248). In it she mentions her daughter Sarah Rockhold; her sons Thomas, Charles, and Jacob Rockhold; her daughter Sebrah Rockhold; and her daughters Susanna Crouch, and Elizabeth Todd. Her son-in-law Lancelot Todd is constituted executor. The will of Lancelot Todd, dated 6 May 1735, was proved 16

June following (Annapolis, xxi, 368), while that of his wife, Elizabeth Todd, is dated 19 June, and was proved 13 Aug., 1741 (Annapolis, xxii, 373). Lancelot Todd [3] and Elizabeth (Rockhold) his wife had issue:—

8. i. Thomas Todd;[4] m. Sophia —
9. ii. Lancelot Todd, b. 1716, living, 1775; m., 10 April, 1744, Eleanor Ford.
iii. John Todd, m., 10 June, 1756, Elizabeth Linstead.
iv. Nathan Todd.
v. Sarah Todd, m. Edward Dorsey (d. 1767).
vi. Ruth Todd, m., 10 Aug. 1733, Michael Dorsey (d. 1777).

6. Richard Todd [3] (*Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born about 1676, and died in 1718. He was certainly the younger brother of Capt. Lancelot, though the proof is rather inferential than direct. In his petition, 24 Sept. 678, Lancelot Todd states that Sarah, the widow of his brother Thomas, has married a certain Wm. Stafford "who wastes the orphans' estate." The word "orphans'" is plural, so that there must have been another son beside Lancelot, and this son, from all the circumstances of the case, can be no other than Richard. 4 March 1693/4, he witnessed the will of John Pettybone of Anne Arundel County, and he also witnessed the will of Richard Baly, 26 Feb'y 1696, and of Joseph Pettybone, 10 Sept. 1698. His wife, Margaret, gives her age as 50 years in a deposition made in 1720 (A. A. Co., I. T. No. 5, 48), so that she was born in 1670 and was therefore some years older than her husband. The will of "Richard Todd of Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County" is dated 10 October 1718, and was proved 10 March 1718/9 (Annapolis, xv, 4). He names in it his eldest son Richard; his son Lance; his daughters Elizabeth and Mary; his youngest daughter Anne; and his wife Margaret who is appointed executrix. The dates of birth &c. given below are from the register of St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County. Richard Todd [3] and Margaret his wife had issue:—

i. Elizabeth Todd,[4] b. 31 Jan'y, 1694.
ii. Mary Todd, b. 9 Nov., 1695
10. iii. Richard Todd, b. 15 Oct. 1699; m., 3 March 1727, Mary Stinchcomb.
11. iv. Lancelot Todd, b. 15 Oct., 1701; m., 11 Oct., 1727, Anna Burle.
v. Anne Todd, b. 25 Sept. 1703.

7. John Todd [3] (*Lancelot,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) inherited by the terms of his father's will, the home plantation, and half of a

tract called Philk's Rest, the inheritance of his mother. He lived in St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County, and the dates here given are taken from the register of that parish. John Todd was under 18 years old in 1690, the date of his father's will, and he died 11 July 1733. He married, in 1710, Katherine Smith and had issue:—

i. Isabel Todd,[4] b. 16 Nov. 1710.
12. ii. Lancelot Todd, b. 16 Aug., 1713; m., 13 Nov., 1735, Rachel Warfield.
13. iii. John Todd, b. 17 Dec. 1715; m. Ruth —.
iv. Elizabeth Todd, b. 15 Dec. 1720.
v. Henry Todd, b. 5 May, 1723.
vi. Richard Todd, b. 18 Nov., 1726.
vii. Samuel Todd, b. 5 Aug. 1729; m., 1 April, 1755, Ann Aldridge, and had a son, Thomas Todd, b. 2 June, 1756.

8. Thomas Todd [4] (*Lancelot,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was apparently the eldest son of Capt. Lancelot Todd. His wife's name was Sophia, and their children are entered in St. Margaret's register as follows:—

i. Elizabeth Todd,[5] b. 21 Oct. 1731.
ii. Lancelot Todd, b. 28 May, 1734.
iii. Rachel Todd, b. 2 June, 1736.
iv. Ruth Todd, b. 25 Sept., 1739.
v. Thomas Todd, b. 17 March, 1741.
vi. Peggy Todd, b. 1 Nov. 1746.

9. Lancelot Todd [4] (*Lancelot,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born in 1716 and was living, aged 59, in 1775 (Chancery, W. K. No. 1, 830). He married, 10 April 1744, Eleanor Ford, according to St. Margaret's register, whence the dates of birth of their children are also derived, and had issue:—

i. Mary Todd,[5] b. 15 March, 1744/5.
ii. Sarah Todd, b. 10 July, 1747.
iii. John Todd, b. 28 April, 1750.
iv. Lancelot Todd, b. 2 Nov., 1754.

10. Richard Todd [4] (*Richard,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born 15 Oct. 1699, and married, 3 March 1727, Mary Stinchcomb. Their marriage is recorded in St. Margaret's register as also the births of their three children, viz:—

i. Thomas Todd,[5] b. 22 Dec., 1727.
ii. Rachel Todd, b. 9 June, 1730.
iii. Rezin Todd, b. 26 Jan'y, 1731.

11. Lancelot Todd [4] (*Richard,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) of St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County, was born 15 Oct. 1701 and married, 11 Oct. 1727, Anna (b. 20 July 1712) daughter of John Burle of Anne Arundel County. The will of John Burle dated 2 June, and proved 1 Sept. 1742 (Annapolis, xxii, 516) mentions his sons John and Stephen, who are appointed executors; his daughter Mary Boon; and his grand children Charles, Margaret, and Ann Todd. The will of Lancelot Todd is dated 12 May, and was proved 19 October, 1742 (Annapolis, xxii, 517). In it he names his son Charles; his daughter Margaret; and his youngest daughter Ann. John Burle Jr. is appointed executor. Lancelot Todd [4] and Anna (Burle) his wife had issue:—

14. i. Charles Todd,[5] b. 31 March, 1729; m., 16 April, 1761, Elizabeth Page.
ii. Elizabeth Todd, b. 13 March, 1732.
iii. Margaret Todd, b. 13 Feb'y, 1734; m., 13 Aug., 1751, Joshua Merekin.
iv. Anna Todd, b. 25 Oct., 1737.
v. Stephen Todd, b. 5 Dec., 1739.

12. Lancelot Todd [4] (*John,*[3] *Lancelot,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) of Anne Arundel County, was born 16 Aug. 1713, and married in Queen Caroline Parish, Elk Ridge, 13 Nov. 1735, Rachel daughter of Alexander Warfield (d. 1740) and Sarah (Pierpont) his wife. Lancelot Todd [4] and Rachel (Warfield) his wife had issue:—

i. Alexander Todd,[5] b. 7 Sept., 1736; living, 1775.
ii. Lancelot Todd, b. 1 Sept., 1738.
iii. Richard Todd, b. 20 April, 1740.
iv. Vachel Todd, b. 28 March, 1742.
v. Thomas Todd, b. 5 Oct., 1743.
vi. Sarah Todd, b. 14 July, 1745; d. 26 Jan'y, 1748/9.
vii. Achsah Todd, b. 12 Feb'y, 1746/7.
viii. Rachel Todd, b. 11 Jan'y, 1748/9; d. 26 Jan'y, 1748/9.
ix. Katherine Todd, b. 22 Feb'y, 1749/50.
x. Rachel Todd, b. 17 Jan'y, 1752.
xi. Lydia Todd, b. 1755.
xii. Nicholas Todd, b. 7 June, 1757.

13. John Todd [4] (*John,*[3] *Lancelot,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born 17 Dec. 1715. His wife was named Ruth, and they had issue, as recorded in St. Margaret's register:—

i. Elizabeth Todd,[5] b. 17 Nov., 1738.
ii. Ruth Todd, b. 4 May, 1741.
iii. Resan Todd, b. 24 June, 1743.
iv. Deborah Todd, b. 8 Feb'y, 1744/5.
v. Ely Todd Todd, b. 5 July, 1746.

14. Charles Todd [5] (*Lancelot,*[4] *Richard,*[3] *Thomas* [2]), of Anne Arundel County, was born 31 March 1729, and married, 16 April 1761, Elizabeth (b. 1Marhe 1739) daughter of George and Margaret Page. The will of George Page of Anne Arundel County is dated 24 Jan'y, and was proved 17 March, 1768 (Annapolis, xxxvi, 304). He names in it his daughter Mary Evitts, and his grandchildren George Pecker, Henry Todd, and Richard Todd, all three under 16. His wife Margaret is constituted executrix. The will of "Margaret Page, of Anne Arundel County, widow," is dated 9 Feb'y, and was proved 15 March, 1769 (Annapolis, xxxvii, 203). She mentions her deceased husband George Page; her daughter Mary Evitts, wife of John Evitts of Annapolis; and her grandsons George Pecker, Henry Todd, and Richard Todd. Nathan Hammond of Annapolis, Merchant, and Mr. John Merrikin, of Anne Arundel County, planter, are appointed executors. According to St. Margaret's register, George Page died 15 Feb'y 1768, and his widow Margaret 16 Feb'y 1769, while their daughter Elizabeth was born 1 March 1739. Charles Todd [5] and Elizabeth (Page) his wife had issue:—

i. Henry Todd,[6] b. 31 October, 1762.
15. ii. Richard Todd, b. 25 Oct., 1764; d. 1790; m. Ann Merrikin.

15. Richard Todd [6] (*Charles,*[5] *Lancelot,*[4] *Richard* [3]) was born 25 October 1764 (St. Margaret's), and died in 1790, leaving a will dated 12 Feb'y 1790, and proved 13 Jan'y 1791. He married, 31 Jan'y 1788, Ann (b. 28 Dec. 1771) daughter of Joseph and Ann Merrikin. She married, secondly, William Earickson of Ann Arundel County. Richard Todd [6] and Ann (Merrikin) his wife, had an only child:—

i. Margaret Todd,[7] b. 1789; m. Nicholas J. Watkins of Anne Arundel County.

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FORM OF LEGACY.

"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of _____ dollars."

a son of the first Sir John Bennet mentioned. His relationship to the Earl of Arlington is shown in a letter of Secretary Ludwell of Virginia to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, in which he speaks of Richard Bennet as Major General Richard Bennet, a member of the Earl of Arlington's family both by his name and arms.[1]

The Bennet coat of arms contains three demi-lions rampant, two above and one below a bezant in the centre. Crest: out of a ducal coronet a lion's head charged on the neck with a bezant. The motto is: "De bon vouloir servir le roi." This coat of arms which had previously been granted to the Bennet family, was renewed to Nicholas Bennet in 1632. The coat of arms is found in America on at least four tombs of his family: on that of Henrietta Maria Neale Lloyd, widow of Richard Bennet, Jr., who was the son of Governor Bennet; on that of Theodoric Bland, who married Anne, daughter of Governor Bennet; and on those of Governor Bennet's two grandchildren, Susannah Maria Bennet Lowe, and Richard Bennet 3rd of Bennet's Point.

Governor Richard Bennet came to this country about 1620, to take charge of the plantation of his uncle Edward Bennet. Edward Bennet, a prominent London merchant trading at Delft, had received a tract of land on the Nansemond River in Warasquak County, south of the James River. Here the Indian massacre took place on Friday, March 22d, 1622, and more than fifty men were killed on what was known as Mr. Edward Bennet's plantation, though he probably never came to America. Captain Robert Bennet, Governor Richard Bennet's father, came over and died here, leaving his son administrator of his estate.

Soon after Richard Bennet's arrival, he took a prominent part in the political life of the colony. He was elected a burgess for Warasquyak County in 1629, and in 1632 he was one of the justices of the monthly court. He was a Puritan, and a leading member of the Puritan settlement in Virginia. Virginia was strictly under the Established Church, and Governor Berkeley was a strong adherent of the Church of England. In 1642 we

[1] Calendar of Colonial State Papers, 1661-1666, p. 401.

hear of Richard Bennet sending a petition by his brother Philip to Boston asking for two or three Puritan ministers. These were sent, but were ordered by Governor Berkeley the next year to return to Boston. In 1648 the Puritans had become so numerous that the attention of the government was attracted, and laws against them were rigorously executed. About 300 of them came to Maryland in 1649, Richard Bennet being the Moses of this exodus from Virginia to Maryland. Their settlement, named Providence, was later erected into a county bearing the name of Anne Arundel in honor of Lady Baltimore, wife of Cecilius Calvert. The city that grew up was called first Proctors, then the town of Anne Arundel, and finally Annapolis. This Puritan settlement remained in Maryland, but Bennet returned to Virginia.

The Puritans came to Maryland at the solicitation of Lord Baltimore, and were offered land as an inducement to settlement. It is a significant fact that, though religious toleration had previously existed in Maryland by order of Cecilius Calvert, just at this time the Maryland General Assembly passed the Act concerning religion, the famous Toleration Act of 1649, whereby "no person professing to believe in Christ shall be troubled, molested, or discountenanced, for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof." This may have been passed as an assurance of protection to the Puritans.[2]

Notwithstanding the Puritan persecution and Bennet's Puritan affiliation, his personal influence in Virginia remained unabated, he being a member of the Council in 1642-44, 1645-48. The rise in power of the Puritans is easily understood when the conditions in England are considered. Nevertheless the Governor of Maryland proclaimed Charles II king, and the Virginia House of Burgesses refused to acknowledge the rule of Parliament. Parliament, having established its authority in England, turned its attention to the rebellious colonies. In 1651 an Ordinance was passed that the Colonies should be subject to the laws and regulations made by Parliament, that those govern-

[2] Cf. *Narratives of Early Maryland*, by Clayton C. Hall, page 252.—Ed.

ing the colonies should be considered usurpers and rebels, and that navigation should cease. Bennet was appointed one of the Commissioners by the Council of State in England "to reduce the Plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake to their due obedience to the Parliament of England." Two of the Commissioners appointed were already in the colonies—Bennet and Claiborne; the other three were in England—Denis, Stagge, and Curtis. Captain Denis and Mr. Stagge sailed on the ship *John* and perished in a wreck. Captain Curtis arrived with a copy of the Commission, and troops of about 700 men were sent over for the Commissioners to use if necessary.

On the execution of the King, Virginia had become a place of refuge for Cavaliers and Royalists. Reinforced by these, Governor Berkeley gallantly organized against invasion, and sought the aid of some Dutch ships. Virginia meant to fight, but owing to the efforts of the Puritan party headed by Richard Bennet, Berkeley, after a long and serious consultation, decided to surrender to the Commonwealth. The Articles of Surrender of the colony is a remarkable paper, and shows Bennet's foresight and broadminded policy. Its clauses are in thought and substance a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence made nearly 125 years later. The Articles state: Virginia's submission is to be recognized as voluntary and not compulsory. The people are to enjoy the privileges of freeborn Englishmen. All acts and words against Parliament are pardoned. The colony is to have free trade in spite of the Navigation Acts. Virginia is to be free from all taxes imposed without the consent of the Assembly. The freemen of Virginia are to elect the House of Burgesses in which is vested all legislative authority. This body is to elect the Governor and all other officers. Virginia is to be free and independent of England except that no law shall be passed contrary to the English Constitution. The Articles are signed by Richard Bennet, William Claiborne, and Edmond Curtis. Thus did Bennet prove himself a statesman and a diplomat. The Honorable John Randolph Tucker, Professor of Law, Washington and Lee College, calls this agreement

" one of the most remarkable documents of Colonial History." Campbell says: " Virginia became almost as free and independent of England as she was after the Revolutionary War."

Virginia was reduced March 12, 1652, and then the Commissioners according to their instructions from Parliament turned their attention to Maryland. Their idea was to leave the government as far as possible as it was. Governor Stone, having refused to issue writs in the name of " the keepers of the liberties of England, by authority of Parliament " was displaced and Robert Brooke appointed to act as Governor. Thus Maryland was reduced March 27, 1652. About three months later, when 300 inhabitants of Maryland sent a petition to the Commissioners requesting that Governor Stone be reinstated, he was again made Governor, having agreed to issue writs as required. Richard Bennet was desirous of pleasing the inhabitants of Maryland as far as he could in accordance with his position and instructions as Commissioner.

He was well recognized as a friend of the people of Virginia, and reaped the fruits of their confidence and respect. At a general Assembly in Virginia, it was unanimously voted by the Commissioners and the Burgesses that " until the further pleasure of the States be known " (*i. e.,* the Commonwealth), Richard Bennet be governor for the ensuing year with all just powers and authorities belonging to the office, and William Claiborne, Secretary of State. Bennet was unanimously elected governor, April 30, 1652. His election was due neither to compulsion nor to intimidation, but represented the free choice of the people. In a record of actions of Accomac County, we read that the Freemen instructed their Burgesses to vote for Bennet.

While Governor of Virginia he exercised power in Maryland, and assisted the inhabitants there, against the Indians, who were now ravaging all the territory between the Susquehanna and the Patuxent. The Susquehannough Indians were fierce and warlike, a great danger to the safety and prosperity of Maryland. They had become more formidable as they were furnished with firearms and trained in the science of war by the Dutch. Already

the Maryland Assembly had passed an act to prepare troops against them on account of some murders committed by the Indians. Again Bennet counsels peace, and the Maryland authorities seeing the wisdom of his plan act accordingly. The Governor and Council of Maryland sitting as a court June 28, 1652, gave power to Richard Bennet, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Fuller, L. Strong, and T. Marsh to consult and treat with the Susquehannough Indians and to conclude a peace that the safety and advantage of the people of Maryland might be enhanced. Hence a conference took place between the savages and the Commission of which Bennet was the head, and the treaty was made on the banks of the Severn. The Articles, which were agreed upon and signed July 5, 1652, gave the English all the land "from the Patuxent River to Palmer's Island on the western side of the Chesapeake, and from Choptank River to the northeast branch to the north of the Elke River on the eastern side of the bay." Indians and English promise by solemn agreement to be friends, and to give 20 days' notice in case either intends to be hostile. Thus the Indians agreed to retire from large tracts of land in Maryland. This treaty, not surpassed in point of liberality and justice by that made by Wm. Penn with the Indians 30 years later, was made under the old poplar tree in front of St. John's College at Annapolis, now known as the "Liberty Tree."

Richard Bennet was Governor of Virginia when he made the treaty and was re-elected for three successive terms 1652-55. In the later year he was selected by the House of Burgesses as the man best suited for Commissioner to England in regard to the dispute between Virginia and Lord Baltimore. Bennet and Mathews appeared against Lord Baltimore to discuss the matter before the Committee for Trade in England. Here also we find Bennet a party to a peaceful settlement. An agreement was finally concluded and signed by Lord Baltimore, Mathews, and Bennet, Nov. 30, 1657, that Lord Baltimore be reinstated in the government of his province, and a general indemnity on both sides was granted.

Richard Bennet returning to Virginia in 1658 was chosen a member of the Council and was re-elected each year until his death. From 1662-72 he was Major General of the Virginia forces. As commander of the troops he displayed great bravery against the Dutch, and was highly praised by Secretary Ludwell for his noble defence of the eastern shore of Virginia (Accomac County), as well as of the country around the James River against the ravages of the enemy. His fierce and relentless warfare with the Dutch, the declared enemies of his country, forms a striking contrast with his peaceful, just, and friendly dealings with the Indians, and also with his mild and conciliatory treatment of the people of Maryland and Virginia even when he was clothed with authority and backed with military force. A friend of the celebrated George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, said of Richard Bennet: "He was a solid wise man, received the truth and died in the same." In Neill's *Virginia Vetusta,* we read: "Before the insurrection [Bacon's rebellion, 1676] three of the sober wise men, who for years had been acknowledged as leaders, died—Governor Bennet, Governor Digges, and Secretary Claiborne." Bennet took a leading part in political life for nearly fifty years; his work largely shaped the history of Virginia, and influenced that of Maryland during this half century.

His will, made in 1674, and probated in 1676 in Nansemond County and in London, shows his benevolent and charitable disposition, for by it he left 300 acres to the parish, the rents to be used for the poor forever. To his grandchildren, the Scarboroughs, he left land on Pocomoke River (5,000 acres), and the bulk of his estate to his grandson Richard Bennet 3d, who was later called the wealthiest man of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America. This grandson was appointed by Lord Baltimore collector of revenues in 1699, and in 1732 was one of the Commissioners to settle the boundary between Lord Baltimore and the sons of William Penn.

By his wife Mary Ann Utie, daughter of Captain John Utie, Governor Richard Bennet had one son, Richard Bennet Jr., and

two daughters. His son was identified with Maryland from the time of the Puritan settlement, and was a member of the Assembly. He was drowned in the prime of his life and left a widow, Henrietta Maria (Neale) Bennet, daughter of Captain James Neale. It is not necessary to speak of Henrietta Maria, for her history has been thoroughly discussed by recent authors. She was a great matron, and left a large number of notable descendants, and could justly be crowned the Queen of all the Dames of the Colonial period. She was the namesake and god-daughter of Queen Henrietta Maria, who presented her with a baptismal ring which is still in the family. One daughter of Governor Bennet, Elizabeth, married Colonel Charles Scarborough; the other, Anne,[2] married Theodoric Bland, a man said to be "in understanding and learning inferior to no man in Virginia." The inscription on Theodoric Bland's tomb, which has the Bennet and Bland coat of arms, is:

"Prudentis et Eruditi
THEODORICI BLAND
Armigeri qui obiit
Aprilis 23, A. D. 1671
Aetatis 41.
Cuius vidua Maestissima Anna
Filia Richardi Bennet hoc
Marmor posuit."

Richard Bennet, Jr., and Henrietta Maria Neale had one son, Richard Bennet 3d, who died without issue, and one daughter, Susannah Maria Bennet, who married first, Colonel John Darnall, and afterwards Colonel Henry Lowe, a nephew of Jane Lady Baltimore, wife of Charles, 3d Baron Baltimore. After the death of his grand-son, Governor Bennet left no descendants by the name of Bennet. Among his descendants in Virginia are: John Randolph, of Roanoke; Richard Bland, member of the First Congress at Philadelphia; Theodoric Bland, Colonel

[3] Anne Bennet married 2d Col. St. Leger Codd of Cecil County, Md., and died at Worton Manor, Kent County, about 1700.

in the Revolutionary Army; Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals; John Randolph Tucker, Attorney General of Virginia; Lighthorse Harry Lee, of the Revolutionary Army; Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate States Army.

Speaking of General Lee and of Governor Bennet a recent historical writer has said: "When from his chosen place with kindling eye, he saw his ragged boys in gray in a hundred battles sweep the Federal lines from the field, it was the blood of Richard Bennet that thrilled in the veins of Robert E. Lee. His was the hand that first sowed the seeds of both civil and religious liberty in the soil of Virginia. He quickened into life the spirit of independence, which a century afterward fired the soul of Patrick Henry and drew forth the sword of Washington. Richard Bennet was the first, and one of the greatest of all the friends of liberty Virginia ever nurtured on her bosom, and who, preceding them all by a century, made possible their heroic achievements."

NOTES ON MARYLAND PARISHES.

REV. ETHAN ALLEN, D. D.

NORTH ELK PARISH, CALLED ALSO ST. MARY ANNE PARISH, CECIL COUNTY.

From the act of assembly of 1706, chap. 4, [Bacon] fourteen years after the establishment of the church of England in the Province of Maryland, we learn that from and after the first of May, 1706, all that part of Cecil County lying on the north side of Elk River, being bounded as follows: viz., beginning at Turkey Point on the north side of Elk River, aforesaid and running with the said river to Smith's Mill at the head thereof, then east to the exterior bounds of this province and with the

exterior bounds of the province to Susquehannah river, therein with the east side of said river and the bay of Chesapeak to the first beginning, shall be constituted and erected into a parish by the name of North Elk Parish.

Incumbents and Rectors.

1	1706					
2	1731		Rev. George Ross			
	1733		" Walter Hackett			
3	1736	Oct. 16	" William Wye	Nov. 16	1744	died
4	1744	Nov. 20	" John Bradford	Mar. 22	1745	died
5	1745	Dec. 10	" John Hamilton	Apr. 12	1773	died
6	1773	May 8	" William Thomson		1781	
	1781		Mr. Colin Fergusson, Reader	Apr. 1	1782	declined
	1782		" Joseph Couden	May 8	1787	ordained
7	1787	June 1	Rev. Joseph Couden	Apr. 13	1792	died
8	1792		" William Duke		1797	died 1840
	1797		Vacant			
9	1806		Rev. George D. S. Handy		1808	
	1811		Vacant			
	1813		Rev. William Duke, residing.			
	1827		" J. Reynolds, 1 year			
10	1836		" Henry Williams		1837	
11	1842		" Robert Lloyd Goldsborough		1854	
12	1855		" Henry F. M. Whitesides		1856	
13	1857		" Charles R. Currie			

Rev. George Ross, incumbent.

In 1704 The Rev. George Ross was sent by the Society P. G. to New Castle, Del. In 1708 he went to Chester, Pa., and then to Philadelphia and took the public school. These frequent removals gained for him the appellation of "the wandering star." In 1710 to vindicate himself to the society, he returned to England; having accomplished this he sailed again for America, but in Feb. 1711 he was taken by the French, carried into Brest and stripped of all his clothing. But being released, he came to Chester, Pa. once more, and in 1713 he resumed his post at New Castle again. He was an earnest, active man. In 1717, being invited by the Governor to accompany him through Kent and Sussex Counties, he went preaching and praying and

baptizing. In one week he baptized 102 persons, and distributed many Bibles, prayer-books and tracts sent him by the society. He is stated to have continued in New Castle till his death in 1753.

New Castle being only 12 miles from the Eastern boundaries of North Elk Parish and adjoining it, it is not unlikely that he held the two at the same time, and especially as he had his son Eneas, who was admitted to orders in 1740 for his assistant in 1741-42.

The ministerial record remaining begins 1725 and ends about 1776. The vestry book begins Mar. 1743. Taxables [in] 1742, 928.

The only item which the records furnish us of Mr. Ross is "Susanah Ross, daughter of the Rev. George Ross, Rector of North Elk Parish, born 17th Jan'y 1738," showing the fact of his rectorship simply, but not when.

In 1742, chap. 9 [Bacon] shows us that an act was then passed taxing the inhabitants of St. Mary Anne Parish £800 for building a new Brick church in the same place where the old one stands.

Rev. William Wye, incumbent, October 16, 1736.

When he came we do not learn. He was rector of Somerset 1731-1736. The present church was built 1743 where the old one stood, 55 by 30—16 feet high, wall, 18 inches thick. Taxables 1743, 890. Mr. Wye died Nov. 16, 1744. Inventory returned Mar. 18, 1745. His wife Rebecca, administratrix: personal estate, £275. Died from home. Pd. Hugh Jones for funeral sermon £2.10.

Rev. John Bradford, incumbent.

Married the widow of Joseph Wickes. He was inducted Nov. 20, 1744, four days after Mr. Wye's death, but did [not] long enjoy his new parish for he died Mar. 22, 1745/6, holding it only 16 months. Elizabeth Bradford of Queen Anne's, administratrix. Personal estate £1494.

Rev. John Hamilton, incumbent.

He was inducted April 9, 1746. The ministerial records have it thus respecting him: "Rev. John Hamilton, late of Strabane County of Tyrone, Ireland, became rector 1746. His wife Lettice, daughter of Charles Short, arrived here Sep. 6, 1746." This shows us that he had recently come into the province. Their son, John, born in Ireland 24th Feb. 1744, married Catherine Margaret Forrester, daughter of the Rev. George William Forrester of Kent County, 2d July 1772 and had Catherine Lettice, born April 6, 1773 and Ann Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1776. Mary, born 28 May, 1747, and died in Sep. following. William, born 6 Feb. 1749 and Charles, born 24 July 1750. Lettice, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, died Aug. 2, 1750 "nine days after the birth of her child."

Mr. Hamilton then "married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Peck, of New York, merchant, and widow of the Rev. Richard Cuner [qu Caner] Sep. 7, 1757" and their daughter, Angel, was born in New York June 6, 1758.

In 1754 the taxables were 1,020; in 1755, 1,117; in 1757, 981; in 1759, 1,041; in 1761, 1,056; in 1762, 1,113.

Mr. Hamilton died April 12 or 13, 1773. The vestry in their records call him "our late worthy pastor."

Rev. William Thomson, D. D., incumbent.

He was inducted here May 1, 1773, seventeen (17) days after the death of the former incumbent, at which time mention is made of a Glebe.

He was licensed for Pennsylvania Dec. 23, 1759 and officiated from 1761 to 1768, in the churches at Huntington, Carlisle and York.

He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Thomson and was born 22 May, 1735, ordained deacon and priest at the Bishop of London's palace Dec. 1759 and married Susanna Ross (daughter of the Rev. George Ross, rector of this parish, who was born 17 Jan. 1738) Oct. 28, 1762. Their children were Ross, born

Oct. 27, 1763; Mary, born Jan. 9, 1765; Gertrude, born May 31, 1766; Samuel Magan, born Mar. 16, 1770; Susanna Worrel, born Dec. 13, 1772; Jane Ramsey, born Mar. 13, 1774; and William Biddle, born Feb. 27, 1776. In 1768 he extended his services to Bristol, Pa., and Princeton, N. J., and from there he came here, *Md. Gazette,* 1774. Jan'y 4 petitioned to build a chapel. He seems to have been a Whig in the Revolution, and continued in this parish till in 1779 when he removed to St. Stephens or rather perhaps took charge of it in connection with this as he is spoken of as rector here in 1781. But, he then seems to have given up this and took Augustine, Pa., along with St. Stephen's. In 1785 he received the degree of "D. D." from Washington College and within two months after 1785, died in St. Stephen's Parish. In 1780 a notice of a Petition to the Assembly to sell the Glebe. In 1784, chap. 19, an act was passed to sell the glebe and purchase another. *Md. Gazette,* Sep. 13, '92, mentions Mr. Thomson lived at Back Creek Tract of land of 400 A, 6 miles from Charlestown.

Mr. Colin Fergusson, Reader.

The Parish being left vacant, Mr. Fergusson, April 2, 1781, became the lay reader here and officiated some 9 months and April 1782 declined further service. In 1783 he became the Vice President of Washington College; Aug. 3, 1785 was ordained by Bishop Seabury and became rector of St. Paul's. In 1789 he became president of Washington Col. which he held to 1805.

Mr. Joseph Couden, Reader.

April 1, 1782, he is mentioned as then having become lay reader. June 7, 1784, the vestry appointed him as pastoral representative of the Parish to the 1st diocesan convention at Annapolis June 22, and was so received. In 1785-6 he was the lay delegate and an active member.

In 1785, Sep. 19, the vestry recommended him for holy orders. On the 8th of May, 1787, he was ordained deacon by

B'p White and the next week priest by the same in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Joseph Couden, Rector.

Having now been ordained, he became the Rector of this parish. In 1789, chap. 31, an act was passed showing that under the proprietary government, this parish had erected a church on 4 acres of land on the Reserve in North East Manor and the legal title had never been completed, and ordering a patent to be issued therefor.

Mr. Couden did not live long to accomplish his ministerial work. He died April 13, 1792, on Friday night, in his 51st year. He was buried in the church at North East under the chancel, where a marble slab is placed over him. He left behind a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

His daughter Hetty married the Rev. William Duke, then Rector of the parish in May, 1793, but lived less than two years. She died Feb. 17, 1795, leaving a daughter, Hetty, who still survives. The other daughter is still living, and his son, Joseph Couden Esq., lives 2 miles East of Havre de Grace on an elevation overlooking the Susquehannah, the bay and North East river,—a magnificent and beautiful prospect.

Mr. Couden lived and died at his farm near Elkton.

The last meeting in the vestry book is in this year 1792 except one in 1799.

In this same year 1792, May 31, the Rev. Mr. Bissett, Rector of St. Stephen, as the visiting member of the Standing Committee for the district, reported that he had recently visited this parish, now vacant by the death of Mr. Couden and states that they possess a sum of money arising from the sale of the glebe. Mr. Couden having a farm of his own, probably prevented the purchase of another glebe.

July 6, 1784, Mr. C., Washington Col. was made A. M., as a testimony of his literary abilities and his long and faithful services as chief Master of Kent County Free schools on which the college was engrafted. See acct. of Washington Col. 1784.

Rev. William Duke.

Mr. Duke was a native of Baltimore County, born Sep. 1757, he early became Methodist preacher, but in 1784 when the Methodists constituted themselves a separate and independent body, he left them and in Oct. of 1785 he received orders from Bishop Seabury—after having had charge of Queen Caroline Parish, Anne Arundel County, and St. Paul's, Prince George County, and then St. Paul's Chapel in Baltimore County, in Sep. 1792, having received a call from the vestry, he came to this parish.

Mr. Duke continued his rectorship here till in 1796, having married as above mentioned, the daughter of the former Rector. While here he published two pamphlets and a duodecimo volume. He was a studious man, abundant in preaching, of feeble health and not so much the pastor. He left in 1796 and took charge of St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. A. Co., and the next year 1797 returned to Elkton. In 1798 he resided in Gen. Lloyd's family in Kent. In 1799 he returned again and opened a school in his own house, preached at the church at North East, in his school room in Elkton at the new London Cross roads at the poor house and other places, marrying, baptizing and burying whenever called on which he often was.

In Feb. 1803 he became professor of the languages in St. John's College, Annapolis, in connection with which in 1804 he was rector of St. Ann's (Annapolis) but in 1806 the college being disbanded, he returned to Elkton and took charge of the academy here, performing at the same time ministerial services here as many and as various as during his previous residence without money and without price.

In 1812 he became the principal of Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County.

After two years he returned to Elkton once more and never afterward removed. He lived on teaching, preaching, writing and publishing under the pressure of feeble health, for many years. He died in 1840, aet. 83.

From 1796 when Mr. Duke gave up the rectorship of the parish, it had no regular rector till 1806.

In 1798 the Rev. Mr. Coleman, rector of St. John's Parish, Harford County, as visiting member of the Standing Committee for this district, reported to the Bishop, 21st May, that the vestry had not met for three years; that the Church and enclosures were out of repair, that the Methodists had a meeting house in sight of the church, that the Presbyterians and Baptists were gaining ground and that Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Baxter thought the parish in a hopeless condition.

In 1801 Mr. Duke writes the Bishop that there is indeed a church but no vestry and that the glebe was sold some years [ago] for £350 = $931.

Rev. George D. S. Handy.

Mr. H. seems to have been residing here as he was the lay delegate in 1805 from this parish June 5. In 1806 he was in attendance at the Convention as the Rector of St. Mary Ann Parish and made a report to the convention, the substance of which was put into that for 1807 in which he says, when he entered on his cure he found the people listless and lukewarm. Some few have been brought to a right state and many have been somewhat excited. They have determined to build a chapel for the convenience of those too remote from the parish church and in a few weeks the building will be commenced.

The Bishop in his address to the convention of 1808, stated that Mr. Handy had removed from here to St. John's Parish, Harford county; a lay delegate attended the convention of 1807: none attended after this till 1835. In 1812 Mr. Handy removed to Christ Church, Calvert; in 1816 to All Saints' in the same county. He was brother-in-law to the Rev. George Dashiell and went with him in 1819 in building up a new denomination. He renounced his ministry in the Church and was degraded.

In 1820 the Bishop sent the Rev. P. F. Smith to visit the vacant parishes on the Eastern Shore; who reported that the

church was 9 miles from Elkton and in bad order, that there were but few members and no glebe.

In 1825 the Rev. George Weller, then rector of North Sassafras, as a member of the Standing Committee, visited the parish, and writes the Bishop thus: "This parish is vacant, there is one church in it in good repair. The vestry re-organized two or three years ago; they have funds producing $60 or $70 per ann., a few acres of land and a wharf bringing $30 per ann. The records are preserved and regularly kept."

In 1826 the Rev. John Reynolds, Rector of St. George and Havre de Grace parish, Harford County, in his report at Convention says that he made a Sunday evening appointment to preach in North East Church where a numerous and interesting congregation regularly assembles and an encouraging hope is entertained that this parish though for many years destitute of the ministry and services of the church, will rise from its desolation and again resume a respectable station as an integral part of the Diocese.

Trinity Church, Elkton.

Elkton, 1801, May 3.

Mr. Duke to Bp. C[lagett].

I could wish that these three parishes comported better with the idea of Christian congregations, but I suppose they are not very singular. I preach sometimes by especial appointment *at home,* but never dream of doing anything more, for I have made my last effort with these people.

1806. Jan'y 31. Mr. Cosden to Mr. Duke. Our friend Handy has rented a house in Nottingham to which he proposes to move in the Spring. He has quit preaching in this village (Elkton) for the very good reason that the people will not pay for the house he lives in. He says he has only received $16.00 in this place from first to last.

In 1832 appears a petition from the Rev. Wm. Duke, Rev. Wm. Henry Rees, Rev. James Small, Henry Hollingsworth and

others, within the bounds of this parish, asking liberty to form themselves into an independent congregation which was granted.

Rev. Wm. Henry Rees reports himself rector and reports that a church is being built which will be ready for consecration about 1st of August. He had been teaching here for two years or more.

Journal of Convention, p. 9, 1833. Bishop Stone says: "On Saturday, 24 Nov., 1832, I preached to a small congregation at North East church, 7 or 8 miles from Elkton. This church has been long vacant and from the best information I could collect there is no probability that the services of a clergyman will be procured.

On Friday 23, I consecrated a neat church in Elkton by the name of Trinity."

There had been a chapel of Ease here in early times, which was just opposite to where Miss Hetty Duke now lives—her father's residence.

June 28, 1833, the Bishop confirmed 13 here. Mr. Rees had removed to the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

1834. The Bishop says, p. 10, the Rev. Dr. Davis has charge of church at Elkton.

Oct. 1835. The Rev. Henry Williams, from Virginia, communicants 14.

May 1835. Rev. R. L. Goldsborough reports at Convention. This parish has been vacant for many years. I have been invited by the vestry to become their rector in order to give such occasional services as may be compatible with my present engagement and endeavor to resuscitate the churches, etc. We have a prospect of building a church at Port Deposit.

Mr. G. was then Rector of St. George's and Havre de Grace, Harford Co.

Jan. 1837 to ——. Rev. Dr. Mason officiates.

Oct. 1841. Rev. R. L. Goldsborough, commts. here and St. Mary Ann's 26; 1843, Commts. 32; 1845, 37; 1856, 50.

1849. Missionary services at Lord's factory. 1850. Mission at Cowentown, communicants 11. 1851. Chesapeak City,

Town Hall, Communicants 13; 1854, 8; 1854 has a family school.

1859. R. H. Waters.

1860. Rev. R. H. B. Mitchell.

Rev. Henry Williams.

1836. Under the auspices of the missionary society of this diocese Services have been performed once a fortnight in this church which for many years has been neglected. The church being dilapidated, the vestry room was fitted up for services. It has been truly gratifying to observe with what deep satisfaction the prospect of having the services regularly performed by a few devoted females who have long been deprived of them. It is believed that there is a lingering attachment to the church in most of the families through the neighborhood whose forefathers were its zealous supporters. The church is to be repaired: it has an income of about $50.00, arising from the rent of some property connected with it.

Mr. Williams, a native of Montgomery County. From the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1835, having graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., ordained here July 16, 1835, in Virginia by Bishop —— and took charge of Trinity, Elkton, and here at the end of a year in 1837, he removed to All Saints' Calvert. He died there in 1852; he married a grand-daughter of Bishop Claggett, Miss Priscilla E. Chew, who still survives and five children—boys.

Rev. Robert Lloyd Goldsborough.

A native of Talbot County, graduate of General Theological Seminary, 1834, having been before a graduate of Trinity Col., Conn.; ordained deacon, June, 1834, by Onderdonk, of New York and became the rector of St. George's and Havre de Grace parishes, Harford. In Oct. 1841, he became rector of Trinity and this parish.

Report, 1845, p. 93. St. Mary's the ancient and venerable parish church, having never been consecrated, tho' built more

than 100 years ago, was consecrated by Bishop Whittingham, Sep. 3, 1844. The same day, the corner of St. Mark's chapel, was laid on ground given by Misses Gale of Brookland, a beautiful service of silver plate was given by a member of St. Paul's, Baltimore. The chapel is faithfully served by a lay reader. Continued rector till 1849.

Rev. Richard Whittingham, assistant.

This parish has now the regular services of a deacon. Mr. W. is a brother of Bp. W., native of N. Y., and of the General Seminary—1 year. Communicants, 1846, 27.

Rev. Henry F. M. Whitesides.

Mr. W. came into the diocese from Pa., 1841, and became an assistant teacher in Barleywood and at the end of the year went to Ky. In returning he became the rector of Holy Trinity, Oxford. In 1854 he was officiating here; left at the end of year and went to Pa.

Rev. Charles R. Curry.

Now officiating there, 1857. Took charge here, May 29, 1857. He reports at the Convention, May 27. The church in this parish is reduced to the lowest ebb.

Cecil Co., January 4, 1774. The inhabitants of St. Mary Ann's intend presenting a petition to the next assembly for money to build a chapel in said parish at or near where the old one stood. Saml. Thomson, clk.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 241.)

To Rev. Mr. James.

Paddington, Feb. 25th, 1777.

D ar Sir,

I should not so soon have troubled you with a Letter but that I am apprehensive of being too late with a Request, I have to make to you, not to give my goodly Brother in Law a new Lease. I found it necessary to come to this Resolution but last Evening, & it will mortify me not a little to find that for once He has bestirr'd Himself & prevented my Designs. You know that I never cou'd endure the Man: & nothing but a Consideration of Duty could have made me even civil to Him. Worthless you & everybody know Him to be; but, till now, I had hop'd He was not unworthy. He is a bad Man, a bad Husband, & indeed I doubt everything that is bad. I have little Reason to flatter myself that my Sister is without Blame: her marrying Him is but too good a Proof of her Indiscretion.

It is hard, now that I have so many Difficulties & Troubles of my own on my Hands, that I should be so plagued with theirs. But, she is my Sister, & friendless & forlorn as, but for Me, She were in the World, I cannot, I must not, desert Her. I should have little Hesitation to maintain Her & her Children, that is, as far as the Blencogo Estate would do this: but, I own, it goes sorely against my Grain to be saddled also with the Maintenance of a sorry Fellow, of no Use or Significance that I know of, but for bringing more Beggars into the World. If I could have any Reliance that either He or She would keep to the Engagement, I think I shou'd have little scruple to recommend to them a Separation. It would certainly lighthen my Burthen, as well as add to their Quiet & success in the World.

Free as I have always been to teize you with both their &

my own little misfortunes, permit me to enclose to you her Letter to me of yesterday; with mine to her Husband, in Consequence of it. You will note that He is not to know of my having had my Information from Her; & that, therefore, when you deliver Him my Letter, as your Reason for not giving Him the Lease, you will be so good as to humour this Opinion. Nevertheless, if after all this, you think I am too hasty, & wrong, I entreat you, in This, as in every Thing else, to correct & direct Me.

I have lately had but little Leisure to read any of the new Publications. I do not learn, however, that I have any great Reason to be sorry for this. Dr. Howe, I think it was, the present Vice-Chancellor, who told me that the third of Bryant's Vols: was unequal to the others: is it so? He seem'd He said, to bewilder Himself in the Mysticism of Mythology; a sad Fault, & little to be pardoned by an Hutchinsonian. The Harwood you enquire after, I have fallen in with two or three Times, since my living here. He had a heavy Task. I say had, for I think I have heard of his being dead, lately. He was in the Corps with Priestly, Price, Evans, Enfield, &c., &c., a Sett of *Gentlemanly* Preachers, aiming to be liberally absurd & mischievous. Did you ever look into Harwood's Liberal Transla'n of the New Test:? Never was anything, surely, so truly coxcomical—not even Enfield's, nor Langhorne's Sermons. Let me mention to you an Instance or two I happen to remember, tho' I have not seen the Books these seven Years. Instead of the venerable word, *Sirs,* used by our Translators, this Jackanapes makes St. Paul address his Hearers with, *Gentlemen* & in another Place, where it is said, the Dogs eat the Crumbs, &c. He has it, *the Puppies.* The word, in the original, I believe, is a Diminutive. Harwood is, or was, also a Monthly Reviewer; in short, like his Copartners, a Writer by Profession; for these are the men who have now monopolised almost every News Paper, Magazine, & periodical Publica'n in the Kingdom. *A sore Evil under the Sun!*

Price has just brought forth a supplementary Pamphlet:

from what I have yet read of it, I incline to think it less exceptionable than his last; at least, I do not look on Him as so very bad a Man as I had before set him down. But, some how or other, it does not take: I hope the world is either tir'd or asham'd of his Principles. A particular Friend of mine (the Hosier whom I may before, perhaps, have mentioned to you) has just got ready for the Press ano'r Pamphlet in Ans'r to ano'r Sermon of Dr. Watson's. It has gone thro' my Hands &, tho' I am partial to the Man & his Doctrines, I think Watson himself & his warmest Admirers must allow it to be smart.

I know not yet when I shall get forward with my own work. Almost a half of it I have had to write over again; & even yet have a deal to do. It is strange, but true, that the more correct I get it, the more diffident I become about it: it is, indeed, too much for any one Man to undertake: & if I cou'd retreat, I really think I would. In a week or two, however, I hope to have it set agoing.

Dr. Cooper, whose Oxford Sermon has made some little Noise (have you seen it—I cou'd tell you a little Anecdote concerning it—but) is now down in your County. I suppose He will call on you: & ere He does, you should read his Sermon that you may know whether to call it a Whig or a Tory one for his Friends here are divided about it. It is, however, a very good one & so is there another by a *Country Curate,* sent to me by Mr. Barwis, written by a Mr. Collinson, a Cumberland & a Queen's Man. In my Judgement, it far beats all that have been printed on that Occasion; & I think I have read a dozen or two. Tell Cooper, when you see Him, that we had a special Sermon from the new A'bp, at Bow Church on the Anniversary. He spoke out for our American Church, in a Manner that charm'd & astonish'd us: in short, the Dr. himself must yield the Palm of Toryism to Him. You talk of comical Publications: there is one just come out by a young Man I frequently meet with in a bookseller's, a W'm Young Esq., the most precious morsel of elaborate Nonsense I will venture you a Wager, you have yet read. The Title, I think,

is *the Spirit of Athens* but for God's Sake, don't buy the Book.

There is a Talk here—I have heard two B'ps mention it—that y'r Mr., Now Dr., Graham, is soon to be on their Bench; & that a Vacancy is likely soon to happen—Exeter—& that if the Bp. of Carlisle will go thither, Dr. Graham will certainly be y'r Bp. *Are these things so?* I called yesterday on Mr. Cockin, & deliver'd y'r L'r—not hav'g ye good Fortune to find Him at Home. I guess'd him to be the Author of the Book of Arithmetic, & an old Favourite of Mine. Another sad Cloud has again overcast our American Atmosphere: this Check & Defeat of the Hessians, & the Manner of it are all exceedingly against us. I hear no late Tidings of my poor Family. The Curate whom Mr. Addison left was oblig'd to fly also last June; & after a dreadful Tour, all thro' the W't India Islands, is just arriv'd here. His Acc't of th'r Situation is most piteous: resigned as to my Property, I now anxiously wish that my Friends may be able to survive the Trial.

When you get the Seed—& it has been sent above a Month—beat & sift it very fine, the Powder only being to be used. Of this, the Dose should be a Table Spoonfull, taken in Substance in any Preserve or otherwise as you find agreeable; but Nelly has seldom been able to bear more than a Tea Spoonfull. This must be taken in as large a Quantity as you can not to make you sick, every Night for a Fortnight or three weeks, if the Fit last so long, without any other Regimen. Its aim is to accelerate the Circula'n of the Fluids, warm'g them so as that they may the more easily throw off the morbid Matter by insensible Perspiration, &c. Y'r Doctoress wishes it all possible Success: You say not where your Son is to put up at, when He comes; nor why you also do not come. I am now a Boarder—but, has He any nearer Friend here—I think not—, than.

Y'r most obliged & most aff't

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James.

Paddington Green, 8th Sepr. 1777.

Dear Sir,

I am, once more obliged to apply to You in Behalf of those unhappy Friends of Mine at Blencogo. The suit, of which you have so long heard, has, at length, been try'd; and is gone against them. It will cost Them, They are told, £60 or 70: a sum They are utterly unable to pay, without selling all they have in the World. And, being persuaded, that this verdict has been unfairly, and unjustly, obtained, They resolve, if possible, to avoid the Payment of it: and this they propose to do, by the Husband's withdrawing into Scotland, After having made every Thing over to me. They gave me some Hints of this, immediately after the Trial, which, as I could not understand, so I could not approve; and so I told them with much earnestness. But, They have again written to Me; persisting in their Purpose with more Earnestness than ever. Still at a loss thoroughly to comprehend the Matter, I have taken the Liberty, in a Letter just now written to them, to turn them over to you. I wish, in the first Place, to be assur'd, that the Scheme is honest: and then, whether it is prudent, & likely to answer their Purpose. It is, by no means, clear to Me, that such an Assignment as they propose to make to Me, to whom they owe Nothing, wou'd be a Bar against their Creditors: this can be done only by an absolute Sale, by which, I must appear to be a bona Fide Purchaser. And this I am willing to do, provided on Enquiry, it shall appear to You, that They are justifiable in their Endeavours to elude the Payment, & that the Purchase Money may be considered as a Deposit left with me for the Maintenance of my Sister, who, I suppose, is to remain behind, at Blencogo. In one View, I confess, it strikes Me, that it might be well for Me, that They should, for awhile, live asunder: as it may prevent their adding to the Number, which, I foresee, it will be my Lot to have to maintain. But, God forbid, I should be accessory to anything wrong or dishonest. Perhaps, when He waits on You, He

may shew You my Letter to Him. In short, my dear Sir, You must still continue, if you have Spirits for it, to be plagued on my Acc't: and, to befriend Me, by befriending them, & helping them out of this Scrape.

I did, before, offer to advance them some little Cash—but this They refuse, on the Idea, that They ought not to pay the Debt. It will, as you know, be exceedingly inconvenient to Me to do this: but, if there be no other Way, I must entreat your Patience a little longer, & let them have what you have a much better right to. But, pray, look first, how much it is that I owe: for, for their own Sakes, I have no mind to be lavish to them, even if I were able. I hear of your being in a fair way of Recovery from a severe Fit; on which I very cordially congratulate You. Doctor Nelly is a little down in the Mouth about the Reputation of her Nostrum: it is plain to me, that the good wishes only of a Physician will not do: She was so very earnest about it, that I really was persuaded into a high opinion of its Efficacy. Your very obliging Son, yesterday, as His Holiday, & my worky-day, paid me his visit of course: We, both of us, had a bad Head-Ach, wc. however, He is not commonly subject to, tho' I, alas! am exceedingly so. It was then agreed to make one Frank serve us both: This was his City & mercantile frugality. Since my Last, I have had an Opport'y of talking a good deal to Messrs. Eden & Co. concerning Him. Mr. Martin's Letter seem'd to have made some Impression: and I hope, you may, some Time or other, hear of good Effects from it. But, They are Merch'ts & as Nelly told Tommy last Ev'ng, all Merch'ts are selfish—as She takes it for granted, He also will be, when He becomes a great Man. Too true it is, We have but too much Reason to think so of them, their very different Conduct towards us, in our present fallen State, & our former flourishing one.

I have had L'rs from Maryl'd, of a late Date: but, They are restrained from writ'g freely. The People still seem to be under some Judicial Infatuation: on any other Principle, their Conduct is inexplicable. Nothing so mad, that they do not practise: and yet, in a thousand things, they discover that

they do not seriously expect to succeed. One of the Adams's (an Arch-Fiend) it was reported in Annap: abt. two Months since, even amongst the Rebels, was run off to some of the French Islands, with his Hands full. Whether it be true or not, it shews however, the Opinion they have even of their leading Men. The Ch: of Engl'd Establishm't is now, all over the Contin't, everywhere destroyed: every Man pays what M'n'r of Religion he pleases, & the only Restraint of his natural Liberty is, that he must pay some one. Is not this, virtually, to establish Popery, as well as other, if possible, worse Systems? Think of the Consequences of such Doings, when detailed in Practice: or, rather, read it in L'd Clarendon for it is exactly the old story over again. Even some of my Negroes, they tell me, are gifted, & will hardly be restrained from holding forth. O, it is melancholy: & I could weep to think what Human Beings are, when once fairly unhinged! My Curate that was, when I came away, is now the Incumbent of my Livings. A dirty Puppy, his Bro'r is Secretary to Gen'l Washington: & my private affairs going to Wreck & Ruin as fast as they well can. But, God's Will be done!

Yrs. most cordially,

J. B.

To Rev. Mr. James.

Oct. 18th, 1777.

Dear Sir,

I contented myself with answering your last, to Mr. Messinger, to whom I gave such Directions as you wished. If I seemed at all to differ in my Scheme from Yours; it was only from an Apprehension, that, not otherwise, could We affect what We both aimed at. Among the other good Qualities of this goodly Brother in Law of mine, I take it, He has no ordinary Share of Obstinacy: it commonly accompanies Wrongheadedness. He had so vehemently protested against paying what had been awarded against Him (I do not find, that He owes anything else, that is at all considerable) that I had no Hopes of prevailing on Him to do it; but by an Artifice. And,

as long as they had Money of their own, I was very unwilling to pay the Debt, & still leave Myself in their Power. This was my whole Drift, as to the Receipt: & I hope, it will succeed. I shall not be the less willing to do them Services, if in my Power (there is a pretty strong Certainty, that They will want them) when I am out of their Debt. And (besides that other Motive, w'c, you suppose, w'd not have answered) I wished Him to go to Scotland, not only to give a better Face (to Him) to my Plan; but to arouse Him, by putting Him on his Mettle. I have but too much Reason to believe it to be, as You say, with my Sister: & perhaps, her Reliances on the Great Man, her Brother, may have contributed to the Encouragement of her natural Unshiftiness; but, still there is a Difference. I feel myself under an obligation not to desert Her, even tho' unworthy; but it goes plaguily against Grain to have two idle, lounging People, & all their Brood, on my Hands: as, I foresee, is but too likely to be the Case. I hope, Messenger has, by this Time, got their affairs, at least, into a Train of Settlement. I directed Him, particularly, to use all his Caution & Cunning with Respect to the Attorneys: &, by no Means, to pay them a Farthing beyond what they were, legally, entitled to. I regret, that they cannot, honestly, be choused out of their whole Claims. My Scheme, as to th'r Furniture &c., was only in Case of future Accidents: that I might, if possible, make them mind their Kits a little better. I hope, this Mr. Messenger, who has not yet written to Me, will both now & hereafter, be obliging to you in taking any active Trouble off y'r Hands: but, disagreeable as it must be to you, & little Right as I have to ask it, I feel, somehow, unwilling to release you. You must not, therefore, look for any farther Orders from Me on this Subject; unless you again insist on it.

Great news, at last, from America. The Howes have been roused from their Lethargy. You will have seen the Gazette of last Saturday Night; & the News of the Morning Papers here of yesterday & to Day. The Acc'ts, are confessedly, somewhat vague & confused: but, in the main, however, are gener-

ally believed to be true. They were brought by Transports: The Isis, by whom the Dispatches were sent from Chesapeak, not having yet arrived: but, She has been spoke with at Sea, & confirmed them.

It is all very well now; & I suppose, It would be thought little less than Treason to offer to find Fault; but, to be sure, All this might just as well have been done many months ago, as now. I defy any Man upon Earth to give any good Reason for this monstrously tedious & expensive Voyage from New York to our Bay: when, from all that yet appears, Washington might have been forced to have fought—& out of his Entrenchments, in the Jerseys. Never, surely, was there so singular a History; it is impossible to come at any clear View either of its Origin, Progress, or Termination: for, if all these Acc'ts be true, & the Advantages now gained be followed up as They ought, I cannot but consider the Rebellion as crushed & done with. And, all We have now to do, is to propose our Plans, get them approved of, carried into Execution, & We return to our Homes in Peace & Security. It is not the least essential Part of this Torrent of glorious News, that 13 Counties (8 of them of Maryland, 3 of Pensylvania, & 2 of Virginia) have entirely submitted & petitioned to be rec'd into the King's Fav'r & Protection.

Several of my Neighb'rs, I find, have gotten their Bellies full of Liberty, in the Shape of Musquet Balls, & Bayonets. If They do but give us a good Settlement, I hope, melancholy & tragical as the Contest has been, it yet may be of durable Advantages to the whole Empire. It may put to shame, & out of Countenance those loose Notions of Government, which have well-nigh overturned your System here, as They certainly did with Us. I have had no private Letters yet: nor, indeed, can I expect any. The Scene of Action, I thank God, has hitherto been pretty well removed from my immediate Home: but, I know the Spots perfectly. The last I heard of my Affairs was in a News-Paper, in w'c I saw my Library, valued at £1000, advertised for Sale: &, in the same Paper, a Meeting called, at Mr. Harrison's Chapel. This, when I came away,

was Mr. Boucher's Chapel, & Mr. Harrison his Curate. But, I trust, a Restoration is now near at Hand: Nelly is quite in Spirits ab't it, as well as myself: &, if good Tidings crowd in upon us, as they have for these two Days last past, I am not sure, that We shall not scamper down to you, & laugh away your Gout. I have not seen Tommy this Age: but, I heard of Him a few days ago. Nelly begs her aff'te Comp'ts to Mrs. James, & y'rself, may be joined to those of D'r S'r

Y'r most aff't & most obliged

J. B.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 289.)

At a meeting of the Vestry July 12, 1757, Present Dr George Steuart, Mr Alexander Warfield, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr Richard Mackubin, Vestrymen, Mr James Johnson, Church Warden. The Vestry appointed Charles Bryan, to be Sexton of the Parish.

After the abovenamed Vestrymen and Church Warden were qualified according to Law, they proceeded to make out the following List of Batchelors in St. Anne's Parish to pay the Tax on Batchelors agreeable to an Act of Assembly made in February 1756, viz.

Of 100£ and under 300£

Mr Benjamin Beall, Mr Joshua Frasier, Mr Thomas Johnson junr, Mr Peter Buchanan, Mr Wm Baker, Mr Allen Quinn, Mr Rezin Gaither, Mr Emanuel Marriott—In all 8.

Of 300£ and upwards

Col Benjamin Tasker, Mr James Johnson, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Steuart, Mr Zachariah Hood, Mr David Long, Charles Carroll Esqr Barrister, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Stephen Bordley Esqr, Mr Robert

Swan, Mr Robert Conden, John Ridout Esqr, Mr John Bennett, Mr John Davis, Mr Beale Nicholson, Mr John Ledler, Mr Wm Gaither, Maj Charles Hammond, Mr John Griffith, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Moses Mackubin—In all 22.

Ordered, That the Register give an order on the Treasurer, payable to George Johnson, for his Salary as Sexton, at the rate of 640 lbs of Tobacco, at 12/6 per Hundred to the 22d Day of May past, And for Twenty shillings for a year's washing of the Church Linen.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques and Mr Maccubbin see that the Bell and Bellfry be taken down, and that the Vestry will pay the Expence.

Adjourn'd till after Dinner.

August 2, 1757. At a Vestry Held, Present Mr William Roberts, Mr James Maccubbin, Dr George Steuart, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Vestrymen, Mr James Johnson, Mr Charles Wallace, Church Wardens.

The Vestry made Choice of Mr Lancelot Jacques to be Treasurer of the Parish, in the Room of Mr Robert Swan, who settled this Day with the Vestry, being removed out of that Body.

Ordered, That the Church Pales on the side joining to Dr Steuart's Lot, be removed Thirty Feet within the Church Circle, and set up in a Workmanlike Manner, and that Messieurs Roberts and Johnson employ some fit Person to perform the same.

On March 27, 1758, Being Easter Monday, Appeared in the Church, Mr William Roberts, Dr George Steuart, Mr Alexander Warfield, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Vestrymen, Mr Charles Wallace, Mr James Johnson, Church Wardens, And sundry other Parishioners, Who make Choice of Mr Charles Griffith, and Mr James Johnson, to be Vestrymen, in the room of Mr William Roberts, and Mr James Maccubbin, who are discharged from that Office. And, of Mr John Raitt, and Mr Nicholas Worthington to be Church Wardens, in the room of Mess Wallace and Johnson, who are discharged from that Office. Mr

James Johnson, as a Vestryman, and Mr John Raitt, as a Church Warden, Qualified according to Law, to their respective Offices.

July 11, 1758. At a meeting of the Vestry, Capt Charles Griffith, who was Chosen a Vestryman on Easter Monday past, appeared, and was Qualified according to Law. Present, Mr Alexander Warfield, Mr Richard Mackubin, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr James Johnson, Capt Charles Griffith, Vestrymen, Mr Nicholas Worthington, Church Warden.

Mr James Johnson, Capt Charles Griffith, and Mr Nicholas Worthington, having taken the Oath prescribed by Act of Assembly, the Vestry proceeded to make a List of Batchelors in this Parish, agreeable to the said Act, viz.

Of the Value of £300 and upwards.

Col Benjamin Tasker, Mr James Johnson, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Wm Steuart, Mr Zachariah Hood, Charles Carroll Esqr Barrister, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Stephen Bordley Esqr, John Ridout Esqr, Capt John Bennett, Mr John Davis, Mr Beale Nicholson, Mr John Leidler, Mr Wm Gaither, Maj Charles Hammond, Mr John Griffith, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Benjamin Beall, Mr Bennett Chew, Mr Basil Wheeler.

Of £100 Value and under £300.

Mr. Moses Mackubin, Mr. Joshua Frazier, Mr. Thomas John- [p. 330] son junr., Mr. Allen Quin, Mr. Rezin Gaither, Mr. Emannuel Marriott, Mr. Francis Fairbrother, Mr. William Rind, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Mr. John Ormsby.

Ordered, That the Register draw an Order on the Treasurer of the Vestry for Four Pounds (in lieu of 640 lbs. of Tobacco) payable to Charles Bryan, for his Salary as Sexton, ending the 12th of this Instant July; also for Twenty two shillings and six Pence for washing and mending the Church Linen, to the same Time.

At a Vestry held, July 18, 1758. Present Mr. Alexander Warfield, Mr. Richard Mackubin, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mr.

James Johnson, Capt. Charles Griffith, Vestrymen, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Church Warden.

Notice having been given of the meeting of this Vestry to choose a Church Warden in the Room of Mr. John Raitt, Deceased, they proceeded to the Choice, and chose John Brice Esqr. to that office.

Ordered, That Jonas Green Register, be allowed Five Pounds for his Salary as Register, to the 13th. of June past. And Four shillings for Binding a Prayer Book.

Ordered, That Mr. Warfield agree with some suitable Person, to cut a Window in the Chapel, at the Expence of the Vestry.

[p. 331] Ordered, That Mrs. Sewall be allowed Thirty shillings for taking care of the Chapel to the 13th of this Instant July.

Sept. 2, 1758. At a Vestry held in the Church, Present Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mr. Richard Mackubin, Mr. Charles Griffith, Vestrymen, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Church-wardens.

John Brice Esqr. (who was lately chosen Church Warden in the room of Mr. John Raitt, Deceased) appeared, and was Qualified according to Law.

After the Vestrymen and Church-Wardens this year chosen, had taken the Oath prescribed by the Inspection Law, they proceeded to the Nomination and Recommendation of the following Persons for Inspectors next year viz. Mr. Moses Mackubin, Mr. John Mercer, for the Inspection at Annapolis, Mr. Augustine Gambrill, Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr John Hall for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

December 5, 1758. At a Vestry held, Present Mr. Alexander Warfield, Dr. George Steuart, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr. Richard Mackubin, Vestrymen.

[p. 332] Agreed, That Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jacques employ some fit Person to repair the Church Yard Pales, and Church Windows, and that their Accounts for the same be allowed.

April 16, 1759, being Easter Monday. Present, Dr. George Steuart, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, John Brice Esqr.

And several other Parishioners. Who make Choice of John Brice Esq. and Mr. Nicholas Worthington, to be Vestrymen, in the Room of Mr. Alexander Warfield, and Dr. George Steuart, who are Discharged from that Office. And of Mr. Thomas Jennings and Mr. John Hall, son of Edward, to be Church Wardens in the Room of John Brice Esq. and Mr. Nicholas Worthington who are Discharged from that Office. John Brice Esqr. was qualified as a Vestryman according to Law. April 23, 1759, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, who was chosen a Vestryman on Monday last; and Mr. Thomas Jennings and Mr. John Hall, son of Edward, who were at the same Time chosen Church-Wardens, appeared and took the usual Oaths to the Government, and their respective Oaths of Office, according to Law.

When a Vestry was held. Present Mr. Richard Mackubin, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. James Johnson, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Mr. John Hall, Church Wardens. The Reverend Mr. Alexander Williamson produced to the Vestry the following Induction, viz.

Maryland ss. Horatio Sharpe Esqr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

[Seal] To the Reverend Alexander Williamson sendeth Greeting. [Induction in the usual form.]

And also the said Revd. Mr. Williamson, took the several Oaths to the Government before John Brice Esqr. and the Oath of a Vestryman, and his Place in the Vestry.

Ordered, That Mr Roberts be allowed Forty shillings for the use of his Bell for this Parish, from Easter Monday 1758, [p. 334] to Easter Monday this present year, and that he be allowed at that Rate, while the Vestry continue to make use thereof.

At a Vestry held, July 10, 1759, Present Mr. Richard Mackubin, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. James

Johnson, John Brice Esq^{r}., M^{r}. Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen, M^{r}. Thomas Jennings, Church Warden. Messieurs [p. 335] Brice, Worthington and Jennings, having taken the Oath prescribed by Act of Assembly, the Vestry proceeded to set down the following List of Batchelors in this Parish, agreeable to the said Act, viz. Of the value of 300£ and upwards, Col. Benjamin Tasker, Stephen Bordley Esq^{r}., John Ridout Esq^{r}., M^{r}. Daniel Wolstenholme, Charles Carroll Esq^{r}., Barrister, M^{r}. James Johnson, M^{r}. Robert Swan, M^{r}. Lancelot Jacques, M^{r}. Beale Nicholson, M^{r}. Benjamin Beall, M^{r}. John Bennett, M^{r}. James Maccubbin, M^{r}. Zachariah Hood, M^{r}. William Steuart, M^{r}. John Leidler, M^{r}. William Gaither, Maj. Charles Hammond, M^{r}. John Griffith, M^{r}. John Gilliss, M^{r}. Bennett Chew, M^{r}. William Faris, M^{r}. David Long, Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Alexander Williamson.

Of 100£ Value and under 300£. M^{r}. William Rind, M^{r}. Joseph Johnson, M^{r}. Moses Mackubin, M^{r}. Joshua Frasier, M^{r}. Allen Quinn, M^{r}. Rezin Gaither, M^{r}. Francis Fairbrother, M^{r}. Thomas Richardson, M^{r}. James Pearman, M^{r}. Jacob Jones, at M^{r}. Woodward's, M^{r}. John Reresby, M^{r}. John Duckett, M^{r}. George Newman.

Ordered, That the Register draw an order on the Treasurer of the Vestry payable to Charles Bryan, Sexton, for Four Pounds (in lieu of 640 lbs. of Tobacco) for his Salary, to the [p. 336] 12th of this Instant July. And also, for Twenty shillings for his Washing the Church Linen to the same Time.

[p. 337] At a Vestry held, Sept. 11, 1759. Present, M^{r}. Lancelot Jacques, M^{r}. Charles Griffith, M^{r}. Richard Mackubin, John Brice Esq^{r}., M^{r}. Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen, Who make choice of M^{r}. Nathan Hammond jun^{r}. to be Church Warden in the room of M^{r}. Thomas Jennings, Deceased; who appeared and was qualified as the Law directs.

Ordered, That the Bell belonging to this Parish, which is crack'd be sent Home in the Ship Thetis, Capt. Craymer, to be new Cast, of the same size as it now is; and that M^{r}. Jacques do take care to send it, and give Directions relating thereto; And, That Jonas Green do get the Bell Insured, at Philadel-

phia, to the value of its first Cost. Ordered, That Application be made to the Court at November, for an Assessment of 10 ℔ Poll, for Parochial Charges.

Ordered, That the Register affix up an Advertisement to give Notice to the Parishioners, to meet at the Parish Church on the first Tuesday of October, to choose a Vestryman in the room of Mr. James Johnson, Deceased.

At a Vestry held, March 10th 1760 Present, The Rev. Mr. Alex. Williamson, Rector, Mr. Richard Mackubin, John Brice Esqr., Vestrymen, Mr. John Hall, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Church Wardens. Dr. Upton Scott, lately chosen a Vestryman in the Room of Mr. James Johnson, Deceased, appeared, and was Qualified as the Law directs.

April 7, 1760, Being Easter Monday, Present The Rev. Mr. Alex. Williamson, Rector, Mr. Richard Mackubin, Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr. John Hall, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Church Wardens. And several other Parishioners, Who make Choice of Mr. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington and Mr. Nathan Hammond junr. to be Vestrymen in the room of Mr. Richard Mackubin and Mr. Lancelot Jacques. And of Mr. James Maccubbin, and Mr. William Woodward to be Church Wardens in the room of Messieurs John Hall and Nathan Hammond.

The Vestry made choice of Dr. Upton Scott, to be Treasurer of the Vestry, in the room of Mr.Lancelot Jacques.

At a Vestry held, July 8, 1760, Present, The Reverend Mr. Alexander Williamson, Rector, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Dr. Upton Scott, Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr. Nathan Hammond junr., Vestrymen. Mr. William Woodward, Church Warden. The Vestry after having taken the Oath prescribed by Act of Assembly, proceeded to set down the following List of Batchelors in this Parish, agreeable to the said Act, viz.

Of the value of 300£ and upwards, Col. Benjamin Tasker, Stephen Bordley Esqr., John Ridout Esqr., Daniel Wolsten-

holme Esq^{r}., Charles Carroll Esq^{r}., Barrister, Rev. M^{r} Alexander Williamson, M^{r}. Robert Swan, M^{r}. Lancelot Jacques, M^{r}. Beale Nicholson, M^{r}. Benjamin Beall, M^{r}. John Bennett, M^{r}. James Maccubbin, M^{r}. Joshua Frazier, M^{r}. Allen Quinn, M^{r}. James M'Mordie, M^{r}. William Steuart, M^{r}. John Leidler, M^{r}. William Gaither, Maj. Charles Hammond, M^{r}. John Griffith, M^{r}. Bennett Chew, M^{r}. William Faris, M^{r}. Cornelius Garretson, M^{r}. James Riggs, M^{r}. Thomas Johnson jun^{r}., M^{r}. Jacob Lusby son of Thomas, John Hammond Esq^{r}., M^{r}. John Gilliss.

Of 100£ value, and under 300£.

M^{r}. William Rind, M^{r}. Joseph Johnson, M^{r}. Moses Maccubbin, M^{r}. Francis Fairbrother, M^{r}. Thomas Richardson, M^{r}. John Reresby, M^{r}. George Newman, M^{r}. Isaac Dakein, M^{r}. Thomas Wilson.

An Account of M^{r}. Lancelot Jacques for the new Bell, amounting to £23.. 14.. 10 sterling and 6/0 currency, was ordered to be paid by the Treasurer.

At a Vestry Held Aug. 13, 1760, Present, The Rev. M^{r}. Alexander Williamson, Rector, John Brice Esqr., M^{r}. Brice T. B. Worthington, M^{r} Nathan Hammond jun^{r}., Vestrymen, M^{r}. James Maccubbin, Church Warden. M^{r}. Allen Quinn produced an Inventory of his Estate, on Oath, under the sum of 300£

Messrs. Thomas Wilson, George Newman and Jacob Lusby, who were each Taxed as Batchelors of 25 years and upwards, by this Vestry in July last, each produced sufficient Certificates that they were under that Age.

At a Vestry Held, Sept. 2, 1760, Present, The Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Alexander Williamson, Rector, John Brice Esq^{r}., D^{r}. Upton [p. 342] Scott, M^{r}. Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen. M^{r}. James Maccubbin, M^{r}. William Woodward, Church Wardens.

After taking the Oath required by the Inspection Law, previous to the Nomination and Recommendation of Inspectors, they proceeded to nominate and recommend, as follows, viz.

M^{r}. Augustine Gambrill, M^{r}. John Sewell, M^{r}. Rich^{d}. Warfield, son of Rich^{d}., M^{r}. John Hall, for the Inspection at In-

dian Landing, Mr. Moses Mackubin, Mr. John Mercer, for the Inspection at Annapolis. Ordered, That Mrs. Sarah Sewell be allowed Thirty shillings for taking care of the Chapel to the 13th of July last.

March 23, 1761. Being Easter Monday, At a Vestry held [p. 343] in the Parish Church, Present, Capt. Charles Griffith, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Dr. Upton Scott, Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr Nathan Hammond jun., Vestrymen. Mr. James Maccubbin, Church Warden. And sundry other Parishioners. Who make Choice of Mr. James Maccubbin, and of Mr. William Woodward, (Head of Severn) to be Vestrymen in the room of Capt. Charles Griffith, and Dr. Upton Scott who are Discharged from that Office. And of Charles Carroll Esqr., Barrister, and Mr Thomas Hyde, to be Church Wardens, in the room of Mr. James Maccubbin and Mr. Wm. Woodward, who are discharged from that Office.

June 29, 1761. At a Special Vestry held, Present, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Mr. William Woodward, Vestrymen, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Church Warden. Charles Carroll Esqr. who was chosen Church Warden on Easter Monday last appeared, and was qualified in That Office, as the Law directs. It was unanimously agreed, That an Organ Loft should be erected in the new Addition of the Church, whereon to fix the Organ lately brought in from England, for the use of the Church.

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church, July 14, 1761, Present, The Rev. Mr. Alexander Williamson, Rector, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Mr. Wm. Woodward, Vestrymen, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Charles Carroll Esqr., Church Wardens. After Qualifying, as the Law directs, they proceeded to make out the following List of Batchelors in this Parish, viz.

Of the Value of 300£ and upwards.

Stephen Bordley Esqr., John Ridout Esqr., Daniel Wolstenholme Esqr., Charles Carroll Esqr., Barrister, Mr. Robert Swan,

Rev. Mr. Alex. Williamson, Rev. Mr. Samuel Keene, Mr. Joshua Frazier, Mr. Allen Quynne, Mr. William Steuart, Mr. William Gaither, Col. Cha. Hammond, John Hammond Esqr., Mr. John Griffith, Mr. John Gilliss, Mr. Jacob Lusby, Mr. Tho. Richardson, Mr. John Hepelins, Mr. Nathaniel Waters, Mr. [p. 345] Thomas Buchanan, Mr. William Brown, Mr. Beale Nicholson, Mr. Benjamin Beale, Mr. James Maccubbin, Mr. Bennett Chew, Mr. Cornelius Garretson, Mr. Thomas Johnson.

Of 100£ value, and under 300£ value.

Mr. William Rind, Mr. Joseph Johnson, Mr. Moses Mackubin, Mr. John Reresby, Mr. Isaac Dakein.

At a Vestry held, October 6, 1761. Present, John Brice Esq, Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Mr. William Woodward, Mr. Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the sum of Ten Pounds be paid to Mr. Frederick Victor, Organist, for his Trouble and Care, in fixing up the Organ.

At a Vestry held, March 30, 1762. Present, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr. Nathan Hammond, Mr. James Maccubbin, Vestrymen, Charles Carroll, Esqr., Church Warden.

The Reverend Mr. Samuel Keene produced to the Vestry, his Letters of Ordination as Deacon and Priest under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Bishop of London, as also his License to Preach, and Discharge all the Offices of a Minister of the Church of England; together with a Certificate of his Subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

And also his Excellency Governor Sharpe's Appointment, [p. 348] Admission, or Induction, as Rector of this Parish. Copies of which follow.

Zachary by Divine permission Bishop of Rochester

"To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom they may in any wise come Know ye, that at an Ordination holden by us with the Aid and Assistance of Almighty God at the

request and in the stead of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London in his Lordship's Palace, at Fulham in the County of Middlesex on Sunday the Twenty first Day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty We did admit and promote our beloved in Christ Samuel Keene to the Holy Order of a Deacon according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England in that behalf published and provided He having been well recommended to his Lordship for his good Life and virtuous Attainments and Proficiency in Learning with a Sufficient Title and having been also first examined and approved by the Examiner of the said Lord Bishop. In Testimony whereof We have caused the Episcopal Seal of London which we use in this behalf to be hereunto affixed, Dated the Day and year above written and in the fifth year of our Translation."

W. Skelton, Register."

"Zachary [Seal] Rochester."

By the Tenor of these Presents We Zachary by Divine permission Bishop of Rochester do make it known unto all men that, on the twenty ninth Day of September being the Feast of Saint Michael in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty, We the Bishops before mentioned solemnly [p. 349] administring holy Orders under the protection of the Almighty, in the Chapel within our Palace at Bromley did (at the Request of our Reverend Brother Thomas Lord Bishop of London) admit our beloved in Christ Samuel Keene (concerning whose Morals, Learning, Age and Title the said Lord Bishop was well satisfied) into the holy Order of Priests according to the manner and form prescribed and used by the Church of England; and him the said Samuel Keene did then and there, rightly and canonically ordain Priest, he having first, in our Presence, freely and voluntarily subscribed to the Thirty nine Articles of Religion, and to the Three Articles contained in the Thirty sixth Canon, and he likewise having taken the Oaths appointed by Law to be taken for and instead of the Oath of Supremacy. In Testimony whereof we have

caused our Episcopal Seal to be hereunto affixed, the Day and year above written and in the fifth year of our Translation."

"Zachary [Seal] Rochester."

Thomas by Divine Permission Bishop of London.

To our Beloved in Christ, Samuel Keene, Clerk Greeting, We do by these Presents Give & Grant to you, in whose Fidelity Morals, Learning, sound Doctrine and Diligence, We do fully confide, our Licence & Authority (to continue only during our Pleasure) to Perform the Office of a Priest in the Province of Maryland in America, in Reading the Common Prayers and performing other Ecclesiastical Duties, belonging to the said Office, according to the Form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, made and published by Authority of Parliament and the Canons and Constitutions in that behalf lawfully estab- [p. 350] lished and promulged and not otherwise, or in any other manner you (having first before us subscribed the Articles & taken the Oaths which in this Case are required by Law to be subscribed and taken)."

In witness whereof we have caused our Seal which we use in this Case to be hereto affixed; Dated the Thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord 1760 and in the twelfth year of our Translation.

[Seal] Tho: London.

I do Declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it now by Law Established.

Samuel Keene

This declaration was made and subscribed before us by the said Samuel Kene, Clerk, to be Licenced to perform the Ministerial Office in the Province of Maryland in America this 30th day of September in the year of our Lord 1760 and in the Twelfth year of our Translation. . . .

[The Induction in usual form.]

Whereupon the said Reverend Mr. Keene was by the Vestry received as Rector of this Parish and invested with all the Rights and Privileges belonging to a Rector of the same Parish by the Laws and usage of this Province.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[From the Society's Collection.]

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 280.)

A List of Accounts for Quartering Soldiers, &c.

To Michael Rough	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Conrad Reter	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Wymer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Seller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Melcar Underick	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Bragoner	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Grable	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew McEver	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christopher Kellar	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Bingeley	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Frend	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Daniel Cresap	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Harman	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bowman	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Lodowick Camer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Bostian Shoap	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Abraham Enocks	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Shenyfelt	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Abraham Teter	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Teter	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Broomback	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Parker	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Zachariah Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Fisher	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Teagarden	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Long	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Nicholls	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Startsman	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Rench	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Bostian Shoap, Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Adam Fait	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Haney	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Simon Myer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Jacob Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Nicholas Ridenor	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Colklcaser	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christian Rhoarer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Davis	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Ephraim Skills	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Samuel Plumbs	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Roddey	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Shaneyfield	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Newcomer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Levenston	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Casper Crap	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Seller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Seller Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller (son Conrad)	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Gabriel Friend	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Bartholomew Hatton	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Benjamin Molatt	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Stukey	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Williams	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Baptist Scott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Sweagler	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Laurance Shuck	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Capt. Thomas Norris's Muster Roll

To the Above Capt. for 30 days		Attendance		800	5.. 0.. 0
To Richard Wells Lieut.	30		ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Frederick Tryer Ensign	30		ditto	480	3.. 0.. 0
To Edward Brown Sergt.	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Thomas Goodson "	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To George Brown "	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Brown ditto	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Benjamin Neurn Corpl.	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Durbin	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Job Cooe Corpl.	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Nathaniel Norris ditto	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Rody Bruback Drummer	30	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Winchester Clk	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Tye (priv't Soldier)	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Anawood ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Blubaugh ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Beall ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Brown ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Cover ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Coblin ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Cookees ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Countes ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Anthony Dentlenger ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Venel Heshon	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Hogsdon Jr	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Huff	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Inch	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Kelly	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Kemp	ditto	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Leamon son Jon.		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Leamon Jr.		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Harmon Lower		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Logsdon		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Logsdon		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Logsdon Jr.		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Lewis		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James McMurray		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Stephen Mathias		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Null		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Poume		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Beard		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Cragge		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Scatterday		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Sheepherd		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Vernon		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Martin Stooday		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Larwn. Shingle		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Slorp		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Stulman		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Feterick		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Sturrom		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Willson		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Worley		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Worble		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Walter		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Paul Beard		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Christopher Tamer		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jas. Runkell		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Burns		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Tamer		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Kees		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Small		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Yengland		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Wells		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Busshup		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Malone		30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Capt. Henry Casson's Muster Roll

To the Above Capt.	27	days		720	4..10.. 0
To Vincent Price Lieut.	27	ditto	ditto	504	3.. 3.. 0

To Nicholas Price Ensign		27	ditto	ditto	432	2..14.. 0
To Vall Green Sergent		27	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To John Freeman	ditto	27	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To John Graham and Clerk also	ditto	27	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Peter Jumpe	ditto	23	ditto	ditto	245	1..10.. 7½
To Ditto Corporall		4	ditto	ditto	42	0.. 5.. 3
To Alexander Stewart Sergt.		3	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To Sollo. Downs Corpl.		27	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Nathan Downs	ditto	27	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Thomas Martindale	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	21	0.. 2.. 7½
To Frans. Climour	ditto	23	ditto	ditto	245	1..10.. 7½
Do. a Private man		4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To John Leverton Corpl		23	ditto	ditto	245	1..10.. 7½
Do. a Private Man		4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
Private Men						
To William Evans		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Joseph Anthony		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To William Roe		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Sollo. Jumpe		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Michael Smith		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To John Purnall		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To John Dwiggins		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To John Dwiggins Jr.		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Bennett Morgan		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Solomon Townsend		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To William Beall		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Jacob Boor		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Ben Cooper		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Anthony Roe		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Mathias Chilton		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Abel Chilton		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To William Trampton		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Carey		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Basil Warren		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Edward Berwick		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Robert Hardcastle Jr		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To George McNees		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Nathan Wheatley		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Jonathan Conner		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To William Burton		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Jos. Dwiggins		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Jos. Vicars		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Joshua Cranor		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To James Pepperdine		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Nathan Jumpe		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To James Jakes		27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0

To Edward Russom	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Abnar Tootle	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Edward Cahall	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To James Cahall	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To John Woottars	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Townsend	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Roe	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Mathew Williams	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Daniel Faulkner	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Samuel Bartlett	26	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Edgar Webb	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Nathan Wilson	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Vaughan Jumpe	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Hill	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Beal	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Christopher Manlove Drummer	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To William Webb	27	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To Capt. Peregrine Brown Muster Roll for 15 days				400	2..10.. 0
To Lieut. Samuel Groome 15 days ditto				280	1..15.. 0
To Ensign Joseph Rasin	15	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Sergt. Rasin Gale	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To Henry Turlock	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To Joseph Turlock	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To John McGuire	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To David Hull Corpl.	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To John Craig ditto	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To William Collins ditto	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To McCall Medford	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
Drummer Benjamin Foreman	15	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To Clk Thomas Chandler	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Boggs	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To James Greenwood	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Thomas Hart	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Nicholas Parsons	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Tuckwell	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Everett	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Brisco	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Luke Middleton	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Jacob Turloch	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Michael Raimen	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Charles Tombs	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Ricketts	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joseph King	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Castledine	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Robert Ford Jr.	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0

To John Angier	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joseph Greenwood	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To William Ford	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joshua George	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Andrew Toalson	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Yoarkley	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To William Course	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Saml. Warner	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Mark Noble	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To William Reading	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joseph Ashbur	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Thomas Hepburn	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Thomas Chandler Jr.	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Tilton Reed	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Isaac Briscoe	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Henry Talbott	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joseph Hull	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Mitchell	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Hicks	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Charles Ford	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To John Davis	15	ditto	ditto	120	0..15.. 0

To Captain Peter Bainbridge Muster Roll

To the above Capt. for	41	days Service		1093	6..16.. 7½
To Lieut. Henry Botler	36	ditto	ditto	672	4.. 4.. 0
To Jacob Young Ens.	28	ditto	ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Sergt. George Tucker	41	ditto	ditto	437	2..14.. 7½
To Christian Lederman	41	ditto	ditto	437	2..14.. 7½
To Thomas Johnson	36	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0
To Nicholas Aldridge Corpl.	36	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0
To William Anderson do	36	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0
To George Beall Drummer	41	ditto	ditto	434	2..14.. 3
To Samuel Spurgen	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To William Spurgen	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To James Spurgen	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Edward Grimes	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Joseph Lazear	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Edward Johnson	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Jacob Burge	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To William Ridgly	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Larance Delater	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To John Johnson at Manoccacy	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Booth	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Elias Wilyard	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Tansey	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Tansey	90	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Jacob Young Weaver	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Andrew Barker	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Elias Mair	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Sturm	35	ditto	ditto	280	1..15.. 0
To John Johnson	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To John Vanderver	33	ditto	ditto	264	1..13.. 0
To William Shurley	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To James Wilson	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To John Roberts	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Abraham Leekins	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Thomas Fee	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To John Simson	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Zachariah Walker	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Tobias Horime	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Adam Liday	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Conrad Crown	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Adam Everly	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To John Rider	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Staley	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Andrew Bowles	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Fluck	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Felty Card	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Leonard Pecabough	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Leonard Everly	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Peter Bruner	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Turner	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Ledwick Harbouck	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Vandel Cramer	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Barnet Witenbarker	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Cline	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Elias Creger	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Melker Liter	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Gasper Beckenbok	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To George Yeast	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Smith	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Peter Beaver	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Francis Cost	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Michael Everly	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0

To Stephen Ransberger Capt. Muster Roll

To the above Capt. for	42	days Service	1120	7.. 0.. 0
To Michael Raymer (Lieut.)		ditto	784	4..18.. 0
To Charles Hedge (Ensign)		ditto	672	4.. 0.. 0
To Elias Brimer (Sergt.)		ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Joseph Mayhew		ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Peter Stilty	34	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Matthew Lany	42	ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Daniel Shawkin (Corpl.)		ditto	448	2..16.. 0

+ b. 1734- d. 1816. m. 1762- Sarah Leach. He moved to Washington Co. (Now Greene Co) Pa and served in the Rev. War. He was the grand-father of Nancy Fee Pease, my wife's Grandmother.

To John Sterm Do.		ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Matthew Evetts Do.		ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Gabriel Gatsindaner Do.		ditto	448	2..16.. 0
To Mordecai Beall Clk.	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Domer	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Funk	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Coonce	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Whitman	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Philip Jacob Laman	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Shoaf	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Curts	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Benjamin Holts	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Balser Ketchindaner	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Winebart Judey	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Frederick Havenor	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Hutsell	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Brenner	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Melcor Staly	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hoff	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Dufler	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Anthony Fogeler	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To William Coonce	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Kemp	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Shaver	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Powel	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Sim	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Havenor	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Dufler	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hackadorn	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Fout	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Leather	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Smith	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Youtchey	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Charles Whelpley	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Wise	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Loy	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Smith	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Peter Dick	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Jacob Staly	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Casper Mire	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Peter Miller	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Brenner Jr.	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Adam Ransberger	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Kirtchendaner	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Martin Shoab	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Conrad Kickman	34	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Leonard Clemons	42	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0

To William Beall	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To John Douthit	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To William Barnes	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Stephen Julian	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Philix Souder	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Wise	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Jacob Springer	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Balser Fouts	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To George Road	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To William Clark	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To George Shoab	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Chrest	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Martin Widrick	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Kemp	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Fulweder	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To John Stoner	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Luderick Hickle	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Fout	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Moses Hedges	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Christian Beller	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Henry Kernhart	42	ditto		336	2.. 2.. 0
To Gilbert Kemp	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Sonpower	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Apple	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To George Ransberger	34	ditto		272	1..14.. 0
To Capt. Moses Chaplines Muster Roll					
To the above Capt. for	55	days	Service	1666	10.. 8.. 3
To Lieut. Henry Butler	55	ditto		1026	6.. 8.. 3
To Evan Shelby (Sergant)	55	ditto		586	3..13.. 3
To John Spurgin (Corpl.)	55	ditto		586	3..13.. 3
To Samuel Spirgin	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To William Spirgin	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To James Spirgin	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To James Booth	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Henry Creamore	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To James Wilson	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Adam Wilson	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Elias Wilyard	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Joseph Kennet	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Philip Wiggins	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Zachariah Walker	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To John Nicholas	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To John Marshal	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Joseph Johnson	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To William Bowel	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0
To Shadrick Caney	55	ditto		440	2..15.. 0

To John Powel	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Jacob Birdge	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To John Pairpint	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To William Chapline	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Joseph Bennitt	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To John Hearwood	25	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To William Hearwood	31	ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Edward Ricketts	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Greenberry Chaney	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To John George	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Jacob Cline	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Thomas Wilkins	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To William Swem	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To William Bealif	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Hanover Deaves	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To William Birge	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Mathias Nicholas	55	ditto	440	2..15.. 0

To Capt. Moses Chaplines Muster Roll

To the Above Capt. for	14	days Service	373	2.. 6.. 7½
To John Sweringin (Ensign)	14	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Evan Shelby (Sergant)	14	ditto	149	0..18.. 7½
To John Brown (Corpl.)	14	ditto	149	0..18.. 7½
To Mathew Sharp	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To John Vandeveir	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Shadrick Chany	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Jeremiah York	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Chany Ricketts	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Edward Ricketts	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Joseph Wilson	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To John Watson	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Ezekiah Hiet	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To John Ceny	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Edward Dorson	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To James Wilson	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Adam Wilson	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To John Shirley	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Levy Mills	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Hanover Davis	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To John Lawrance	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Robert Harrison	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To John Casteel	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Anthony Mahon	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Henry Creamore	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Zachariah Casteel	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Thomas Tomkins	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Greenberry Chaney	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0

To Adam Henthorn	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To John George	14	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Capt. Moses Chaplines Muster Roll @ 12/6				
To the above Capt. for	6	days Service	160	1.. 0.. 0
To John Mcintire Sergant	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To William Anderson	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Thomas Johnson Corpl.	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Nicholas Aldridge do.	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Johnson	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph CrayCroft	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Shurley	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Shurley	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Bowell	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Casteel	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John George	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Ingrim	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Daniel Kelley	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Edward Ricketts	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Daniel Moore	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Vandeveer	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Pairpoint	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Horn	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Smith	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Smith	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Marshall	6	ditto	48	0. 6.. 0
To Joseph Bennett	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Barrickman	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Swearingin (Ensign)	6	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To Joseph Kennett (Sergant)	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Thomas Thompkins (Corpl.)	6	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Andrew Friend	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bean	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Robinnett	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Wilson	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Wilson	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Martin Lyon	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Casteel	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Enoc Robinnett	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Zachariah Casteel	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Donaldson	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Obediah Forshew	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Hooser	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Fisher	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Brown	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Richard Deane	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Richard Macklefish	6	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To John Roberts	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Avey	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Robinson Lucas	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Swearingin (Ensign)	6	ditto		96	0..12.. 0
To Thomas Lane	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Keedee	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Gooc	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Simon Woolf	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Peck	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Smith	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Philips	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jac Hooser	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Hooser	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nathan Robinett	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Levy Mills	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Key	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Anthony Mayhon	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Botely Lieut.	6	ditto		112	0..14.. 0
To John Nicholls Sergent	6	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Powill Corpl.	6	ditto		64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Badams	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To George House	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Booth	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Charles Walker	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Richard Burrill	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Munford	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Walker	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Wiggins	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Fisher	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Banks	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Hooser	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Friend	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Moore	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Robert Twigg	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Hanover Davis	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Cornelius Wolleson	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Bowers	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthew Clark	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Pain	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Avey	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Avey	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Swim	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Wiggins	6	ditto		48	0.. 6.. 0

The following is Capt. Joshua Bealls of P. G. Co. Muster Roll Taken from the Journal

The Above Capt.				3865	24.. 3.. 1½
To Stephen West	of	ditto	ditto	13452	84.. 1.. 6

To James Dick	of	ditto	ditto	2432	15.. 4.. 0
To Henry Skinner	of	Calvt.	Co ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To Ferguson Freeman	of	ditto	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To John Tucker	of	ditto	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To Aaron Freeman	of	ditto	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To James Freeman	of	ditto	ditto	216	1.. 7.. 0
To John Ogleby	of	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To Richard Deakins	of	P. G.	Co. ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Benjamin Triggs	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Benjamin Musgrove Jr.	of	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To William Hamilton	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Robert Richards	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To John Gibbs	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To William Harbin	of	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Walter Watson	of	ditto	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Robert St. Clear	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Francis Piles (son Francis)	of	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To Charles Sutter	of	ditto	ditto	214	1.. 6.. 9
To Hezekiah Little	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Lawrence Vanables	of	ditto	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Brightwell	of	ditto	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Stephen West (by Assignment from Ths. Hoopes)	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To John Wilburn	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Jesse Myers	of	ditto	ditto	256	1..12.. 0
To Thomas Webb	of	ditto	ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Philip Tanneyhill Jr.	of	ditto		244	1..10.. 6
To Lieut. Thomas Mathews	of	ditto		803	5.. 0.. 4½
To Ensign James Riley	of	ditto		592	3..14.. 0
To Sergt. James White	of	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0
To Sergt. Walter Smith Greeenfield		ditto		459	2..17.. 4½
To Sergt. Barton Lucas	of	ditto	ditto	438	2..14.. 9
To Corpl. John Ray	of	ditto	ditto	459	2..17.. 4½
To Thomas Smith Greenfield	of	ditto	ditto	459	2..17.. 4½
To Corpl. Basil Burgess	of	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To ditto Jeremiah Evans	of	ditto	ditto	459	2..17.. 4½
To ditto Thomas Ghent	of	ditto	ditto	459	2..17.. 4½
To ditto Benjamin Hall	of	ditto	ditto	459	2..17.. 4½
To Zachariah Evans assigned Christr Loundes		ditto	ditto	300	1..17.. 6
To Richard Elson	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To John Powell	of	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Nehemiah Trahan	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Reason Beall	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Richard Beans	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To John Young	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Bowles Alder	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0

To William White	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Butler Locker	of	ditto	ditto	296	1..17.. 0
To Richard Beall	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Thomas Allen	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To John Rosman	of	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Daniel Page	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Philip Scarce	of	ditto	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To John Allen	of	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John Low	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To John Keaton	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Basil Mulliken	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To William Whittacre	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Edward Taylor	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Abraham Boyd	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Nasey Brashears	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Jonathan Simmons Jr.	of	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Fowler	of	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Thomas Mullikin Jr.	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Michael Jefferys	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Gabrael Childs	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Richard Walker Jr.	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To James Crawford	of	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Stephen West by Assignment from Zachariah Sesseles				344	2.. 3.. 0
To John Perry	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Clement Hollyday	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To James Collett	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To James Orme	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Benjamin Adams	of	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Lowe Bean	of	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Nathan Orme	of	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To William Harvey	of	ditto	ditto	336	2.. 2.. 0
To Francis Piles (son Leonard)	of		ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To Ninian Beall (son William)	of		ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Henry Butler	of		ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Burten	of	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John Jacks Exrs.	of	Fred Co.	ditto	335	2.. 1..10½
To James Jacks	of	ditto	ditto	335	2.. 1..10½
To Capt. Joshua Beall for a deduction out of Anguist Shaw's Allowance being 344 for a Match Coat furnished him @ 12/6 which in Tobacco is				100	0..12.. 6
To Stephen West by Assignment for the remainder	of		ditto	244	1..10.. 6
To Archibald Burten	for		ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Capt. Tobias Stansbury's Exrs.	of	Balto.	County	1352	8.. 9.. 0

To Lieut. Saml. Young	of ditto	ditto	720	4..10.. 0
To ditto Tobias Bowens	of ditto	ditto	672	4.. 4.. 0
To Ensign Thomas Sollers	of ditto	ditto	624	3..18.. 0
To Samuel Bond	of ditto	ditto	709	4.. 8.. 7½
To Anthony Lecompt	of ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To William Egle	of ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To William Saunders	of ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Long	of ditto	ditto	709	4.. 8.. 7½
To George Grove	of ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Edmund Baxter Assigned Wm. Lux	of ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Edmund Stansbury	of ditto	ditto	576	3..12.. 0
To William Johnson	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Abraham Vaughan	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Henry Stevenson	of ditto	ditto	608	3..12.. 0
To Solomon Butler	of ditto	ditto	576	3..12.. 0
To Jethro Lynch	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Robert Davis	of ditto	ditto	624	3..18.. 0
To Edward Hanson	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Charles Howard	of ditto	ditto	528	3.. 6.. 0
To John Conoway	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Normand Stinchicomb	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To John Gist	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Joseph Leason	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Green of Baltimore County		ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Smith	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Jones	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Edward Teal	of ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Henry Heizman	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Henry Tarr Assigd Wm. Lux	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Philip Wilkinson Assigd. Wm. Lux	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Henry Myers	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Christopher Deaverbough		ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Westfield	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Charles Gosnel	of ditto	ditto	280	1..15.. 0
To William Igoe	of ditto	ditto	280	1..15.. 0
To William Bailey	of ditto	ditto	280	1..15.. 0
To William Bradock	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Samuel Sergeant	of ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To George Hopham	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Samuel Guyton	of ditto	ditto	405	2..10.. 7½
To Darby Henley	of ditto	ditto	405	2..10.. 7½
To Aquilla Neilson	of Balto.	County	608	3..16.. 0
To Stephen Kimbold	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0

To William Lyttle	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Thoms Henderson	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Micajah Greenfield	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To Aquilla Birchfield	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To John Wood	of ditto	ditto	608	3..16.. 0
To John Peacock	of ditto	ditto	624	3..18.. 0
To John Oram	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Joseph Miller	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Edward Israels	of ditto	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To John Gibbins	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Nathaniel Murray	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Nathaniel Owings	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To James Davidson	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Howard	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Robert Flemming	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Grove	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Philip Leach	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Francis Fanning	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To William Jones	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Garrett	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John Neirn	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John McNeal	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Anthony Gott	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Rowles Assignd. Wm. Lux	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Abraham Eglestone Assigned Wm. Lux		ditto	312	1..19..0
To Isaac Whiteacre	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Standyford	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Foster	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Samuel Philips	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Watson	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Rhoe	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Daniel Shaw	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Abel Pocock	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Isaac Eavans	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Godfrey Vine	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To William Mayhone	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Robert Denboe	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Thomas Thursten	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Mordecai Durham	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
Thomas Lecock	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Benjamin Shaw	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Rice	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To John Henry	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Joseph Lewis	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Robert Megaw	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0

To John McDonald	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To William Smith	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Morris Dixon	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Richard Cheney	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Belcher Michal	of ditto	ditto	304	1..18.. 0
To Henry Wise	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Michael Mower	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To James Gregory	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Warmouth Shaw	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Edward Park	of ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Mathais Oate	of F.	County	96	0..12.. 0
To Hance Ireland	of ditto		21	0.. 2.. 7½
To John Mercer	of ditto	ditto	21	0.. 2.. 7½
To John Moale	of Balto Co	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To James Mathews	of ditto		710	4.. 8.. 9
To John Middagh	of F.	C. ditto	150	0..18.. 9
To Capt. Saml. Chapman	(of A. A. Co.)		1013	6.. 6.. 7½
To Lieut. Henry Hall	of ditto		709	4.. 8.. 7½
To John Watkins	of ditto		608	3..16.. 0
To Edward Steward	of ditto		405	2..10.. 7½
To Lewis Stockett	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Joseph Williams (son of Richd)	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Gassaway Watkins	of A. A. Co.		304	1..18.. 0
To Thomas Wootton	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Samuel Watkins	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Stephen Watkins	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Richard Harwood	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Richard Burgess	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Anthony Smith	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Thomas Watkins	of A. A. Co		304	1..18.. 0
To Joseph Watkins	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Thomas Stockett Jr.	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To James Dick	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To William Brown	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Robert Connant	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Thomas Mays	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Nicholas Pierce	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To John Read	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Jacob Jones	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To William Ijams	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Henry Jones	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Henry Hall by Assignment from John Briant	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Joseph Brewer	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To William Brewer	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0
To Bennett Hood	of ditto		304	1..18.. 0

To Philip Hall	of ditto			72	0.. 9.. 0
To Thomas Davis	of ditto			304	1..18.. 0
The Above Thomas Davis is Assigned to Henry Hall of A. A. County.					
To Capt. Joseph Hanson Harrison	of Charles County			12214	76.. 6.. 9
To Lieut. Robert Hanson	of ditto			1260	7..17.. 6
To Ensign William Stone	of ditto			1080	6..15.. 0
To Corpl. John Eavens	of ditto			654	4.. 1.. 9
To ditto Philip Love	of ditto			654	4.. 1.. 9
To ditto Robert Mastin	of ditto			654	4.. 1.. 9
To Drummer John Fewell	of ditto			654	4.. 1.. 9
To William McCullock	of ditto			416	2..12.. 0
To John Gody	of ditto	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Thomas Dawton	of ditto	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To Alexander Keynam	of ditto	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To James Suddith	of ditto	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To John Southerland	of ditto	ditto		416	2..12.. 0
To William Henderson	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Daniel Munroe	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Benjamin McKay	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Hynes Robey	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Smallwood Thompson	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Bennett Jackson	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To David Flint	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To George Mudd	of ditto	ditto		352	2.. 4.. 0
To Benjamin Shakalett	of ditto	ditto		352	2.. 4.. 0
To Collin Thompson	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Charles King	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To William Morris	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Edward Hubbard	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Isaac Jenkins	of ditto	ditto		392	2.. 9.. 0
To Jacob Minetree	of ditto	ditto		248	1..11.. 0
To Thomas Cooper for	27	days	Service	216	1.. 7.. 0
The Above Cooper was omitted in Cassons Muster Roll					
To Jacob Sennett Sergt.	28	days	Service	298	1..17.. 3
To Henry Alexander Corpl.	28	ditto	ditto	298	1..17.. 3
To William Burge private	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
The above Omitted in Capt. Bainbridge Muster Roll					
To Henry Baker as pr. Acct.					12..—..—

A List of the Militia Accounts now before the Committee of Accounts Viz

Tobias Rudolph of Cecil County	No. 1	7..17..17
Joseph Chapline of Fredk.	2	22.. 3.. 9
Jesse Hollandsworth of Cecil	3	9..18.. 8
Nicholas Roads	4	7.. 0.. 0

To Jonathan Leatherbury of Kt. Coty	6	0..10.. 0
To John Chapple of ditto	7	4.. 0.. 6
To Isaac Vanbibber & Co	8	7.. 0.. 0
To Jonathan Wilson (Frederick)	9	4.. 1.. 0
To George Winters (of do.)	10	2..15.. 0
To Rodulphus Eltinge (ditto)	11	14.. 9.. 5¼
To Valentine Myers (ditto)	12	11.. 5.. 0
To William Roberts (do.)	13	2..15.. 0
To Nathaniel Tomblinson ditto	14	15..15.. 6
To Christopher Edelin (of Frederick)	15	8.. 7.. 0
To John Rorrar of ditto	16	38..14.. 4½
To Michael Harman of ditto	17	3..15.. 0
To Valentine Grove of ditto	18	1..12.. 0
To Nicholas Troosburgh of ditto	19	5.. 5.. 0
To Elechart Ayler of ditto	20	4..10.. 0
To John Henthorn of ditto	21	1..12.. 6
To Frederick Rorrar of ditto	22	10..16.. 0
To Catherine Monlott of ditto	23	21.. 3.. 0
To James Chalmers (of Annapolis)	24	5.. 0.. 0
To Joseph Milbourn Simms of Charles	25	5..16.. 4
To Geo: Jacob Troutwine of Fredk	26	11..15.. 6
To Thomas Ringgold of Kent	27	86.. 2.. 6
To John Bolton of ditto	28	10..13.. 4
To John Bordley of ditto	29	32.. 2.. 0½
To George Brown of Kent	30	6.. 0.. 0
To John Carvill of ditto	32	9.. 7.. 0
To Jacob Sim of Frederick	33	8.. 9..10½
To John Schelman of ditto	34	5..13.. 0
To Stephen Ransburgh of ditto	35	1..12.. 6
To Andrew Styger of Baltimore	36	0..16.. 0
To Joshua Sewell of ditto	37	0..18.. 9
To John Kimbell of Fredk	38	6.. 5.. 7
To Moses Chaplin of ditto	39	27.. 9..10
To Bryan Philpott Baltimore	40	11.. 8..10
To Alexander Lawson of ditto	41	6..15.. 8
To Matthew Smith of Fredk	42	5..12.. 6
To Charles Beaty's of ditto	43	0..17.. 6
To James Perry of ditto	44	4.. 7.. 6
To John Peacock of ditto	45	15.. 0.. 0
To George Streback of Fredk	46	3.. 0.. 0
To Coll. Thomas Prather of ditto	47	17.. 0.. 0
To Margt. Webb of ditto	48	9..15.. 0
To James Perrie of ditto	49	3..15.. 0
To Christopher Edelin of ditto	50	10..17..10
To Isaac Sterrum of ditto	51	3..14.. 0
To Jonathan Hager of ditto	52	8.. 7..11
To Matthew Dockray of Q. Ann	53	34.. 0.. 6

To Henry Casson of ditto		54	33..10.. 3
To Thomas Elliot Hutchings ditto		55	1..15.. 0
To Edward Neale's Exrs. of ditto		56	10..10.. 6
To Isaac Baker of Fredk.		57	9.. 0.. 0
To James Long of ditto		58	3..10.. 0
To William Hopper of Q. Ann		59	0..10.. 0
To Nathan Wright of ditto		60	0..10.. 0
To Casper Schaff of Fredk.		61	47..14.. 1
To Cullip Rhodes of ditto		62	5.. 0.. 0
To Jacob Staley of ditto		63	17.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Hough of ditto		64	24.. 0.. 0
Richard Richardson	Frederick	65	7..17.. 6
Jonathan Hagar	Do.	66	70.. 9..11½
John Rutur	Do	67	9.. 0.. 0
George Clem	Do	68	3..10.. 0
Frederick Havener	Do	69	16.. 5.. 0
Michael Havener	Do	70	3.. 5.. 0
Peter Praig	Do	71	3..10.. 6
Catharine Camheart	Do	72	7.. 0.. 0
George Lay	Do	73	4.. 7..11¼
Casper Meir	Do	74	3..12.. 6
John Shelman	Do	75	2..15.. 6
Valintine Shroiner	Do	76	1..13.. 0
Samuel Mayer	Do	77	6..18.. 4½
Martin Casner	Do	78	13..12.. 8
Stephen Ransberger	Do	79	17.. 4.. 0
Arthur Charlton	Do	80	22..12.. 3
William Hickman	Do	81	2.. 7.. 0
Henry Hickman	Do	82	9.. 0.. 0
Adam Burns	Frederick	83	7.. 0.. 0
William Galfords	Do	84	8..15.. 0
Joshua Hickman	Do	85	5..10.. 0
Nicholas Butcher	Do	86	13.. 2.. 6
John Bruner	Do	87	6.. 4.. 0
Daniel Davis	Do	88	2..15.. 6
Rachel Dowden	Do	89	1..18.. 9
Joseph Wolgermot		90	1.. 7.. 4
William Hall	Elk Ridge	91	37..15.. 0
Jeremiah Hays	Frederick	92	8..10.. 0
Christian Everyone	Do	93	6.. 3.. 0
John Radford	Do	94	6..15.. 5
Michael Allix	Do	95	0..19.. 6
Henry Smith	Do	96	5.. 9.. 4
Ninian Beall (son Ninian)	Do	97	34..19.. 0
John Stoner	Do	98	15..15.. 0
John Atkinson	(Queen Anns)	99	2.. 0.. 2
John Sparks	(Queen Anns)	100	2.. 4.. 2

George Wells	Do	101	2..16.. 2
John Delford	Do	102	0..14.. 0
Henry Mason	Do	103	2.. 8.. 9
Isaac Tippen	Do	104	1.. 2.. 8
Joseph Scrivener	Do	105	2.. 2.. 7
John Merideth	Do	106	2.. 8.. 9
James Roe	Do	107	1..12.. 0
Colo. Edwd. Tilghman	Do	108	45.. 0.. 0
Thomas Clayland	Do	109	9.. 9.. 0
Thomas Duckery	Do	110	0..15.. 0
Philoman Thomas	Do	111	2.. 1.. 9
William Yelldell	(Annapolis)	112	16.. 1.. 0
Henry Lazerus	Fredk.	113	1.. 0.. 0
Frederick Miller	Do	114	6.. 0.. 0
Margaret Webb	Do	155	11..10.. 9¾
Charles Beattys	Do	116	28..11.. 6
John Rentch	Do	117	0..12.. 6
John Arnold	Fredk.	118	5.. 0.. 0
Peter Rench	Do	119	120..14.. 0
Jacob Neff	Do	120	2.. 4.. 0
William Durn	Do	121	3.. 2.. 6
John Kimboll	Do	112	1..12.. 0
Christian Thomas	Do	123	2.. 5.. 0
Thomas Powell	Do	124	2.. 5.. 6
Ezekiel Chany	Do	125	3.. 1.. 6
John White	Do	126	0..12.. 0
John Mcfaddin	Do	127	25..12.. 6
William Beatty	Do	128	3..15.. 0
Joseph Hanson Harrison	Chas. Coty.	131	21.. 9.. 5
Abraham Emmett	Cecil	132	12.. 0.. 0
Batrix Johnson	Kent	133	8.. 0.. 0
Nathaniel Foster	Frederick	134	2..10.. 0
Henry Sneverly	Ditto	135	16.. 5.. 3
			£1493..14..11¼

To Isaac Baker for provisions found Capt. Joseph Chaplines Company 1791 Days @ 9d. 71.. 6.. 7

To Joseph and Moses Chapline for provisions found said Chaplines Company 1234 days @ 9d. 46.. 5.. 6

To Joseph Wolgamott for provisn. found Capt. Joseph Chapline's Company 244 days @ 9d. 9.. 3.. 0

To Coll. Richard Loyd for Cash Expended paid to the several persons

To Thomas Perkins as per Accot. 6..17.. 7

To James Porter as per ditto 31..12.. 7

To Edward Forenor as per ditto 4.. 1.. 6

To Thomas Ringgold as per ditto			2.. 7.. 1
To Sarah McDarmott as ditto			9.. 2.. 8
To Abraham Wood as per ditto			2..14.. 0
To Coll. Richard Loyd as per ditto			18..10.. 6
To Jonathan Barritt as per ditto			1..17.. 6
To Telden Carvill and Haley as per accot.			8..15.. 3
To Adam Gray as per ditto			4..10.. 9
To Simon Wilmer as per ditto			3..10.. 9
To Thomas Spencer as per ditto			13.. 6.. 8
To James Reed the Above Amounting to the Sum of £107.. 6.. 7 to be allowd. to the above Col. Richd Lloyd			
			1727..16..10¼
To Deduct for John Ridgley and William Lux's Accts. No. 129 & 130 supposed to be pd. by the Agents			46.. 8.. 3
			£1681.. 8.. 7¼
James Reed's Ers. (Kent County)			19..13.. 0
This to be added to Col. Rd. Lloyd's Acct. Colo. Nicks. Hyland & the Exrs. of James Baxter for a Comd. of Militia for 2 months Service as per Account may appear			182..11.. 7
Thomas Cresape	Fredk	No. 136	27..10.. 2
Edward Mitchell		137	68.. 0.. 0
John Medah		138	9.. 4.. 0
Conrad Grosh		139	11.. 5.. 0
Van Swearingin Jr.		140	19.. 5.. 0
William Rumsey		141	3..13.. 6
Thomas Sligh		142	2..12.. 7
Van Swearingen Sr.		143	9.. 4.. 8
Benjamin Roberts		144	3.. 5.. 0
James Hutchins		145	9.. 1.. 6
			£2046..14.. 7¼
William Lux			26.. 4.. 0
John Ridgley			20..18..11
			£2093..17.. 6¼
To His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esqr. for his acct. &ca. No. 146			457.. 2.. 1
William Weatherhead taken off the Journall page 125 his proportion for a house burnt in George Town Kent County			266..13.. 4
Isabella Weatherhead Do Do			33.. 6.. 8
			£2850..19.. 7¼

Deduct for Tobias Rudolph and Jesse Hollandsworth No. 1 & 3 those accts. being Settled in Colo. Hyland's acct.	17..15.. 9
	2833. 3..10¼
Ditto For John Chapple, his Acct. twice entered No. 31 on the Militia Accounts page 98	4.. 0.. 6
	2829.. 3.. 4¼
To Basil Burgess	18.. 0.. 0
To James Walling senr. (Frederick)	8..18.. 0
To Owen Davis (Frederick)	9..10.. 0
To David Jones Junr. (Frederick)	15.. 0
To John Rench (Frederick)	9..10.. 0
To William Downey do.	10.. 5.. 1½
To Christopher Lowndes for ninety pounds of Biscuit for the Use of the Militia as per acct.	—..15..—
To Ninian Bell of Frederick Coty. for 1 hogshead of Beef not heretofore allowed in Acct. 97 which is now made appear by Sundry Deposition	10.. 0.. 0
To Mary Simms of Frederick County for quartering twenty three Soldiers 572 Days at 1/6 per Day	42..18.. 0
To Colo. Thomas Cresap of Fredk. County as per acct.	18..10..10
To his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esqr. for Doctor Ross's charge against him while upon the Frontiers as per Account filed and allowed	274..15..11
To Edward Mitchell of Cecil County for quartering his Majesty's Independent Company at Charles Town in March 1758 as per Acct. filed and allowed	20..15..11
To Fredk. Garison of Fredk. County as per Account	18..15..—
To Thomas Kelly of ditto as per ditto	30.. 0.. 0
To James Black of ditto as per ditto	18..15.. 0
To David Long of ditto as per ditto	15.. 0.. 0
To Margaret Webb of ditto as per ditto	7.. 5.. 3
To Jacob Knave of ditto as per ditto	19..17.. 6
To Bartholomew Booker of ditto as per ditto	22..13.. 6
To Owen Davis of ditto as per ditto	—..15.. 0
To David Jones of ditto as per ditto	17.. 5.. 0
To Michael Ruff of ditto as per ditto	14.. 7.. 6
To William Teagarden of ditto as per ditto	16..10.. 0
To John Jones of ditto as per ditto	17.. 5.. 0
To John Veazy and Peter Bayard for Cash paid by them to Robert Allison on a Judgment	70.. 6.. 9
To ditto as per Account on the Lancaster Alarm	49..11..11
	£8495.. 8.. 3¼

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Monthly Meeting, Monday, May 11, 1914.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held at 8.30 p. m., President Edwin Warfield presiding. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Andrew C. Trippe, acted at the request of the President as Secretary, *pro tempore*. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were elected to active membership in the Society:—

Annie Heloise Abel, Ph. D., Martin E. Ridgely, Mrs. Ida M. Shirk, Percy C. Skirven, Annie Horner Thomas and Henry Hoffman, D. D. S.; and Henry E. B. Altzel was elected to associate membership.

The correspondence was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, among which was the following letter, which is here recorded:—

"Stamford, Connecticut, May 8th, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Warfield:

"I beg you to forgive what may be an intrusion on my part. But will you tell me where to address a letter, or to whom to write concerning a set of silver which I wish to give intact to some Society?

"My great-grandmother was a Virginian who moved with her family to Cincinnati when it was a trading post. She there met and married my great-grandfather, Major Ferguson. Their daughter, Amelia, an only daughter, married my grandfather, James Morsell who had gone there from Baltimore. They had two sons and two daughters. My mother was the only one who had any children, although the two sons married.

"My brother left no children. They had died before he died. My sister had no children, so this silver set of six pieces is now mine. I should like to give it to some Museum in Bal-

timore. My father was a Baltimorean. I have not a relative now in Cincinnati; not a relative now living except an old aunt (a childless widow) in Baltimore.

"Can you give me the name of some Museum that would like it and I shall be very glad to give it, and a miniature of the great-grandfather who had it. When General de Lafayette was in Cincinnati, all of his coffee was drained from the coffee pot in this set in 1824. My great-grandmother attended the ball given to him; and mother was kissed by the General, his son, and the then Secretary of State. She was only six months old at the time.

"Mr. Warfield, I am very anxious to give this set of six pieces to some Society that would value it. I have no relatives, have never married, and I am in my sixty-sixth year. If you can give me any information as to whom to address on the subject, I would be very, very deeply in your debt. I should add that fate has dealt very hardly with me in my old age. In youth I had every thing that was needed. I am now very poor, but I would like very much to place this set of silver where it would be valued. My sister died last November and left it to me.

"I have been very ill, but would now like to have it placed in some good Museum where it would be safe. Please pardon me for troubling you to write me concerning it.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Aimee Morsell McConkey.

"No. 21 Willow St., Stamford, Conn."

The Corresponding Secretary was requested to answer Miss McConkey's letter and state that this Society would be pleased to receive the silver.

The resignation of Mrs. P. A. M. Brooke was read and accepted.

The Necrology was read by the Secretary as follows:

On Saturday, May 2, 1914, *Mrs. Robert C. Barry,* an active member of the Society.

Mr. Harris read a letter concerning the "Orizimbo" and asked if any one could assist in throwing any light on the same.

The report of the Committee on Amendment to the Constitution presented at the April meeting, the proposed amendments were, after some discussion, amended and adopted as follows:—

Section 1 of Article 2, amended to read:—

The Society shall consist of life, active, associate, corresponding and honorary members.

Section 1A, to be added to Article 2:—

A life member shall be one who contributes a sum not less than one hundred dollars to the Permanent Fund and has been duly elected as provided by Section 2 of Article 2 of this Constitution. Such member shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Section 1 of Article 5 amended to read:—

At any stated meeting of the Society a ballot shall be held for those candidates for life, active, associate or corresponding membership whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been by the Recording Secretary announced at a previous stated meeting.

The paper of the evening entitled "The Rich Neck, a Colonial Manor," was then read by Mr. Joseph B. Seth, a member of the Society.

Meeting of October 12, 1914.—The regular meeting for the month of October was held at the home of the Society at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary described the donations to the cabinet since the last meeting. A letter from Messrs. Spink & Son, London, England, concerning a bronze seal of Maryland which they offer for sale for £50 was discussed and a wax impression of the seal sent by Messrs. Spink & Son was exhibited. Mr. Cohen stated that Mr. C. C. Hall had examined the wax

impression carefully and had reached the conclusion that it was an exact copy of the present great seal of Maryland. Mr. Cohen added that he had written to Messrs. Spink & Son, asking them where they had obtained the seal and what they knew of its history.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner reported to the Committee on Publications that the 34th Volume of the Maryland Archives had been printed and thereupon presented a copy to the Society.

Upon elections duly held, the following who were nominated at the preceding meeting of the Society were duly elected as active members:

Dr. James Bordley, Jr.,
Miss Anna E. B. Clark,
Mr. B. F. Deford,
Mr. Geo. Arnold Frick,
Mr. A. S. Goldsborough,
Mr. Chas. W. Hearst,
Mrs. Mary S. C. Hatter,
Mr. Charles H. Knapp,
Mr. Benjamin Lacey,
Mr. Fred W. McComas,
Mr. Allan McSherry,
Mr. Clarence W. Perkins,
Dr. Geo. Reuling,
Mrs. Henry W. Rogers,
Mr. Samuel Campbell Sellers,
Mr. Frank W. Seth,
Mr. John William Stork,
Mr. Fred. R. Williams.

The following were elected associate members of the Society:

Prof. Harry F. Covington,
Mrs. Burgess Lee Gordon,
Mrs. Walter D. Mansfield,
Miss Emma T. Strider.

The Recording Secretary stated that the following deaths in the membership of the Society had occurred since the last meeting:

Michael A. Mullin, June 9th,
Dr. Christopher Johnston, June 25th,
George H. Gist, July 14th,
Henry C. Kirk, August 1st,
Major Jos. G. Pangborn, August 15th,
Olivera Andrews, August 17th,
Wilson M. Cary, August 28th,
Charles C. Homer, September 14th,
Edgar H. Gans, September 20th.

Mr. Cohen thereupon then spoke of the heavy loss which the Society had sustained in loss by death in its membership during the past summer. He dwelt upon the very valuable services to the Society which Mr. Mullin, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Cary, Charles C. Homer and others who had recently died had rendered during so many years and touched upon his intense feeling of personal bereavement.

Mr. Cohen called attention to the change in the Constitution of the Society by which the status of life membership had been created, and suggested that Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson's gift of $1,000 of sometime ago be recognized by declaring Mr. Nicholson a life member of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Mendes Cohen, seconded by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, and unanimously passed, Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson, a member of this Society, was declared to be a Life Member of this Society.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner then presented the paper of the evening entitled "Fragments of My Life and Times," by the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

Meeting of November 9, 1914.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of November was called to order with President Warfield in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary called attention to such of his correspondence during the preceding month as he thought deserved special attention. The resignations of Mr. John M. Carter and Mr. Wm. P. Harvey, as members of the Society, were read and accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Isaac F. Nicholson. Upon motion of Mr. Richard H. Spencer, seconded by General Andrew C. Trippe, it was moved that the letter of Mr. Nicholson be spread upon the minutes in recognition of the fact that he is our first life member, and that he was so declared to be a life member in grateful appreciation of his donation of one thousand dollars ($1,000) to this Society in November, 1910, to form part of an endowment fund for the use of the Society. The motion was passed unanimously. The letter is as follows:

"Baltimore, November 7, 1914.

Mr. Richard Henry Spencer,
Corresponding Secretary,
Maryland Historical Society.

My dear Sir:

"It is with much pleasure and gratification that I acknowledge the receipt of your enclosure apprising me of the resolutions offered at the October meeting of the Maryland Historical Society declaring me a life member of the Society.

"May I ask that you kindly convey to the Society the expression of my esteem and appreciation of the compliment and of my glad acceptance of the honor.

"Yours very truly,

Isaac F. Nicholson."

The following were elected active members of the Society:

Messrs. Robert J. Beacham, Franklin P. Cator, Rev. Andrew Burns Chalmers, George A. Colston, Edmund S. Dickey, W. E. P. Duvall, Frank A. Furst, Roger T. Gill, Matthew Gault, Jr., Edward M. Hammond, Wm. A. House, Francis N. Iglehart, Roberdeau A. McCormick, Jefferson D. Norris, Rinaldo W. B. Troupe, Philemon H. Tuck, Michael Ignatius Weller, Stevenson A. Williams, Caldwell Woodruff, M. D., Samuel Harrison Tilghman, Miss Mary Wilson Moore and Mrs. W. Burns Trundle.

Mr. Wm. Marshall Bullock was elected an associate member of the Society.

The paper of the evening was then presented by John Wesley Brown on "Ross of Bladensburg."

Mr. Francis B. Culver presented to the Society a photograph of General Ross and of his tomb at Halifax.

Major Pegram asked for the unanimous consent of the Society to present an amendment to the By-laws. The resolution presenting the proposed amendment was as follows:

"*Resolved,* That Article XIV of the By-Laws be amended, so as to read: 'All papers or addresses before the Society, shall be read or delivered without time limit, prior to the taking up of the regular business of the Society on special occasions.'"

NOTES.

Recollections of a Maryland Confederate soldier and staff officer under Johnston, Jackson and Lee, by McHenry Howard. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1914. Pp. 423. $2.00.

Probably no class of the Civil War literature has greater value than that usually grouped as "personal narratives." This is especially true, when, as in the present instance, the writer happens to be a scholarly, cultivated gentleman, gifted with a prodigious memory. In his preface Colonel Howard says that many of the details of events here narrated were jotted down soon after their occurrence, without thought of publication, but during the last two years when re-writing and connecting the several accounts into a continuous narrative of the war, he has frequently consulted the Official War Records for the purpose of "checking up" his own memories and he says has unexpectedly come across confirmation of his recollections in minute particulars.

The book is well and entertainingly written and the only unfavorable comment that can fairly be made upon it is the lack of an index, the addition of which would have made it more available as a work of reference.

Memorials of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The Parish Registers, 1539-1660. Edited by Arthur Meredyth Burk. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1914. Pp. 846.

According to tradition, St. Margaret's is coeval with Westminster Abbey, and owed its origin to the same royal saint and the two churches have stood side by side for more than eight centuries. In the Parish Registers will be found many famous

names, and still more of interest to the antiquarian and genealogist.

This volume is illustrated with a number of half-tone portraits, is well printed and thoroughly indexed. Those of our readers who followed Colonel Howard's "Old English Letters" will recall that he frequently refers to the original records of old St. Margaret's.

Life and Letters of Nathan Smith, M. B., M. D. By Emily A. Smith. With an Introduction by William H. Welch, M. D., LL. D. Yale University Press, 1914. $2.25.

In his introduction to this work, Dr. William H. Welch says, "The medical profession and all interested in the history of medicine in this country owe a large debt to Mrs. Alan P. Smith for the preparation of *The Life and Letters of Nathan Smith,* one of the most interesting and important figures in the history of American medicine. In addition to this wider general interest, the work should have a local appeal on account of the distinguished careers of the descendants of Dr. Nathan Smith, as teachers and practitioners in the University of Maryland.

The volume is well printed and illustrated with portraits, fac-similes and views.

Life of Reverdy Johnson, by Bernard C. Steiner. Baltimore, The Norman Remington Co., 1914. Pp. 284. $2.50.

A life of Reverdy Johnson is a welcome addition to local biographical literature, a department in which we are particularly weak, though there is no lack of suitable, distinguished subjects. The work in question is a careful and painstaking study of Mr. Johnson as lawyer and statesman, though we get but little suggestion of Mr. Johnson, the man, due probably to the fact that from his youth up he was continuously in public life as advocate, politician and statesman, and that he died in harness. The volume contains a portrait of Mr. Johnson and is supplied with an adequate index.

The William and Mary Quarterly for October contains an article on the Hatton and Johnson families, by the late Dr. Christopher Johnston.

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